

Configuring Ethernet OAM

This module describes the configuration of Ethernet Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) .

- Ethernet OAM, on page 1
- Ethernet CFM, on page 15
- CFM Over Bundles, on page 56
- CFM Adaptive Bandwidth Notifications, on page 57
- CFM with SAT and EDPL, on page 63
- Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 63
- Unidirectional Link Detection Protocol, on page 72
- Ethernet SLA Statistics Measurement in a Profile, on page 75
- Minimum delay bin, on page 79
- Link loss forwarding, on page 82

Ethernet OAM

To configure Ethernet OAM (EOAM), you should understand the following concepts:

Ethernet Link OAM

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release	Description
Ethernet Link OAM on Physical Interface— (802.3ah) Link Monitoring and Remote Loopback	Release 7.5.2	Ethernet link OAM operates on a single, physical link and it can be configured to monitor either side or both sides of that link. Ethernet OAM supports: • Link Monitoring, on page 3 • Remote Loopback, on page 3

Ethernet as a Metro Area Network (MAN) or a Wide Area Network (WAN) technology benefits greatly from the implementation of Operations, Administration and Maintenance (OAM) features. Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) features allow you to monitor the quality of the connections on a MAN or a WAN. ELO operates on a single physical link, and it can be configured to monitor either side or both sides of that link.

ELO can be configured in the following ways:

- **Using an ELO profile:** An ELO profile can be configured to set the parameters for multiple interfaces. This simplifies the process of configuring Ethernet Link OAM features on multiple interfaces. An ELO profile and its features can be referenced by other interfaces, allowing them to inherit those features. This is the preferred method of configuring custom ELO settings.
- **Configuring directly on an interface:** Individual ELO features can be configured directly on an interface without being part of a profile. When an interface uses an ELO profile, specific parameters can still be overridden by configuring different values directly on the interface. In such cases, the individually configured features take precedence over the profile settings.

When an ELO packet is received on any one of the Attachment Circuit (AC) interfaces where ELO is not configured, the AC interface multicasts the received packets to other AC interfaces that are part of the Ethernet Virtual Private Network Broadcast Domain (EVPN-BD) to reach the peer. An ELO can be configured on any physical Ethernet interface, including bundle members.

These standard Ethernet Link OAM features are supported on the router:

Neighbor Discovery

Neighbor discovery enables each end of a link to learn the OAM capabilities of the other end and establish an OAM peer relationship. Each end also can require that the peer have certain capabilities before it will establish a session. You can configure certain actions to be taken if there is a capabilities conflict or if a discovery process times out, using the **action capabilities-conflict** or **action discovery-timeout** commands.

EFD

Ethernet Fault Detection (EFD) is a mechanism that allows Ethernet OAM protocols, such as CFM, to control the `line protocol` state of an interface.

Unlike many other interface types, Ethernet interfaces do not have a line protocol, whose state is independent from that of the interface. For Ethernet interfaces, this role is handled by the physical-layer Ethernet protocol itself, and therefore if the interface is physically up, then it is available and traffic can flow.

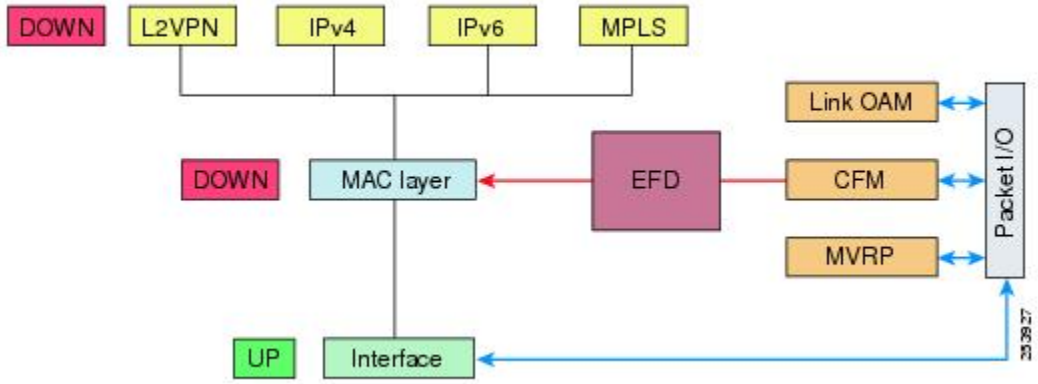
EFD changes this to allow CFM to act as the line protocol for Ethernet interfaces. This allows CFM to control the interface state so that if a CFM defect (such as AIS or loss of continuity) is detected with an expected peer MEP, the interface can be shut down. This not only stops traffic flow, but also triggers actions in any higher-level protocols to route around the problem. For example, in the case of Layer 2 interfaces, the MAC table would be cleared and MSTP would reconverge. For Layer 3 interfaces, the ARP cache would be cleared and potentially the IGP would reconverge.



Note EFD can only be used for down MEPs. When EFD is used to shut down the interface, the CFM frames continue to flow. This allows CFM to detect when the problem has been resolved, and thus bring the interface backup automatically.

This figure shows CFM detection of an error on one of its sessions EFD signaling an error to the corresponding MAC layer for the interface. This triggers the MAC to go to a down state, which further triggers all higher level protocols (Layer 2 pseudowires, IP protocols, and so on) to go down and also trigger a reconvergence where possible. As soon as CFM detects there is no longer any error, it can signal to EFD and all protocols will once again go active.

Figure 1: CFM Error Detection and EFD Trigger



Link Monitoring

Link monitoring enables an OAM peer to monitor faults that cause the quality of a link to deteriorate over time. When link monitoring is enabled, an OAM peer can be configured to take action when the configured thresholds are exceeded.

MIB Retrieval

MIB retrieval enables an OAM peer on one side of an interface to get the MIB variables from the remote side of the link. The MIB variables that are retrieved from the remote OAM peer are READ ONLY.

Remote Loopback

Remote loopback enables one side of a link to put the remote side of the link into loopback mode for testing. When remote loopback is enabled, all packets initiated by the primary side of the link are looped back to the primary side, unaltered by the remote side. In remote loopback mode, the remote side is not allowed to inject any data into the packets.

SNMP Traps

SNMP traps can be enabled or disabled on an Ethernet OAM interface.

Unidirectional Link Detection Protocol

Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) is a single-hop physical link protocol for monitoring an ethernet link, including both point-to-point and shared media links. This is a Cisco-proprietary protocol to detect link problems, which are not detected at the physical link layer. This protocol is specifically targeted at possible

wiring errors, when using unbundled fiber links, where there can be a mismatch between the transmitting and receiving connections of a port.

How to Configure Ethernet OAM

This section provides these configuration procedures:

Configuring Ethernet Link OAM

Custom Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) settings can be configured and shared on multiple interfaces by creating an ELO profile in Ethernet configuration mode and then attaching the profile to individual interfaces. The profile configuration does not take effect until the profile is attached to an interface. After an ELO profile is attached to an interface, individual Ethernet Link OAM features can be configured separately on the interface to override the profile settings when desired.

This section describes how to configure an ELO profile and attach it to an interface.

Configuring an Ethernet Link OAM Profile

Perform these steps to configure an Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) profile.



Note IOS-XR CLI refers to Ethernet Link OAM as **ethernet oam** in both profile and interface configurations.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet oam profile** *profile-name* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet oam profile Profile_1`	Creates a new Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) profile and enters Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 3	**link-monitor** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# link-monitor`	Enters the Ethernet OAM link monitor configuration mode.
Step 4	**symbol-period window** *window* **Example:**	(Optional) Configures the window size (in milliseconds) for an Ethernet OAM symbol-period error event. The IEEE 802.3

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# symbol-period window 60000`	standard defines the window size as a number of symbols rather than a time duration. These two formats can be converted either way by using a knowledge of the interface speed and encoding. The range is 1000 to 60000. The default value is 1000.
Step 5	**symbol-period threshold low** *threshold* **high** *threshold* **symbol-period threshold** { **ppm** [**low** *threshold*] [**high** *threshold*] | **symbols** [**low** *threshold* [**thousand** | **million** | **billion**]] [**high** *threshold* [**thousand** | **million** | **billion**]]} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# symbol-period threshold ppm low 1 high 1000000`	(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in symbols) that trigger an Ethernet OAM symbol-period error event. The high threshold is optional and is configurable only in conjunction with the low threshold. The range is 1 to 1000000. The default low threshold is 1.
Step 6	**frame window** *window* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame window 6000`	(Optional) Configures the frame window size (in milliseconds) of an OAM frame error event. The range is from 1000 to 60000. The default value is 1000.
Step 7	**frame threshold low** *threshold* **high** *threshold* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame threshold low 10000000 high 60000000`	(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in symbols) that triggers an Ethernet OAM frame error event. The high threshold is optional and is configurable only in conjunction with the low threshold. The range is from 0 to 60000000. The default low threshold is 1.

Step 8	**frame-period window** *window*
	Example:
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-period window 60000`
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-period window milliseconds 60000`
		(Optional) Configures the window size (in milliseconds) for an Ethernet OAM frame-period error event. The IEEE 802.3 standard defines the window size as number of frames rather than a time duration. These two formats can be converted either way by using a knowledge of the interface speed. Note that the conversion assumes that all frames are of the minimum size.
		The range is from 1000 to 60000.
		The default value is 1000.
		Note

	Command or Action	Purpose
		The only accepted values are multiples of the line card interface module specific polling interval, that is, 1000 milliseconds for most line card interface modules.
Step 9	**frame-period threshold low***threshold* **high** *threshold* **frame-period threshold** { **ppm** [**low** *threshold*] [**high** *threshold*] | **frames** [**low** *threshold* [**thousand** | **million** | **billion**]] [**high** *threshold* [**thousand** | **million** | **billion**]]} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-period threshold ppm low 100 high 1000000`	(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in errors per million frames) that trigger an Ethernet OAM frame-period error event. The frame period window is defined in the IEEE specification as a number of received frames, in our implementation it is x milliseconds. The high threshold is optional and is configurable only in conjunction with the low threshold. The range is from 1 to 1000000. The default low threshold is 1. To obtain the number of frames, the configured time interval is converted to a window size in frames using the interface speed. For example, for a 1Gbps interface, the IEEE defines minimum frame size as 512 bits. So, we get a maximum of approximately 1.5 million frames per second. If the window size is configured to be 8 seconds (8000ms) then this would give us a Window of 12 million frames in the specification's definition of Errored Frame Window. The thresholds for frame-period are measured in errors per million frames. Hence, if you configure a window of 8000ms (that is a window of 12 million frames) and a high threshold of 100, then the threshold would be crossed if there are 1200 errored frames in that period (that is, 100 per million for 12 million).
Step 10	**frame-seconds window** *window* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-seconds window 900000`	(Optional) Configures the window size (in milliseconds) for the OAM frame-seconds error event. The range is 10000 to 900000. The default value is 60000. **Note** The only accepted values are multiples of the line card interface module specific polling interval, that is, 1000 milliseconds for most line card interface modules.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	**frame-seconds threshold low** *threshold* **high** *threshold* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-seconds threshold low 3 high 900`	(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in seconds) that trigger a frame-seconds error event. The high threshold value can be configured only in conjunction with the low threshold value. The range is 1 to 900 The default value is 1.
Step 12	**exit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# exit`	Exits back to Ethernet OAM mode.
Step 13	**mib-retrieval** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# mib-retrieval`	Enables MIB retrieval in an Ethernet OAM profile or on an Ethernet OAM interface.
Step 14	**connection timeout** <*timeout*> **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# connection timeout 30`	Configures the connection timeout period for an Ethernet OAM session. as a multiple of the hello interval. The range is 2 to 30. The default value is 5.
Step 15	**hello-interval** {**100ms**|**1s**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# hello-interval 100ms`	Configures the time interval between hello packets for an Ethernet OAM session. The default is 1 second (**1s**).
Step 16	**mode** {**active**|**passive**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# mode passive`	Configures the Ethernet OAM mode. The default is active.
Step 17	**require-remote mode** {**active**|**passive**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# require-remote mode active`	Requires that active mode or passive mode is configured on the remote end before the OAM session comes up.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 18	**require-remote mib-retrieval** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# require-remote mib-retrieval`	Requires that MIB-retrieval is configured on the remote end before the OAM session comes up.
Step 19	**action capabilities-conflict** {**disable** | **efd** | **error-disable-interface**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action capabilities-conflict efd`	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a capabilities-conflict event occurs. The default action is to create a syslog entry. **Note** • If you change the default, the **log** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 20	**action critical-event** {**disable** | **error-disable-interface**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action critical-event error-disable-interface`	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a critical-event notification is received from the remote Ethernet OAM peer. The default action is to create a syslog entry. **Note** • If you change the default, the **log** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 21	**action discovery-timeout** {**disable** | **efd** | **error-disable-interface**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action discovery-timeout efd`	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a connection timeout occurs. The default action is to create a syslog entry. **Note** • If you change the default, the **log** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 22	**action dying-gasp** {**disable** | **error-disable-interface**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action dying-gasp error-disable-interface`	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a dying-gasp notification is received from the remote Ethernet OAM peer. The default action is to create a syslog entry. **Note** • If you change the default, the **log** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to

	Command or Action	Purpose
		override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 23	**action high-threshold** {**error-disable-interface** | **log**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action high-threshold error-disable-interface`	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a high threshold is exceeded. The default is to take no action when a high threshold is exceeded. **Note** • If you change the default, the **disable** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and take no action at the interface when the event occurs.
Step 24	**action session-down** {**disable** | **efd** | **error-disable-interface**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action session-down efd`	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when an Ethernet OAM session goes down. **Note** • If you change the default, the **log** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 25	**action session-up disable** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action session-up disable`	Specifies that no action is taken on an interface when an Ethernet OAM session is established. The default action is to create a syslog entry. **Note** • If you change the default, the **log** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 26	**action uni-directional link-fault** {**disable** | **efd** | **error-disable-interface**}	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a link-fault notification is received from the remote Ethernet OAM peer. The default action is to create a syslog entry. **Note** • If you change the default, the **log** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 27	**action wiring-conflict** {**disable** | **efd** | **log**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action session-down efd`	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a wiring-conflict event occurs. The default is to put the interface into error-disable state. **Note** • If you change the default, the **error-disable-interface** keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and put the interface into error-disable state when the event occurs.
Step 28	**uni-directional link-fault detection** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# uni-directional link-fault detection`	Enables detection of a local, unidirectional link fault and sends notification of that fault to an Ethernet OAM peer.
Step 29	**commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit`	Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session.
Step 30	**end** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end`	Ends the configuration session and exits to the EXEC mode.

Attaching an Ethernet Link OAM Profile to an Interface

Perform these steps to attach an Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) profile to an interface.

Note IOS-XR CLI refers to Ethernet Link OAM as **ethernet oam** in both profile and interface configurations.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**interface** [| **HundredGigE**| **TenGigE**] *interface-path-id* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/0`	Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation *rack/slot/module/port*.
Step 3	**ethernet oam** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet oam`	Enables Ethernet OAM and enters interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 4	**profile** *profile-name* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-eoam)# profile Profile_1`	Attaches the specified Ethernet OAM profile (*profile-name*), and all of its configuration, to the interface.
Step 5	**commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit`	Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session.
Step 6	**end** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end`	Ends the configuration session and exits to the EXEC mode.

Configuring Ethernet Link OAM at an Interface and Overriding the Profile Configuration

Using an Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) profile is an efficient way of configuring multiple interfaces with a common ELO configuration. However, if you want to use a profile but also change the behavior of certain functions for a particular interface, then you can override the profile configuration. To override certain profile settings that are applied to an interface, you can configure that command in interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to change the behavior for that interface.

In some cases, only certain keyword options are available in interface Ethernet OAM configuration due to the default settings for the command. For example, without any configuration of the **action** commands, several forms of the command have a default behavior of creating a syslog entry when a profile is created and applied to an interface. Therefore, the **log** keyword is not available in Ethernet OAM configuration for these commands in the profile because it is the default behavior. However, the **log** keyword is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration if the default is changed in the profile configuration so you can retain the action of creating a syslog entry for a particular interface.

To see all of the default ELO configuration settings, see the Verifying the Ethernet Link OAM Configuration, on page 13 section.

To configure ELO settings at an interface and override the profile configuration, perform these steps.

Note IOS-XR CLI refers to Ethernet Link OAM as **ethernet oam** in both profile and interface configurations.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface** [HundredGigE | TenGigE] *interface-path-id* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/0`	Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation *rack/slot/module/port*. **Note** • The example indicates an 8-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface in modular services card slot 1.
Step 3	**ethernet oam** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet oam`	Enables Ethernet OAM and enters interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 4	*interface-Ethernet-OAM-command* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-eoam)# action capabilities-conflict error-disable-interface`	Configures a setting for an Ethernet OAM configuration command and overrides the setting for the profile configuration, where *interface-Ethernet-OAM-command* is one of the supported commands on the platform in interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 5	**commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit`	Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session.
Step 6	**end** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end`	Ends the configuration session and exits to the EXEC mode.

Verifying the Ethernet Link OAM Configuration

Use the **show ethernet oam configuration** command to display the values for the Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) configuration for a particular interface, or for all interfaces. The following example shows the default values for ELO settings:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet oam configuration
Thu Aug  5 22:07:06.870 DST
GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0:
  Hello interval:                                          1s
  Mib retrieval enabled:                                    N
  Uni-directional link-fault detection enabled:             N
  Configured mode:                                     Active
  Connection timeout:                                       5
  Symbol period window:                                     0
  Symbol period low threshold:                              1
  Symbol period high threshold:                          None
  Frame window:                                          1000
  Frame low threshold:                                      1
  Frame high threshold:                                  None
  Frame period window:                                   1000
  Frame period low threshold:                               1
  Frame period high threshold:                           None
  Frame seconds window:                                 60000
  Frame seconds low threshold:                              1
  Frame seconds high threshold:                          None
  High threshold action:                                 None
  Link fault action:                                      Log
  Dying gasp action:                                      Log
  Critical event action:                                  Log
  Discovery timeout action:                               Log
  Capabilities conflict action:                           Log
  Wiring conflict action:                        Error-Disable
  Session up action:                                      Log
  Session down action:                                    Log
  Require remote mode:                                 Ignore
  Require remote MIB retrieval:                             N
```

Configuration Examples for Ethernet OAM

This section provides the following configuration examples:

Configuration Examples for Ethernet Link OAM Interfaces

This section provides the following configuration examples:

Configuring an Ethernet Link OAM Profile Globally: Example

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) profile globally:

```
configure
 ethernet oam profile Profile_1
  link-monitor
   symbol-period window 60000
   symbol-period threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
   frame window 60
   frame threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
   frame-period window 60000
   frame-period threshold ppm low 100 high 12000000
   frame-seconds window 900000
```

```
   frame-seconds threshold low 3 high 900
   exit
  mib-retrieval
  connection timeout 30
  require-remote mode active
  require-remote mib-retrieval
  action dying-gasp error-disable-interface
  action critical-event error-disable-interface
  action discovery-timeout error-disable-interface
  action session-down error-disable-interface
  action capabilities-conflict error-disable-interface
  action wiring-conflict error-disable-interface
  action remote-loopback error-disable-interface
  commit
```

Configuring Ethernet Link OAM Features on an Individual Interface: Example

This example shows how to configure Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) features on an individual interface:

```
configure terminal
 interface TenGigE 0/0/0/0
  ethernet oam
   link-monitor
    symbol-period window 60000
    symbol-period threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
    frame window 60
    frame threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
    frame-period window 60000
    frame-period threshold ppm low 100 high 12000000
    frame-seconds window 900000
    frame-seconds threshold low 3 high 900
    exit
   mib-retrieval
   connection timeout 30
   require-remote mode active
   require-remote mib-retrieval
   action link-fault  error-disable-interface
   action dying-gasp error-disable-interface
   action critical-event error-disable-interface
   action discovery-timeout error-disable-interface
   action session-down error-disable-interface
   action capabilities-conflict error-disable-interface
   action wiring-conflict error-disable-interface
   action remote-loopback error-disable-interface
   commit
```

Configuring Ethernet Link OAM Features to Override the Profile on an Individual Interface: Example

This example shows the configuration of Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) features in a profile followed by an override of that configuration on an interface:

```
configure terminal
 ethernet oam profile Profile_1
  mode passive
  action dying-gasp disable
  action critical-event disable
  action discovery-timeout disable
  action session-up disable
  action session-down disable
  action capabilities-conflict disable
  action wiring-conflict disable
  action remote-loopback disable
```

```
  action uni-directional link-fault error-disable-interface
  commit

configure terminal
 interface TenGigE 0/0/0/0
  ethernet oam
   profile Profile_1
    mode active
    action dying-gasp log
    action critical-event log
    action discovery-timeout log
    action session-up log
    action session-down log
    action capabilities-conflict log
    action wiring-conflict log
    action remote-loopback log
    action uni-directional link-fault log
    uni-directional link-fault detection
    commit
```

Clearing Ethernet Link OAM Statistics on an Interface: Example

This example shows how to clear Ethernet Link OAM (ELO) statistics on an interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear ethernet oam statistics interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0/1
```

Enabling SNMP Server Traps on a Router: Example

This example shows how to enable SNMP server traps on a router:

```
configure terminal
 snmp-server traps ethernet oam events
```

Ethernet CFM

Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) is a service-level OAM protocol that provides tools for monitoring and troubleshooting end-to-end Ethernet services per VLAN. This includes proactive connectivity monitoring, fault verification, and fault isolation. CFM uses standard Ethernet frames and can be run on any physical media that is capable of transporting Ethernet service frames. Unlike most other Ethernet protocols which are restricted to a single physical link, CFM frames can transmit across the entire end-to-end Ethernet network.

CFM is defined in two standards:

- IEEE 802.1ag—Defines the core features of the CFM protocol.
- ITU-T Y.1731—Redefines, but maintains compatibility with the features of IEEE 802.1ag, and defines some additional features.

Ethernet CFM supports these functions of ITU-T Y.1731:

- ETH-CC, ETH-RDI, ETH-LB, ETH-LT, ETH-BNM, ETH-CSF—These are equivalent to the corresponding features defined in IEEE 802.1ag.

Note The Linktrace responder procedures defined in IEEE 802.1ag are used rather than the procedures defined in Y.1731; however, these are interoperable.

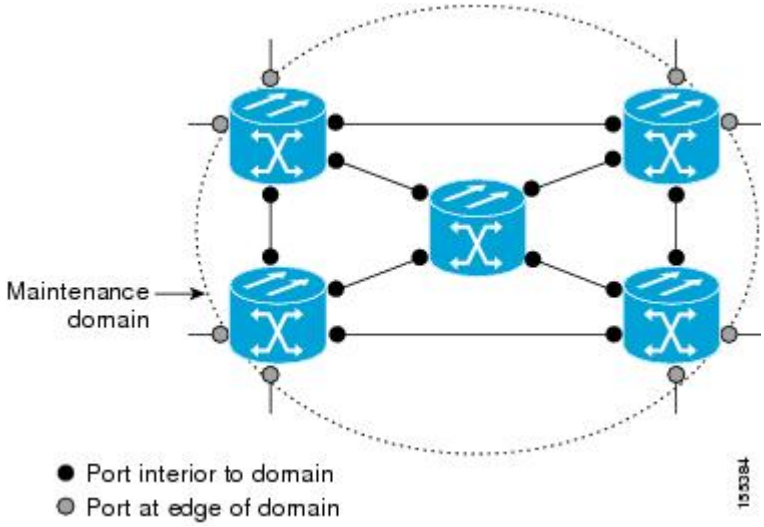
- ETH-AIS—The reception of ETH-LCK messages is also supported.

To understand how the CFM maintenance model works, you need to understand these concepts and features:

Maintenance Domains

A maintenance domain describes a management space for the purpose of managing and administering a network. A domain is owned and operated by a single entity and defined by the set of interfaces internal to it and at its boundary, as shown in this figure.

Figure 2: CFM Maintenance Domain



A maintenance domain is defined by the bridge ports that are provisioned within it. Domains are assigned maintenance levels, in the range of 0 to 7, by the administrator. The level of the domain is useful in defining the hierarchical relationships of multiple domains.

CFM maintenance domains allow different organizations to use CFM in the same network, but independently. For example, consider a service provider who offers a service to a customer, and to provide that service, they use two other operators in segments of the network. In this environment, CFM can be used in the following ways:

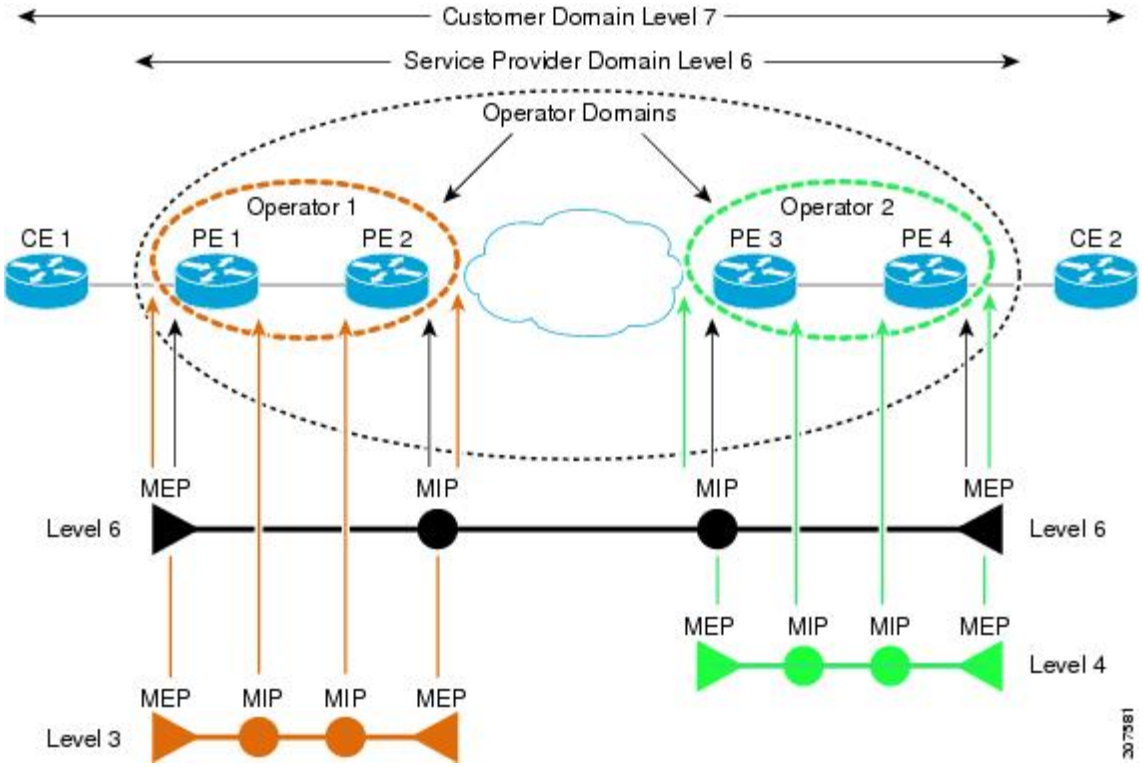
- The customer can use CFM between their CE devices, to verify and manage connectivity across the whole network.
- The service provider can use CFM between their PE devices, to verify and manage the services they are providing.
- Each operator can use CFM within their operator network, to verify and manage connectivity within their network.

Each organization uses a different CFM maintenance domain.

This figure shows an example of the different levels of maintenance domains in a network.

Note In CFM diagrams, the conventions are that triangles represent MEPs, pointing in the direction that the MEP sends CFM frames, and circles represent MIPs.

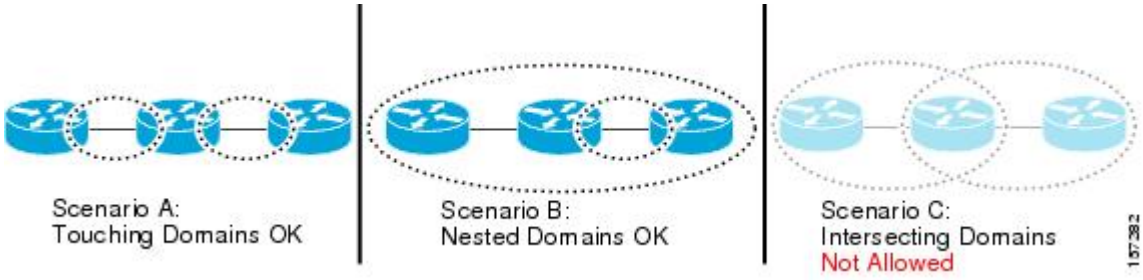
Figure 3: Different CFM Maintenance Domains Across a Network



To ensure that the CFM frames for each domain do not interfere with each other, each domain is assigned a maintenance level, between 0 and 7. Where domains are nested, as in this example, the encompassing domain must have a higher level than the domain it encloses. In this case, the domain levels must be negotiated between the organizations involved. The maintenance level is carried in all CFM frames that relate to that domain.

CFM maintenance domains may touch or nest, but cannot intersect. This figure illustrates the supported structure for touching and nested domains, and the unsupported intersection of domains.

Figure 4: Supported CFM Maintenance Domain Structure



Services

A CFM service allows an organization to partition its CFM maintenance domain, according to the connectivity within the network. For example, if the network is divided into a number of virtual LANs (VLANs), a CFM service is created for each of these. CFM can then operate independently in each service. It is important that the CFM services match the network topology, so that CFM frames relating to one service cannot be received in a different service. For example, a service provider may use a separate CFM service for each of their customers, to verify and manage connectivity between that customer's end points.

A CFM service is always associated with the maintenance domain that it operates within, and therefore with that domain's maintenance level. All CFM frames relating to the service carry the maintenance level of the corresponding domain.

Note CFM Services are referred to as *Maintenance Associations* in IEEE 802.1ag and as *Maintenance Entity Groups* in ITU-T Y.1731.

Maintenance Points

A CFM Maintenance Point (MP) is an instance of a particular CFM service on a specific interface. CFM only operates on an interface if there is a CFM maintenance point on the interface; otherwise, CFM frames are forwarded transparently through the interface.

A maintenance point is always associated with a particular CFM service, and therefore with a particular maintenance domain at a particular level. Maintenance points generally only process CFM frames at the same level as their associated maintenance domain. Frames at a higher maintenance level are always forwarded transparently, while frames at a lower maintenance level are normally dropped. This helps enforce the maintenance domain hierarchy, and ensures that CFM frames for a particular domain cannot leak out beyond the boundary of the domain.

There are two types of MP:

- Maintenance End Points (MEPs)—Created at the edge of the domain. Maintenance end points (MEPs) are members of a particular service within a domain and are responsible for sourcing and sinking CFM frames. They periodically transmit continuity check messages and receive similar messages from other MEPs within their domain. They also transmit traceroute and loopback messages at the request of the administrator. MEPs are responsible for confining CFM messages within the domain.

- Maintenance Intermediate Points (MIPs)—Created in the middle of the domain. Unlike MEPS, MIPs do allow CFM frames at their own level to be forwarded.

MIP Creation

Unlike MEPs, MIPs are not explicitly configured on each interface. MIPs are created automatically according to the algorithm specified in the CFM 802.1ag standard. The algorithm, in brief, operates as follows for each interface:

- The bridge-domain or cross-connect for the interface is found, and all services associated with that bridge-domain or cross-connect are considered for MIP auto-creation.
- The level of the highest-level MEP on the interface is found. From among the services considered above, the service in the domain with the lowest level that is higher than the highest MEP level is selected. If there are no MEPs on the interface, the service in the domain with the lowest level is selected.
- The MIP auto-creation configuration (**mip auto-create** command) for the selected service is examined to determine whether a MIP should be created.

Note Configuring a MIP auto-creation policy for a service does not guarantee that a MIP will automatically be created for that service. The policy is only considered if that service is selected by the algorithm first.

MEP and CFM Processing Overview

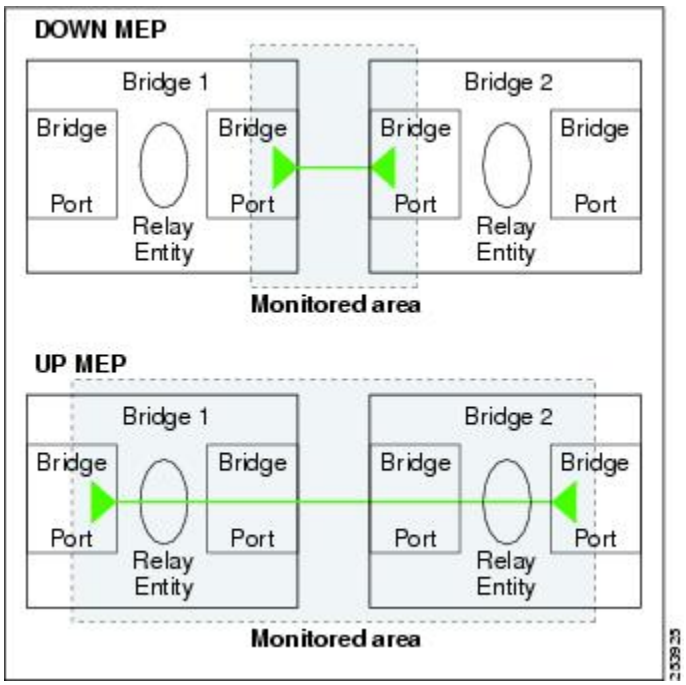
The boundary of a domain is an interface, rather than a bridge or host. Therefore, MEPs can be sub-divided into two categories:

- Down MEPs—Send CFM frames from the interface where they are configured, and process CFM frames received on that interface. Down MEPs transmit AIS messages upward (toward the cross-connect).
- Up MEPs—Send frames into the bridge relay function, as if they had been received on the interface where the MEP is configured. They process CFM frames that have been received on other interfaces, and have been switched through the bridge relay function as if they are going to be sent out of the interface where the MEP is configured. Up MEPs transmit AIS messages downward (toward the wire). However, AIS packets are only sent when there is a MIP configured on the same interface as the MEP and at the level of the MIP.

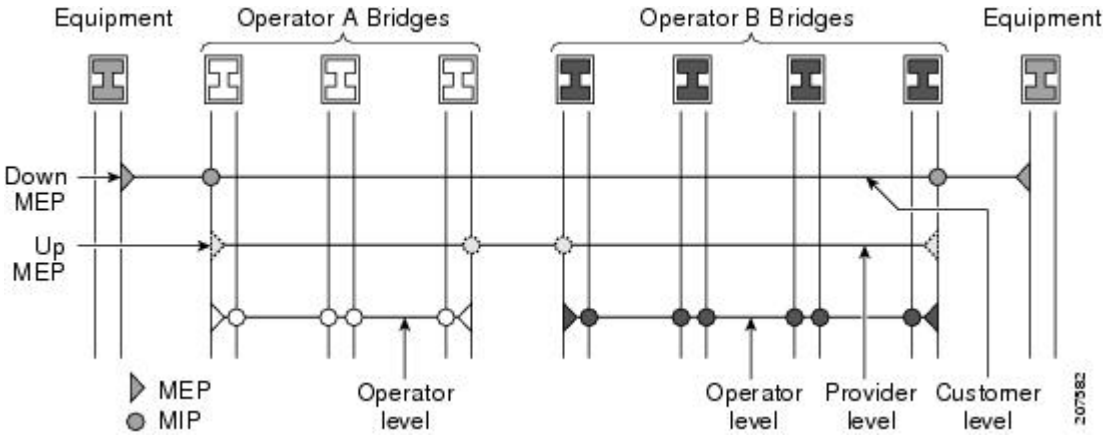
Note The terms *Down MEP* and *Up MEP* are defined in the IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731 standards, and refer to the direction that CFM frames are sent from the MEP. The terms should not be confused with the operational status of the MEP.

This figure illustrates the monitored areas for Down and Up MEPs.

Figure 5: Monitored Areas for Down and Up MEPs



This figure shows maintenance points at different levels. Because domains are allowed to nest but not intersect (see Supported CFM Maintenance Domain Structure), a MEP at a low level always corresponds with a MEP or MIP at a higher level. In addition, only a single MIP is allowed on any interface—this is generally created in the lowest domain that exists at the interface and that does not have a MEP.



MIPs and Up MEPs can only exist on switched (Layer 2) interfaces, because they send and receive frames from the bridge relay function. Down MEPs can be created on switched (Layer 2) interfaces.

MEPs continue to operate normally if the interface they are created on is blocked by the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP); that is, CFM frames at the level of the MEP continue to be sent and received, according to the direction of the MEP. MEPs never allow CFM frames at the level of the MEP to be forwarded, so the STP block is maintained.

MIPs also continue to receive CFM frames at their level if the interface is STP blocked, and can respond to any received frames. However, MIPs do not allow CFM frames at the level of the MIP to be forwarded if the interface is blocked.

Note A separate set of CFM maintenance levels is created every time a VLAN tag is pushed onto the frame. Therefore, if CFM frames are received on an interface which pushes an additional tag, so as to "tunnel" the frames over part of the network, the CFM frames will not be processed by any MPs within the tunnel, even if they are at the same level. For example, if a CFM MP is created on an interface with an encapsulation that matches a single VLAN tag, any CFM frames that are received at the interface that have two VLAN tags will be forwarded transparently, regardless of the CFM level.

CFM Protocol Messages

The CFM protocol consists of a number of different message types, with different purposes. All CFM messages use the CFM EtherType, and carry the CFM maintenance level for the domain to which they apply.

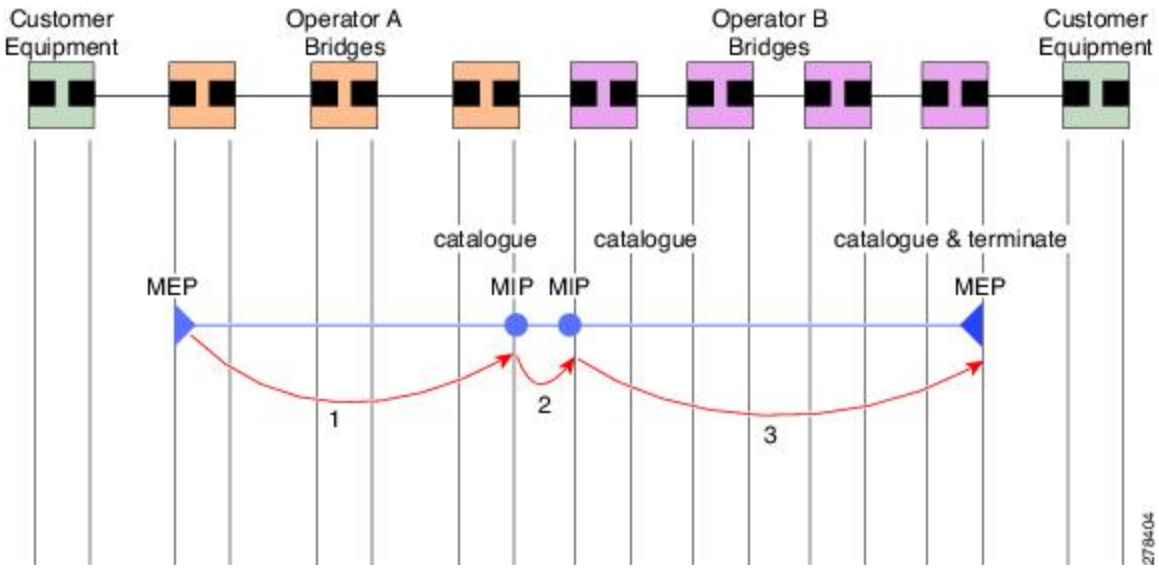
This section describes the following CFM messages:

Continuity Check (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)

Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) are "heartbeat" messages exchanged periodically between all the MEPs in a service. Each MEP sends out multicast CCMs, and receives CCMs from all the other MEPs in the service—these are referred to as *peer MEPs*. This allows each MEP to discover its peer MEPs, and to verify that there is connectivity between them.

MIPs also receive CCMs. MIPs use the information to build a MAC learning database that is used when responding to Linktrace. For more information about Linktrace, see Linktrace (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731).

Figure 6: Continuity Check Message Flow



All the MEPs in a service must transmit CCMs at the same interval. The interval at which CCMs are being transmitted is called CCM interval. IEEE 802.1ag defines 7 possible intervals that can be used:

- 3.3ms
- 10ms
- 100ms
- 1s
- 10s
- 1 minute
- 10 minutes

A MEP detects a loss of connectivity with one of its peer MEPs when a certain number of CCMs have been missed. This occurs when sufficient time has passed during which a certain number of CCMs were expected, given the CCM interval. This number is called the *loss threshold*, and is usually set to 3.

CFM is supported only on interfaces which have Layer 2 transport feature enabled.

Maintenance Association Identifier (MAID)

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release	Description
String-based MAID formats for Hardware Offload CFM Sessions	Release 7.5.2	You can now use the **Invalid** and **String** format for hardware-offloaded Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) sessions using the Maintenance Association Identifier (MAID) functionality. Earlier releases supported numerical and ICC formats for hardware-offloaded sessions. The router continues to support 1000 CFM sessions which include 500 hardware offload CFM sessions.

Continuity Check Messages (CCM) are essential for detecting various defects in network services. They carry critical information that helps in the identification and maintenance of the service. This is a breakdown of the information contained in CCM messages:

- **Maintenance Domain Identifier (MDID):** A configured identifier unique to the domain of the transmitting Maintenance End Point (MEP). It is crucial for the identification of the maintenance domain.
- **Short MA Name (SMAN):** A configured identifier specific to the service of the transmitting MEP. It is used to identify the service within the maintenance domain.

- **Maintenance Association Identifier (MAID):** A combination of MDID and SMAN. Together, these identifiers form the MAID, which is a composite identifier that must be uniformly configured across all MEPs within the same service.

Note MDID supports **null** value and SMAN only supports ITU Carrier Code (ICC) or a numerical.

Starting with Release 7.5.2, MDID and SMAN support the **Invalid** and **String** format values.

Supported MAID Formats for Offloaded MEPs (applicable for NCS 5700 line cards only)

- No Domain Name Format
  - MD Name Format = 1-NoDomainName
  - Short MA Name Format = 3 - 2 bytes integer value
  - Short MA NAme Length = 2 - fixed length
  - Short MA Name = 2 bytes of integer
- 1731 Maid Format
  - MD Name Format = 1-NoDomainName
  - MA Name Format(MEGID Format) = 32
  - MEGID Length = 13 - fixed length
  - MEGID(ICCCode) = 6 Bytes
  - MEGID(UMC) = 7 Bytes
  - ITU Carrier Code (ICC) - Number of different configurable ICC code - 15 (for each NPU)
  - Unique MEG ID Code (UMC) - 4

These are some examples:

- String format: **ethernet cfm domain domain-1 level 3 service service-1 string string_D1**
- Invalid format:**ethernet cfm invalid**
- Configuring domain ID null: **ethernet cfm domain SMB level 3 id null**
- Configuring SMAN: **ethernet cfm domain SMB level 3 id null service 901234AB xconnect group 99999 p2p 99999 id number 1**

This table summarizes the supported values and parameters for MDID and SMAN. This table only details the MAID restriction on the hardware offload feature. There is no MAID restriction for software offload or non-offloaded MEPs.

Format	MDID	SMAN	Support	Comment
	No	2 byte integer	Yes	Up to 2000 entries

Format	MDID	SMAN	Support	Comment
	No	13 bytes ICCCode (6 bytes) and UMC (7 bytes)	Yes	Up to 15 unique ICC Up to 4K UMC values
48 bytes string based	1-48 bytes of MDID and SMAN		Yes	CFM HW endpoint ID is between 0 to 4095 and in multiples of 4

Guidelines and Restrictions for MAID

- Configure each MEP within the service with a distinct MEP ID, which is a unique numeric identifier.
- Configure MEP CrossCheck for all MEPs with intervals of less than 10s, as Dynamic Remote MEPs are not supported for these.
- In a Remote Defect Indication (RDI), each MEP includes sequence number in the CCMs it is sending, if it has detected a defect relating to the CCMs it is receiving. This notifies all the MEPs in the service that a defect has been detected somewhere in the service. Sequence numbering is not supported for MEPs with CCM intervals of less than 10s.
- CCM Tx/Rx statistics counters are not supported for MEPs with less than 10s intervals.
- Sender TLV and Cisco Proprietary TLVs are not supported for MEPs with less than 10s intervals.
- The status of the interface where the MEP is operating (for example, up - when the interface is up, or down - when the interface is down) should not be confused with the direction of any MEPs on the interface (Up MEPs/Down MEPs).

Defect Identification using CCM Analysis

These defects can be detected from the received CCMs:

- Interval mismatch: The CCM interval in the received CCM does not match the interval that the MEP is configured to send CCMs.
- Level mismatch: A MEP receives a CCM carrying a lower maintenance level than the MEP's own configured level.
- Loop: A CCM is received with a source MAC address that matches the MAC address of the MEP's operating interface, indicating a loop.
- Configuration error: A received CCM contains a MEP ID that duplicates the MEP ID of the receiving MEP, signaling a configuration issue.
- Cross-connect error: A CCM with a non-matching MAID is received, often pointing to a VLAN misconfiguration that causes service leakage.
- Peer interface down: A CCM is received that indicates the interface on the peer is down.
- Remote defect indication: A CCM is received carrying a remote defect indication. This does not trigger the local MEP to send out CCMs with a remote defect indication.

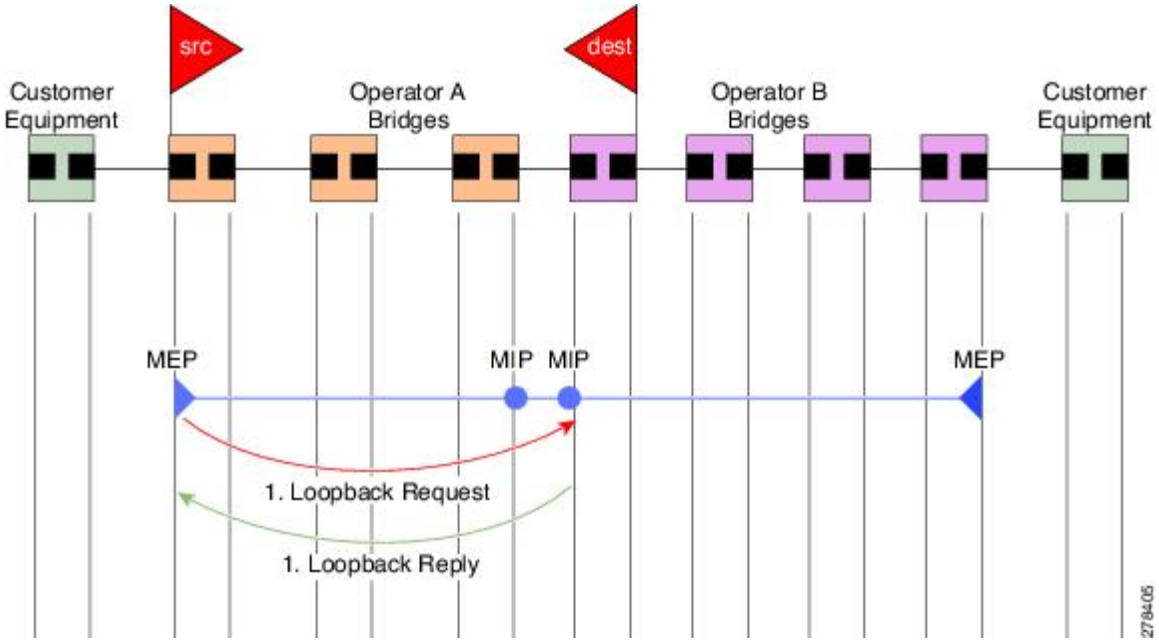
By monitoring the sequence numbers in CCMs from peer MEPs, out-of-sequence CCMs can be identified, although these are not classified as CCM defects.

Loopback (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)

Loopback Messages (LBM) and Loopback Replies (LBR) are used to verify connectivity between a local MEP and a particular remote MP. At the request of the administrator, a local MEP sends unicast LBMs to the remote MP. On receiving each LBM, the target maintenance point sends an LBR back to the originating MEP. Loopback indicates whether the destination is reachable or not—it does not allow hop-by-hop discovery of the path. It is similar in concept to an ICMP Echo (ping). Since loopback messages are destined for unicast addresses, they are forwarded like normal data traffic, while observing the maintenance levels. At each device that the loopback reaches, if the outgoing interface is known (in the bridge's forwarding database), then the frame is sent out on that interface. If the outgoing interface is not known, then the message is flooded on all interfaces.

This figure shows an example of CFM loopback message flow between a MEP and MIP.

Figure 7: Loopback Messages



Loopback messages can be padded with user-specified data. This allows data corruption to be detected in the network. They also carry a sequence number which allows for out-of-order frames to be detected.

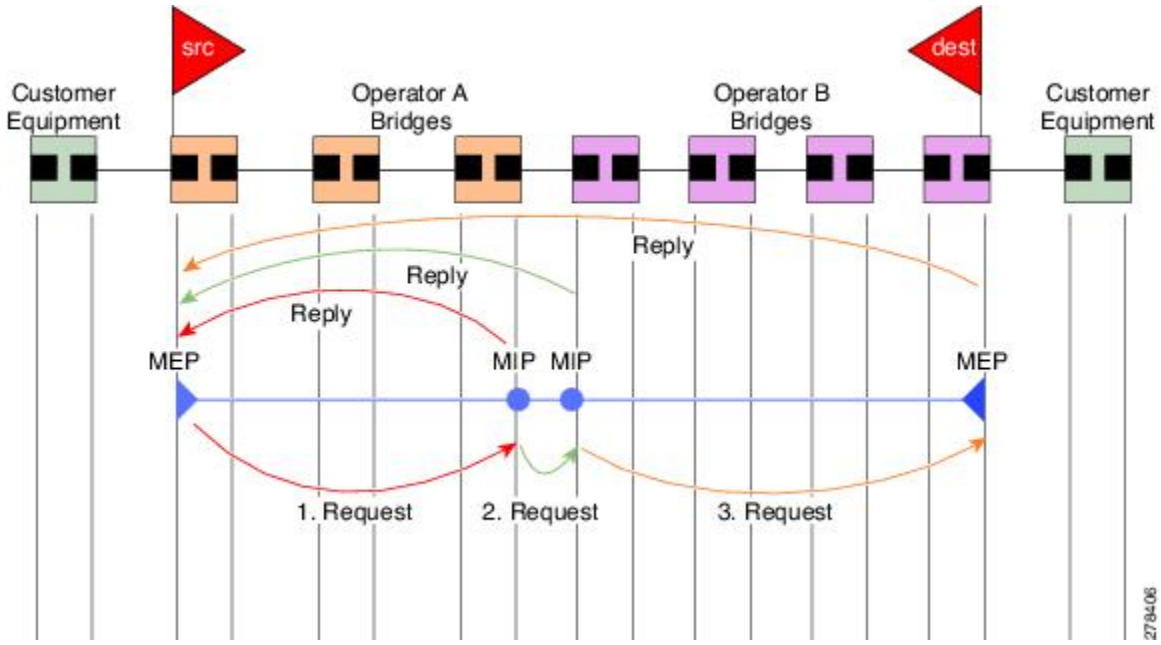
Linktrace (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)

Linktrace Messages (LTM) and Linktrace Replies (LTR) are used to track the path (hop-by-hop) to a unicast destination MAC address. At the request of the operator, a local MEP sends an LTM. Each hop where there is a maintenance point sends an LTR back to the originating MEP. This allows the administrator to discover connectivity data about the path. It is similar in concept to IP traceroute, although the mechanism is different. In IP traceroute, successive probes are sent, whereas CFM Linktrace uses a single LTM which is forwarded by each MP in the path. LTMs are multicast, and carry the unicast target MAC address as data within the

frame. They are intercepted at each hop where there is a maintenance point, and either retransmitted or dropped to discover the unicast path to the target MAC address.

This figure shows an example of CFM linktrace message flow between MEPs and MIPs.

Figure 8: Linktrace Message Flow



The linktrace mechanism is designed to provide useful information even after a network failure. This allows it to be used to locate failures, for example after a loss of continuity is detected. To achieve this, each MP maintains a CCM Learning Database. This maps the source MAC address for each received CCM to the interface through which the CCM was received. It is similar to a typical bridge MAC learning database, except that it is based only on CCMs and it times out much more slowly—on the order of days rather than minutes.

Note In IEEE 802.1ag, the CCM Learning Database is referred to as the MIP CCM Database. However, it applies to both MIPs and MEPs.

In IEEE 802.1ag, when an MP receives an LTM message, it determines whether to send a reply using the following steps:

1. The target MAC address in the LTM is looked up in the bridge MAC learning table. If the MAC address is known, and therefore the egress interface is known, then an LTR is sent.
2. If the MAC address is not found in the bridge MAC learning table, then it is looked up in the CCM learning database. If it is found, then an LTR is sent.
3. If the MAC address is not found, then no LTR is sent (and the LTM is not forwarded).

If the target MAC has never been seen previously in the network, the linktrace operation will not produce any results.

Note IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731 define slightly different linktrace mechanisms. In particular, the use of the CCM learning database and the algorithm described above for responding to LTM messages are specific to IEEE 802.1ag. IEEE 802.1ag also specifies additional information that can be included in LTRs. Regardless of the differences, the two mechanisms are interoperable.

Configurable Logging

CFM supports logging of various conditions to syslog. Logging can be enabled independently for each service, and when the following conditions occur:

- New peer MEPs are detected, or loss of continuity with a peer MEP occurs.
- Changes to the CCM defect conditions are detected.
- Cross-check “missing” or “unexpected” conditions are detected.
- AIS condition detected (AIS messages received) or cleared (AIS messages no longer received).
- EFD used to shut down an interface, or bring it back up.

Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM

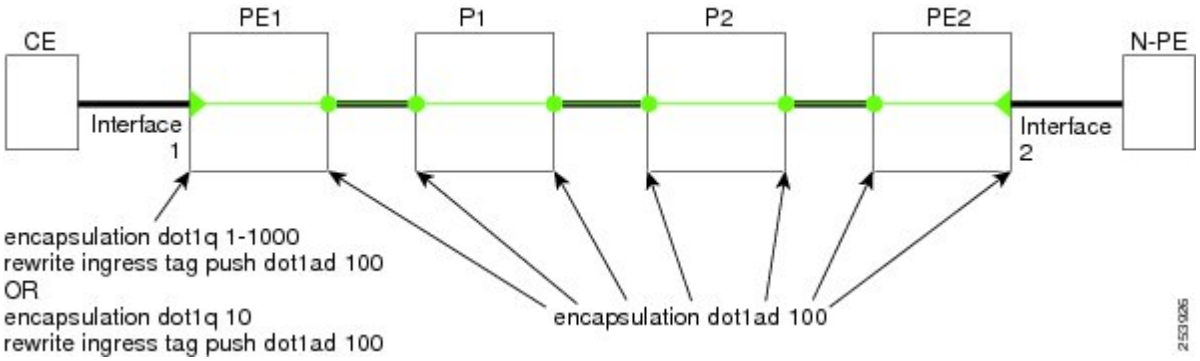
The Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM feature ensures that CFM packets are sent with the right VLAN tags so that they are appropriately handled as a CFM packet by the remote device. When packets are received by an edge router, they are treated as either CFM packets or data packets, depending on the number of tags in the header. The system differentiates between CFM packets and data packets based on the number of tags in the packet, and forwards the packets to the appropriate paths based on the number of tags in the packet.

CFM frames are normally sent with the same VLAN tags as the corresponding customer data traffic on the interface, as defined by the configured encapsulation and tag rewrite operations. Likewise, received frames are treated as CFM frames if they have the correct number of tags as defined by the configured encapsulation and tag rewrite configuration, and are treated as data frames (that is, they are forwarded transparently) if they have more than this number of tags.

In most cases, this behavior is as desired, since the CFM frames are then treated in exactly the same way as the data traffic flowing through the same service. However, in a scenario where multiple customer VLANs are multiplexed over a single multipoint provider service (for example, N:1 bundling), a different behavior might be desirable.

This figure shows an example of a network with multiple VLANS using CFM.

Figure 9: Service Provider Network With Multiple VLANs and CFM



This figure shows a provider's access network, where the S-VLAN tag is used as the service delimiter. PE1 faces the customer, and PE2 is at the edge of the access network facing the core. N:1 bundling is used, so the interface encapsulation matches a range of C-VLAN tags. This could potentially be the full range, resulting in all:1 bundling. There is also a use case where only a single C-VLAN is matched, but the S-VLAN is nevertheless used as the service delimiter—this is more in keeping with the IEEE model, but limits the provider to 4094 services.

CFM is used in this network with a MEP at each end of the access network, and MIPs on the boxes within the network (if it is native Ethernet). In the normal case, CFM frames are sent by the up MEP on PE1 with two VLAN tags, matching the customer data traffic. This means that at the core interfaces and at the MEP on PE2, the CFM frames are forwarded as if they were customer data traffic, since these interfaces match only on the S-VLAN tag. So, the CFM frames sent by the MEP on PE1 are not seen by any of the other MPs.

Flexible VLAN tagging changes the encapsulation for CFM frames that are sent and received at Up MEPs. Flexible VLAN tagging allows the frames to be sent from the MEP on PE1 with just the S-VLAN tag that represents the provider service. If this is done, the core interfaces will treat the frames as CFM frames and they will be seen by the MIPs and by the MEP on PE2. Likewise, the MEP on PE1 should handle received frames with only one tag, as this is what it will receive from the MEP on PE2.

To ensure that CFM packets from Up MEPs are routed to the appropriate paths successfully, tags may be set to a specific number in a domain service, using the **tags** command. Currently, tags can only be set to one (1).

Configuring Ethernet CFM

Note CFM is not supported for the following:

- L3 Interfaces and Sub-Interfaces
- Bundle Member Ports
- EVPN-FXC
- Bridge Domain
- VPLS

Configuring a CFM Maintenance Domain

To configure a CFM maintenance domain, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm`	Enters Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	**traceroute cache hold-time** *minutes* **size** *entries* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# traceroute cache hold-time 1 size 3000`	(Optional) Sets the maximum limit of traceroute cache entries or the maximum time limit to hold the traceroute cache entries. The default is 100 minutes and 100 entries.
Step 4	**domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [**null**] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1`	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters CFM domain configuration mode. The level must be specified. The **id** is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 5	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you use the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode

	Command or Action	Purpose
		without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Services for a CFM Maintenance Domain

You can configure up to 2000 CFM services for a maintenance domain. To configure services for a CFM maintenance domain, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm`	Enters Ethernet CFM configuration mode.
Step 3	**domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [**null**] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1`	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations at a specified maintenance level, and enters CFM domain configuration mode. The **id** is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 4	**service** *service-name* {**down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **m2mp** | **p2p** *xconnect-name*}[**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [[**number** *number*] **Example:**	Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain where MIPs and up MEPs will be created.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service ABC xconnect group X1 p2p ADB`	The **id** sets the short MA name.
Step 5	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you use the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Enabling and Configuring Continuity Check for a CFM Service

To configure Continuity Check for a CFM service, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm`	Enters Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [**null**] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1`	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode. The level must be specified. The **id** is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 4	**service** *service-name* {**down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **p2p** *xconnect-name*}[**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [[**number** *number*] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service ABC xconnect group X1 p2p ADB`	Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain or xconnect where MIPs and up MEPs will be created. The **id** sets the short MA name.
Step 5	**continuity-check interval** *time* [**loss-threshold** *threshold*] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# continuity-check interval 100m loss-threshold 10`	(Optional) Enables Continuity Check and specifies the time interval at which CCMs are transmitted or to set the threshold limit for when a MEP is declared down.
Step 6	**continuity-check archive hold-time** *minutes* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# continuity-check archive hold-time 100`	(Optional) Configures how long information about peer MEPs is stored after they have timed out.
Step 7	**continuity-check loss auto-traceroute** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# continuity-check loss auto-traceroute`	(Optional) Configures automatic triggering of a traceroute when a MEP is declared down.
Step 8	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you use the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:`

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Automatic MIP Creation for a CFM Service

For more information about the algorithm for creating MIPs, see the **MIP Creation** section.

To configure automatic MIP creation for a CFM service, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ethernet cfm`	Enters the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	**domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [**null**] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1`	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode. The level must be specified. The only supported option is **id [null]** for less than 1min interval MEPS. The **id** is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in

	Command or Action	Purpose
		CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 4	**service** *service-name* {**down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **p2p** *xconnect-name*}[**id** [**icc-based***icc-string umc-string*] | [**number** *number*] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service ABC xconnect group X1 p2p ADB`	Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain where MIPs and up MEPs will be created. The **id** sets the short MA name.
Step 5	**mip auto-create** {**all** | **lower-mep-only**} {**ccm-learning**} **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# mip auto-create all ccm-learning`	(Optional) Enables the automatic creation of MIPs in a bridge domain. **ccm-learning** option enables CCM learning for MIPs created in this service. This must be used only in services with a relatively long CCM interval of at least 100 ms. CCM learning at MIPs is disabled by default.
Step 6	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you use the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Cross-Check on a MEP for a CFM Service

To configure cross-check on a MEP for a CFM service and specify the expected set of MEPs, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ethernet cfm`	Enters the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	**domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [**null**] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1`	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode. The level must be specified. The **id** is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 4	**service** *service-name* {**bridge group** *bridge-domain-group* **bridge-domain** *bridge-domain-name* | **down-meps | xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **p2p** *xconnect-name*}[**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [**string** *text*] | [**number** *number*] | [**vlan-id** *id-number*] | [**vpn-id** *oui-vpnid*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Bridge_Service bridge group BD1 bridge-domain B1`	Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain or xconnect where MIPs and up MEPs will be created. The **id** sets the short MA name.
Step 5	**mep crosscheck** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-xcheck)# mep crosscheck mep-id 10`	Enters CFM MEP crosscheck configuration mode.
Step 6	**mep-id** *mep-id-number* **Example:**	Enables cross-check on a MEP. **Note**

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-xcheck)# mep-id 10`	• For non-offloaded and software-offloaded MEPs, use the **mep-id** *mep-id-number* [**mac-address** *mac-address*] command. • For hardware-offloaded MEPs, use the **mep-id** *mep-id-number* command. From Release 24.2.1, **mac-address** *mac-address* option is obsolete for hardware-offloaded MEPs. • Repeat this command for every MEP that you want included in the expected set of MEPs for cross-check.
Step 7	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-xcheck)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you use the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Other Options for a CFM Service

To configure other options for a CFM service, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ethernet cfm`	Enters the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	**domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [**null**] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1`	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode. The level must be specified. The **id** is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 4	**service** *service-name* {**bridge group** *bridge-domain-group* **bridge-domain** *bridge-domain-name* | **down-meps | xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **p2p** *xconnect-name*}[**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [**string** *text*] | [**number** *number*] | [**vlan-id** *id-number*] | [**vpn-id** *oui-vpnid*]] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Bridge_Service bridge group BD1 bridge-domain B1`	Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain or xconnect where MIPs and up MEPs will be created. The **id** sets the short MA name.
Step 5	**maximum-meps** *number* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# maximum-meps 1000`	(Optional) Configures the maximum number (2 to 8190) of MEPs across the network, which limits the number of peer MEPs recorded in the database.
Step 6	**log** {**ais**|**continuity-check errors**|**continuity-check mep changes**|**crosscheck errors**|**efd**} **Example:**	(Optional) Enables logging of certain types of events.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log continuity-check errors`	
Step 7	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you use the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring CFM MEPs

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface** {**HundredGigE** | **TenGigE**} *interface-path-id* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1`	Type of Ethernet interface on which you want to create a MEP. Enter **HundredGigE** or **TenGigE** and the physical interface or virtual interface. **Note**

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
Step 3	**interface** {**HundredGigE	TenGigE	Bundle-Ether**} *interface-path-id.subinterface* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1.1`	Type of Ethernet interface on which you want to create a MEP. Enter **HundredGigE, TenGigE,** or **Bundle-Ether** and the physical interface or virtual interface followed by the subinterface path ID. Naming convention is *interface-path-id.subinterface*. The period in front of the subinterface value is required as part of the notation.
Step 4	**interface** {**HundredGigE	TenGigE**} *interface-path-id* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1`	Type of Ethernet interface on which you want to create a MEP. Enter **HundredGigE** or **TenGigE** and the physical interface or virtual interface. **Note** • Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
Step 5	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet cfm`	Enters interface Ethernet CFM configuration mode.
Step 6	**mep domain** *domain-name* **service** *service-name* **mep-id** *id-number* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm)# mep domain Dm1 service Sv1 mep-id 1`	Creates a maintenance end point (MEP) on an interface and enters interface CFM MEP configuration mode.
Step 7	**cos** *cos* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm-mep)# cos 7`	(Optional) Configures the class of service (CoS) (from 0 to 7) for all CFM packets generated by the MEP on an interface. If not configured, the CoS is inherited from the Ethernet interface. **Note** For Ethernet interfaces, the CoS is carried as a field in the VLAN tag. Therefore, CoS only applies to interfaces where packets are sent with VLAN tags. If the **cos (CFM)** command is executed for a MEP on an interface that does

	Command or Action	Purpose
		not have a VLAN encapsulation configured, it will be ignored.
Step 8	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm-mep)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you use the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Y.1731 AIS

This section has the following step procedures:

Configuring AIS in a CFM Domain Service

Use the following procedure to configure Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission for a CFM domain service and configure AIS logging.

The following example shows how to configure AIS on a CFM interface:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm`	Enters Ethernet CFM global configuration mode.
Step 3	**domain** *name* **level** *level* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1`	Specifies the domain and domain level.
Step 4	**service** *name* **bridge group** *name* **bridge-domain** *name* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S1 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2`	Specifies the service, bridge group, and bridge domain.
Step 5	**service** *name* **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **p2p** *xconnect-name* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X2`	Specifies the service and cross-connect group and name.
Step 6	**ais transmission** [**interval** {**1s**|**1m**}][**cos** *cos*] **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# ais transmission interval 1m cos 7`	Configures Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission for a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) domain service.
Step 7	**log ais** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log ais`	Configures AIS logging for a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) domain service to indicate when AIS or LCK packets are received.
Step 8	**no domain** *name***level** *level* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# no domain D1 level 1`	Disables the domain and domain level.
Step 9	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit`

	Command or Action	Purpose
		`them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring AIS on a CFM Interface

To configure AIS on a CFM interface, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface gigabitethernet** *interface-path-id* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/2`	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 3	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm`	Enters Ethernet CFM interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**ais transmission up interval 1m cos** *cos* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm)# ais transmission up interval 1m cos 7`	Configures Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission on a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) interface.
Step 5	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring EFD for a CFM Service

To configure EFD for a CFM service, complete the following steps.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:**	Enters CFM configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm`	
Step 3	**domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# domain D1 level 1`	Specifies or creates the CFM domain and enters CFM domain configuration mode.
Step 4	**service** *service-name* **down-meps** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S1 down-meps`	Specifies or creates the CFM service for down MEPS and enters CFM domain service configuration mode.
Step 5	**efd** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# efd`	Enables EFD on all down MEPs in the down MEPS service.
Step 6	**log efd** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log efd`	(Optional) Enables logging of EFD state changes on an interface.
Step 7	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Verifying the EFD Configuration

This example shows how to display all interfaces that are shut down because of Ethernet Fault Detection (EFD):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show efd interfaces

Server VLAN MA
==============
Interface         Clients
------------------------
TenGigE0/0/0/0.0     CFM
```

Configuring Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM

Use this procedure to set the number of tags in CFM packets in a CFM domain service.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm`	Enters Ethernet CFM global configuration mode.
Step 3	**domain** *name* **level** *level* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1`	Specifies the domain and domain level.
Step 4	**service** *name* **bridge group** *name* **bridge-domain** *name* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)#`	Specifies the service, bridge group, and bridge domain.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`service S2 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2`	
Step 5	**tags** *number* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# tags 1`	Specifies the number of tags in CFM packets. Currently, the only valid value is 1.
Step 6	**end** or **commit** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit`	Saves configuration changes. • When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:` • Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Verifying the CFM Configuration

To verify the CFM configuration, use one or more of the following commands:

show ethernet cfm configuration-errors [**domain** *domain-name*] [**interface** *interface-path-id*]	Displays information about errors that are preventing configured CFM operations from becoming active, as well as any warnings that have occurred.
show ethernet cfm local maintenance-points domain *name* [**service** *name]* | **interface** *type interface-path-id*] [**mep** | **mip**]	Displays a list of local maintenance points.

Note After you configure CFM, the error message, *cfmd[317]: %L2-CFM-5-CCM_ERROR_CCMS_MISSED : Some received CCMs have not been counted by the CCM error counters*, may display. This error message does not have any functional impact and does not require any action from you.

Note After reloading a line card, you may briefly see the following CFM error messages:

- *cfmd[1125]: %L2-CFM-6-MEP_CHANGE : Peer MEP change: remote MEP timed out*
- *cfmd[1125]: %L2-CFM-6-MEP_CHANGE : Peer MEP change: new remote MEP detected*

These error messages are expected and do not require any action from you.

Configuration Examples for Ethernet CFM

This section includes the following examples:

Ethernet CFM Domain Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure a basic domain for Ethernet CFM:

```
configure
 ethernet cfm
  traceroute cache hold-time 1 size 3000
  domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1
  commit
```

Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to create a service for an Ethernet CFM domain:

```
  service Bridge_Service bridge group BD1 bridge-domain B1
  service Cross_Connect_1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X1
  commit
```

Flexible Tagging for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to set the number of tags in CFM packets from down MEPs in a CFM domain service:

```
configure
 ethernet cfm
  domain D1 level 1
   service S2 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2
    tags 1
    commit
```

Continuity Check for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure continuity-check options for an Ethernet CFM service:

```
continuity-check archive hold-time 100
continuity-check loss auto-traceroute
continuity-check interval 100ms loss-threshold 10
commit
```

MIP Creation for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to enable MIP auto-creation for an Ethernet CFM service:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# mip auto-create all
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit
```

Cross-check for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure cross-check for MEPs in an Ethernet CFM service:

```
mep crosscheck
 mep-id 10
 mep-id 20
 commit
```

Other Ethernet CFM Service Parameter Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure other Ethernet CFM service options:

```
 maximum-meps 4000
 log continuity-check errors
 commit
 exit
exit
exit
```

MEP Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure a MEP for Ethernet CFM on an interface:

```
interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1
 ethernet cfm
 mep domain Dm1 service Sv1 mep-id 1
 commit
```

Ethernet CFM Show Command: Examples

These examples show how to verify the configuration of Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM):

Example 1

This example shows how to display all the maintenance points that have been created on an interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local maintenance-points
```

```
Domain/Level         Service              Interface         Type   ID   MAC
-------------------- -------------------- ----------------- ------ ---- --------
fig/5                bay                  Gi0/10/0/12       Dn MEP    2 44:55:66
fig/5                bay                  Gi0/0/1/0         MIP         55:66:77
fred/3               barney               Gi0/1/0/0         Dn MEP    5 66:77:88!
```

Example 2

This example shows how to display all the CFM configuration errors on all domains:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm configuration-errors

Domain fig (level 5), Service bay
* MIP creation configured using bridge-domain blort, but bridge-domain blort does not exist.

 * An Up MEP is configured for this domain on interface TenGigE0/0/0/3 and an Up MEP is
also configured for domain blort, which is at the same level (5).
 * A MEP is configured on interface TenGigE0/0/0/1 for this domain/service, which has CC
interval 100ms, but the lowest interval supported on that interface is 1s
```

Example 3

This example shows how to display operational state for local maintenance end points (MEPs):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps

 A - AIS received                I - Wrong interval
 R - Remote Defect received      V - Wrong Level
 L - Loop (our MAC received)     T - Timed out (archived)
 C - Config (our ID received)    M - Missing (cross-check)
 X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID)  U - Unexpected (cross-check)
 P - Peer port down

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
   ID Interface (State)        Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
----- ------------------------ --- -------- -- ------- ---
  100 Gi1/1/0/1 (Up)       Up     0/0   N  A       L7

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
   ID Interface (State)        Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
----- ------------------------ --- -------- -- ------- ---
    2 Gi0/1/0/0 (Up)       Up     3/2   Y  RPC     L6
Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
   ID Interface (State)        Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
----- ------------------------ --- -------- -- ------- ---
  100 Gi1/1/0/1 (Up)       Up     0/0   N  A

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
   ID Interface (State)        Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
----- ------------------------ --- -------- -- ------- ---
    2 Gi0/1/0/0 (Up)       Up     3/2   Y  RPC
```

Example 4

This example shows how to display operational state of other maintenance end points (MEPs) detected by a local MEP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm peer meps

Flags:
```

```
 > - Ok                          I - Wrong interval
 R - Remote Defect received      V - Wrong level
 L - Loop (our MAC received)     T - Timed out
 C - Config (our ID received)    M - Missing (cross-check)
 X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID)  U - Unexpected (cross-check)

Domain fred (level 7), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
==============================================================================
St    ID MAC address    Port    Up/Downtime   CcmRcvd SeqErr   RDI Error
-- ----- -------------- ------- ----------- --------- ------ ----- -----
 >     1 0011.2233.4455 Up      00:00:01         1234      0     0     0
R>     4 4455.6677.8899 Up      1d 03:04         3456      0   234     0
L      2 1122.3344.5566 Up      3w 1d 6h         3254      0     0  3254
C      2 7788.9900.1122 Test    00:13            2345      6    20  2345
X      3 2233.4455.6677 Up      00:23              30      0     0    30
I      3 3344.5566.7788 Down    00:34           12345      0   300  1234
V      3 8899.0011.2233 Blocked 00:35              45      0     0    45
 T     5 5566.7788.9900         00:56              20      0     0     0
M      6                                           0      0     0     0
U>     7 6677.8899.0011 Up      00:02             456      0     0     0

Domain fred (level 7), Service fig
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/12, MEP-ID 3
==============================================================================
St    ID MAC address    Port    Up/Downtime  CcmRcvd SeqErr   RDI Error
-- ----- -------------- ------- ----------- -------- ------ ----- -----
 >     1 9900.1122.3344 Up      03:45           4321      0     0     0
```

Example 5

This example shows how to display operational state of other maintenance end points (MEPs) detected by a local MEP with details:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#  show ethernet cfm peer meps detail
Domain dom3 (level 5), Service ser3
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1 MEP-ID 1
==============================================================================
Peer MEP-ID 10, MAC 0001.0203.0403
   CFM state: Wrong level, for 00:01:34
   Port state: Up
   CCM defects detected:    V - Wrong Level
   CCMs received: 5
     Out-of-sequence:             0
     Remote Defect received:      5
     Wrong Level:                 0
     Cross-connect (wrong MAID):  0
     Wrong Interval:              5
     Loop (our MAC received):     0
     Config (our ID received):    0
Last CCM received 00:00:06 ago:
     Level: 4, Version: 0, Interval: 1min
     Sequence number: 5, MEP-ID: 10
     MAID: String: dom3, String: ser3
     Port status: Up, Interface status: Up


Domain dom4 (level 2), Service ser4
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/2 MEP-ID 1
==============================================================================
Peer MEP-ID 20, MAC 0001.0203.0402
   CFM state: Ok, for 00:00:04
   Port state: Up
```

```
   CCMs received: 7
     Out-of-sequence:             1
     Remote Defect received:      0
     Wrong Level:                 0
     Cross-connect (wrong MAID):  0
     Wrong Interval:              0
     Loop (our MAC received):     0
  Config (our ID received):    0
Last CCM received 00:00:04 ago:
     Level: 2, Version: 0, Interval: 10s
     Sequence number: 1, MEP-ID: 20
     MAID: String: dom4, String: ser4
     Chassis ID: Local: ios; Management address: 'Not specified'
     Port status: Up, Interface status: Up

Peer MEP-ID 21, MAC 0001.0203.0403
   CFM state: Ok, for 00:00:05
   Port state: Up
   CCMs received: 6
     Out-of-sequence:             0
     Remote Defect received:      0
     Wrong Level:                 0
     Cross-connect (wrong MAID):  0
     Wrong Interval:              0
     Loop (our MAC received):     0
     Config (our ID received):    0
Last CCM received 00:00:05 ago:
     Level: 2, Version: 0, Interval: 10s
     Sequence number: 1, MEP-ID: 21
     MAID: String: dom4, String: ser4
     Port status: Up, Interface status: Up


Peer MEP-ID 601, MAC 0001.0203.0402
   CFM state: Timed Out (Standby), for 00:15:14, RDI received
   Port state: Down
   CCM defects detected:    Defects below ignored on local standby MEP
                            I - Wrong Interval
                            R - Remote Defect received
                            T - Timed Out
                            P - Peer port down
   CCMs received: 2
     Out-of-sequence:             0
     Remote Defect received:      2
     Wrong Level:                 0

     Wrong Interval:              2
     Loop (our MAC received):     0
     Config (our ID received):    0
   Last CCM received 00:15:49 ago:
     Level: 2, Version: 0, Interval: 10s
     Sequence number: 1, MEP-ID: 600
     MAID: DNS-like: dom5, String: ser5
     Chassis ID: Local: ios; Management address: 'Not specified'
     Port status: Up, Interface status: Down
```

AIS for CFM Configuration: Examples

Example 1

This example shows how to configure Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission for a CFM domain service:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S1 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# ais transmission interval 1m cos 7

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:routerconfigure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Cross_Connect_1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# ais transmission interval 1m cos 7
```

Example 2

This example shows how to configure AIS logging for a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) domain service to indicate when AIS or LCK packets are received:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S2 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log ais

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:routerconfigure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Cross_Connect_1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log ais
```

This example shows how to configure AIS transmission on a CFM interface.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm)# ais transmission up interval 1m cos 7
```

AIS for CFM Show Commands: Examples

This section includes the following examples:

show ethernet cfm interfaces ais Command: Example

This example shows how to display the information published in the Interface AIS table:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm interfaces ais

Defects (from at least one peer MEP):
 A - AIS received                I - Wrong interval
 R - Remote Defect received      V - Wrong Level
 L - Loop (our MAC received)     T - Timed out (archived)
 C - Config (our ID received)    M - Missing (cross-check)
 X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID)  U - Unexpected (cross-check)
 P - Peer port down              D - Local port down

                           Trigger                  Transmission
                      AIS  ---------    Via    ---------------------------
Interface (State)     Dir  L Defects  Levels   L Int Last started  Packets
--------------------- ---  - -------  -------  - --- ------------ --------
```

```
TenGigE0/0/0/0 (Up)       Dn   5 RPC      6        7 1s  01:32:56 ago     5576
TenGigE0/0/0/0 (Up)       Up   0 M        2,3      5 1s  00:16:23 ago      983
TenGigE0/0/0/1 (Dn)       Up     D                7 60s 01:02:44 ago     3764
TenGigE0/0/0/2 (Up)       Dn   0 RX       1!
```

show ethernet cfm local meps Command: Examples

Example 1: Default

This example shows how to display statistics for local maintenance end points (MEPs):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps

 A - AIS received                I - Wrong interval
 R - Remote Defect received      V - Wrong Level
 L - Loop (our MAC received)     T - Timed out (archived)
 C - Config (our ID received)    M - Missing (cross-check)
 X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID)  U - Unexpected (cross-check)
 P - Peer port down

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
   ID Interface (State)        Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
----- ------------------------ --- -------- -- ------- ---
  100 Gi1/1/0/1 (Up)       Up     0/0   N  A       7

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
   ID Interface (State)        Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
----- ------------------------ --- -------- -- ------- ---
    2 Gi0/1/0/0 (Up)       Up     3/2   Y  RPC     6
```

Example 2: Domain Service

This example shows how to display statistics for MEPs in a domain service:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps domain foo service bar detail

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 100
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
  Peer MEPs: 0 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)

  CCM generation enabled:  No
  AIS generation enabled:  Yes (level: 7, interval: 1s)
  Sending AIS:             Yes (started 01:32:56 ago)
  Receiving AIS:           Yes (from lower MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
  Peer MEPs: 3 up, 2 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
  Cross-check defects: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

  CCM generation enabled:  Yes (Remote Defect detected: Yes)
  CCM defects detected:    R - Remote Defect received
                           P - Peer port down
                           C - Config (our ID received)
  AIS generation enabled:  Yes (level: 6, interval: 1s)
  Sending AIS:             Yes (to higher MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)
  Receiving AIS:           No
```

Example 4: Detail

This example shows how to display detailed statistics for MEPs in a domain service:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps detail

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 100
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
  Peer MEPs: 0 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)

  CCM generation enabled:  No
  AIS generation enabled:  Yes (level: 7, interval: 1s)
  Sending AIS:             Yes (started 01:32:56 ago)
  Receiving AIS:           Yes (from lower MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
  Peer MEPs: 3 up, 2 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
  Cross-check defects: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

  CCM generation enabled:  Yes (Remote Defect detected: Yes)
  CCM defects detected:    R - Remote Defect received
                           P - Peer port down
                           C - Config (our ID received)
  AIS generation enabled:  Yes (level: 6, interval: 1s)
  Sending AIS:             Yes (to higher MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)
  Receiving AIS:           No
```

show ethernet cfm local meps detail Command: Example

Use the **show ethernet cfm local meps detail** command to display MEP-related EFD status information. This example shows that EFD is triggered for MEP-ID 100:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps detail

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 100
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
  Peer MEPs: 0 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
  Cross-check errors: 2 missing, 0 unexpected

  CCM generation enabled:  No
  AIS generation enabled:  Yes (level: 7, interval: 1s)
  Sending AIS:             Yes (started 01:32:56 ago)
  Receiving AIS:           Yes (from lower MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)
  EFD triggered:           Yes

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
  Peer MEPs: 3 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
  Cross-check errors: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

  CCM generation enabled:  Yes (Remote Defect detected: No)
  AIS generation enabled:  Yes (level: 6, interval: 1s)
  Sending AIS:             No
```

```
  Receiving AIS:           No
  EFD triggered:           No
```

Note You can also verify that EFD has been triggered on an interface using the **show interfaces** and **show interfaces brief** commands. When an EFD trigger has occurred, these commands will show the interface status as *up* and the line protocol state as *down*.

Troubleshooting Tips

To troubleshoot problems within the CFM network, perform these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 To verify connectivity to a problematic MEP, use the **ping ethernet cfm** command as shown in this example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ping ethernet cfm domain D1 service S1 mep-id 16 source
interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5 CFM Loopbacks, timeout is 2 seconds -
Domain foo (level 2), Service foo
Source: MEP ID 1, interface TenGigE0/0/0/1
Target: 0001.0002.0003 (MEP ID 16):
  Running (5s) ...
Success rate is 60.0 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1251/1349/1402 ms
Out-of-sequence: 0.0 percent (0/3)
Bad data: 0.0 percent (0/3)
Received packet rate: 1.4 pps
```

Step 2 If the results of the **ping ethernet cfm** command show a problem with connectivity to the peer MEP, use the **traceroute ethernet cfm** command to help further isolate the location of the problem as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# traceroute ethernet cfm domain D1 service S1 mep-id 16
 source interface TenGigE 0/0/0/2

Traceroutes in domain D1 (level 4), service S1
Source: MEP-ID 1, interface TenGigE0/0/0/2
================================================================================
Traceroute at 2009-05-18 12:09:10 to 0001.0203.0402,
TTL 64, Trans ID 2:

Hop Hostname/Last            Ingress MAC/name       Egress MAC/Name        Relay
--- ---------------------- ---------------------- ---------------------- -----
  1 ios                      0001.0203.0400 [Down]                         FDB
      0000-0001.0203.0400    TenGigE0/0/0/2
  2 abc                                             0001.0203.0401 [Ok]    FDB
      ios                                           Not present
  3 bcd                      0001.0203.0402 [Ok]                           Hit
      abc                    TenGigE0/0
Replies dropped: 0
```

If the target was a MEP, verify that the last hop shows “Hit” in the Relay field to confirm connectivity to the peer MEP.

If the Relay field contains “MPDB” for any of the hops, then the target MAC address was not found in the bridge MAC learning table at that hop, and the result is relying on CCM learning. This result can occur under normal conditions, but it can also indicate a problem. If you used the **ping ethernet cfm** command before using the **traceroute ethernet cfm** command, then the MAC address should have been learned. If “MPDB” is appearing in that case, then this indicates a problem at that point in the network.

CFM Over Bundles

CFM over bundle supports the following:

- CFM Maintenance Points—Up Maintenance-association End Points (MEP), Down MEP, and MIP, which includes L2 bundle main and sub-interfaces.
- CCM interval of 100 microsecond, 1second, 10 seconds, and 1 minute. CCM interval of 10 minutes is supported only in the versions earlier than IOS XR 7.3.2.
- RP OIR/VM reload, without impacting learned CFM peer MEPs.
- Process restart without impacting CFM sessions.
- CFM MEPs on bundle interfaces as software-offloaded-MEPs with all possible rewrite and encapsulation combinations supported by L2 sub-interfaces.
- CCM learning on MIP over bundle interfaces. CCM database learning supports investigation of one CCM out of 50 that goes over MIP.
- Static and dynamic Remote MEPs.

Restrictions for Configuration of CFM on Bundles

Following are the restrictions for configuring CFM:

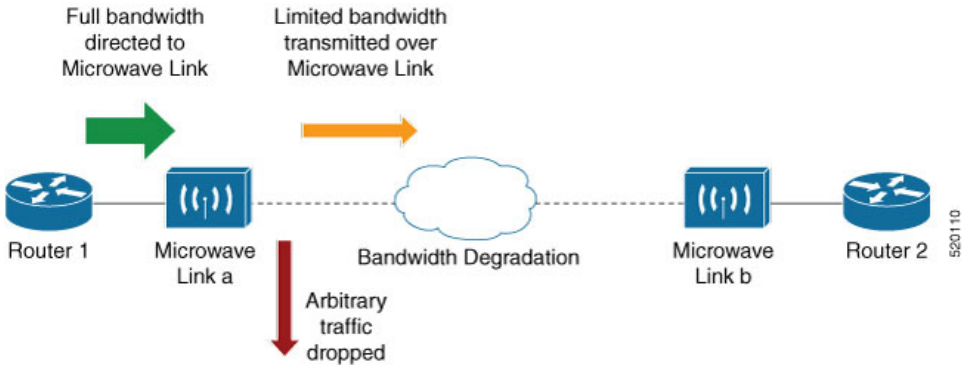
- Only Layer 2 bundle Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces are supported except for those matching the VLAN tag `any`.
- CCM interval of 3.3 milliseconds and 10 milliseconds are not supported.
- CCM interval of 10 minutes is not supported from IOS XR 7.3.2.
- Supports 5000 pps rates of CCM traffic for bundle interfaces. For example, for CCM interval of 100 milliseconds, the number of MEPs can be 500.
- Ethernet CFM is not supported with MEP that are configured on default and untagged encapsulated sub-interfaces that are part of a single physical interface.
- If you deploy CFM UP MEP on sub-interfaces with untagged or default encapsulation, and you use VLAN rewrite on other sub-interfaces in the same maintenance domain over a local Layer 2 (L2) cross-connect, CFM sessions may fail. To avoid this issue, use tagged encapsulation or do not use VLAN rewrite.

- CCM packets, being OAM data packets, cannot be prioritized over normal data traffic when using a policer; if traffic exceeds the configured rate, CCM packets might be dropped. To prevent interface flaps caused by CCM packet drops, configure a separate class map to prioritize CCM packets.

CFM Adaptive Bandwidth Notifications

Microwave links are used in carrier ethernet networks, because they are cheaper than laying fibre either in dense metro areas or rural locations. However, the disadvantage of microwave links is that the signal is affected by atmospheric conditions and can degrade.

Modern microwave devices support adaptive modulation schemes to prevent a complete loss of signal. This allows them to continue to operate during periods of degradation, but at a reduced bandwidth. However, to fully take advantage of this, it's necessary to convey the decrease in bandwidth to the head-end router so that appropriate actions can be taken. Otherwise, the link may become saturated and traffic dropped arbitrarily as shown in the following figure:



A generic solution to this is a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) extension to send Bandwidth Notifications Messages (BNM) to Maintenance Endpoints (MEPs) on the corresponding interface on the head-end router. To be flexible in the actions taken, the choice of solution uses Embedded Event Manager (EEM) to invoke operator written TCL scripts. For information on EEM, see Embedded Event Manager, on page 61.

Bandwidth Notification Messages

The two types of messages used to notify the head-end router are:

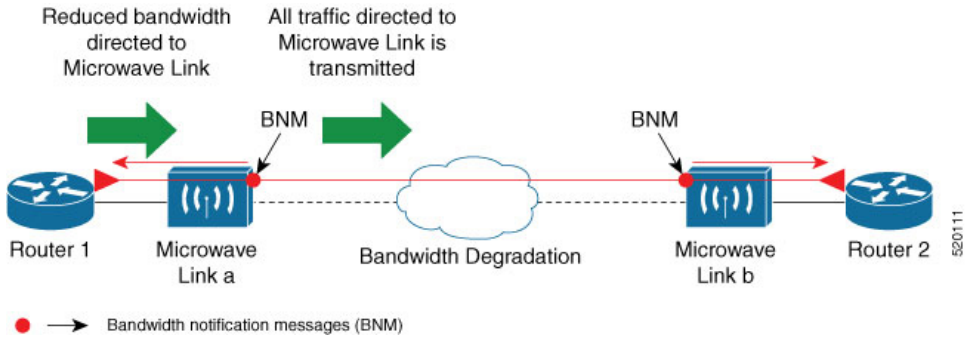
- G.8013 Bandwidth Notification Messages (G.8013 BNM)
- Cisco proprietary Bandwidth Vendor-Specific Messages (Cisco BW-VSM)

Both the message types contain the following information:

- Source MAC
- Port ID
- Maintenance Domain (MD) Level
- Transmission period
- Nominal Bandwidth

- Current Bandwidth

During signal degradation, periodic BNMs are sent to the head-end router containing the current bandwidth (sampled over a period of time) and nominal bandwidth (full bandwidth when there is no degradation). This allows the router to reduce the bandwidth directed to the link as shown in the figure below:



When degradation in bandwidth is detected, depending on the topology, the degradation may affect one or more paths in the network. Therefore, in more complex topologies, the head-end router may need information about links in each affected path. The BNM transmission period and a Link ID are used to differentiate between messages from the same source MAC address which refer to different links.

Restrictions for CFM Bandwidth Notifications

The list of restrictions for CFM Bandwidth Notifications is:

- Up to 200 unique BNM enabled links learnt from BNMs are supported per line card. Any BNMs for links over this limit will be discarded.

  To reset CFM BNM enabled links for the specified interfaces, use the `clear ethernet cfm interface [ <interface> ] bandwidth-notifications { all | state <state> } [ location { all | <node> } ]` command. An archive timer is used to clean up any BNM enabled links whose loss timer expired at least 24 hours ago.

- Over process restart:
  - Loss threshold, wait-to-restore, and hold-off timers are restarted. This may cause links to take longer to transition between states than they would have otherwise.
  - Archive timers are restarted. This may cause historical statistics for links to persist longer than they would have otherwise.
  - Queued events for EEM scripts which have been rate-limited are not preserved. Scripts with at least one link in DEGRADED state, or BNMs have changed over process restart, and are invoked. Rate-limit timers are restarted. This may cause scripts to be invoked when they would otherwise have been filtered by the damping or conformance-testing algorithms. If the last link returns to its nominal bandwidth within the rate-limit period but before the process restart, then the script will not be invoked after the process restart. Thus, actions taken by the script may not reflect the (increased) latest bandwidths of any links which returned to their nominal bandwidths within the rate-limit period.

Bandwidth Reporting

Received BNMs are used to identify BNM enabled links within a Maintenance Entity Group (MEG), and should be uniquely identifiable within the MEG by Port-ID or MAC address. Each link has an associated nominal bandwidth, and a Reported Bandwidth (RBW), which are notified to the operator. The link is considered to be in OK state when the RBW is equal to the nominal bandwidth and DEGRADED if RBW is less than nominal.

Devices sending BNMs can detect changes in bandwidth many times a second. For example, changes caused by an object passing through a microwave link's line of sight. The protocol for sending BNMs is designed to mitigate fluctuating current bandwidth by sampling across a 'monitoring-interval' and applying basic damping to degradation events. To help mitigate this further, a damping algorithm is used. This algorithm is applied on the receiving device, and is distinct from any damping performed by the sender. For more information on this, see Damping Algorithm, on page 59.

An operator may be interested in more than one BNM enabled link, and needs the ability to register on a set of BNM enabled links which affect the path to a node in the network. To do this, the state and RBW for each link of interest are put into a conformance testing algorithm, which both filters and rate-limits changes to publish events notifying the operator only of significant changes. For more information on this, see Conformance Testing Algorithm, on page 61.

The following diagram shows how a received BNM flows through the damping and conformance testing algorithm to invoke operator scripts:



Note

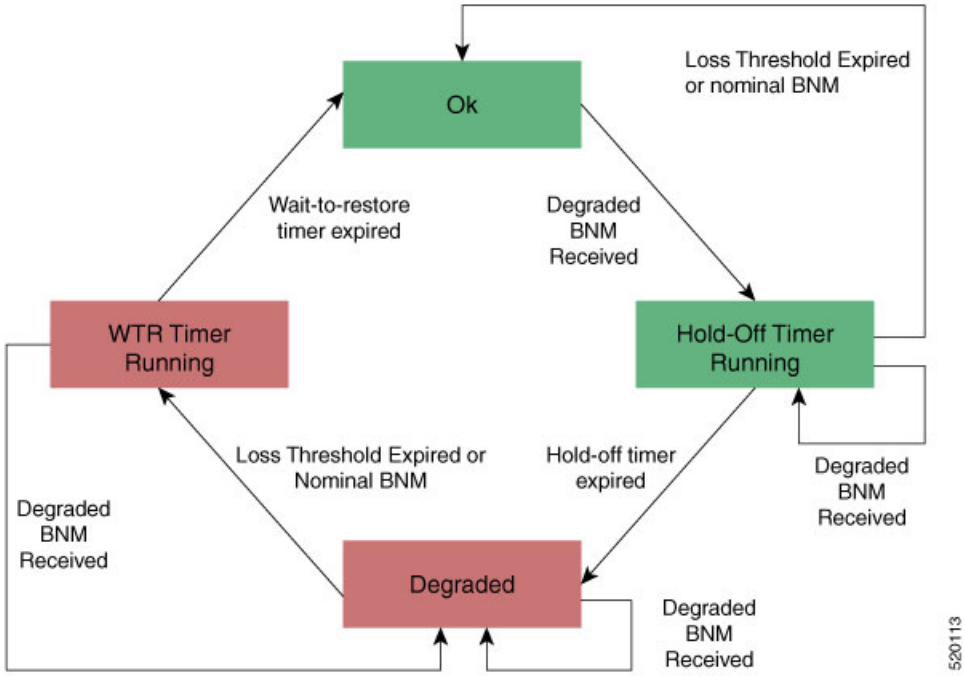
- Port ID takes precedence over MAC address. This means that BNMs with same port ID but different MAC addresses are counted as same BNMs.
- If BNM reported bandwidth is equal to the threshold, then EEM will not be invoked.
- If a degraded link having bandwidth higher than the threshold receives BNM with bandwidth less than the threshold, it doesn't wait for the hold-off timer and instantly changes the bandwidth by invoking EEM script.

Damping Algorithm

A damping algorithm is applied to each unique BNM enabled link for which BNMs are received. The table below describes the timers used for this purpose:

Timers	Description
loss threshold (in packet numbers)	This timer handles the case when BNMs stop being received. This timer is (re)started whenever any BNM is received for the link. The value is equal to the expected period between BNMs (as indicated by the last BNM) multiplied by the configured loss threshold. When the loss threshold timer expires, as the link may have changed or been removed entirely, bandwidth information is no longer available, therefore the link is considered to have been restored to its previously notified nominal bandwidth.
hold-off (in seconds)	This timer is used to damp transient transitions from OK to DEGRADED state. It is started when the first degraded BNM is received, and is stopped if the loss threshold timer expires or the current bandwidth returns to the nominal bandwidth. If the timer expires, then the BNM enabled link enters DEGRADED state. The value of this timer is configurable. If it is zero, then the link immediately enters degraded state and the timer is not started.
wait-to-restore (WTR, in seconds)	This timer is used to damp transient transitions from DEGRADED to OK state. It is started when a BNM Enabled Link is in DEGRADED state and either the loss threshold timer expires or a BNM is received that indicates the current bandwidth has returned to the nominal bandwidth. If a degraded BNM is received while the timer is running then it is stopped and the BNM Enabled Link remains in DEGRADED state. If this timer expires then the link returns to OK state.

The following internal state transition diagram shows how damping algorithm takes place:



Conformance Testing Algorithm

The conformance testing algorithm comprises of two parts:

1. Filtering bandwidth changes.

   Filtering is done so that events are published whenever either:

   - Any link which was in OK state or had a RBW more than or equal to the specified threshold, has transitioned to DEGRADED state and has a RBW less than the specified threshold.
   - Any link which was in DEGRADED state and had a RBW less than the specified threshold, is still in DEGRADED state and has a RBW less than the specified threshold, but the old and new RBWs are different.
   - Any link which was in DEGRADED state and had a RBW less than the specified threshold, has transitioned to OK state or has a RBW more than or equal to the specified threshold.

2. Rate-limiting bandwidth changes

   Rate-limiting is done by only publishing events at most once within any rate-limit period. If there is a change in bandwidth (which passes the filter) within this rate-limit period, a timer is started to expire at the end of the period. Upon timer expiry, an event is published which reflects the latest state and bandwidth of all links of interest which are in DEGRADED state.

Embedded Event Manager

The Embedded Event Manager (EEM) consists of an EEM server that monitors various real-time events in the system using programs called Event Detectors (EDs) and triggers registered policies (for example, TCLscripts) to run. The EEM supports at least 200 script registrations.

Typical actions taken in response to signal degradation events include:

- Signaling to G.8032 to switch some flows to alternative paths
- Modifying QoS configuration to adjust traffic shaping to the new bandwidth
- Adjusting IGP metrics to switch some traffic to an alternative path

The following variables can be queried within the TCL script:

EEM Variables	Comment
`interface, level, direction`	Identify the MEP in the registration
`min_reported_bandwidth`	Minimum reported bandwidth across all links in the registration that are currently in DEGRADED state, and below the specified threshold
`bnm_enabled_links [{ MAC address | Port ID }]`	Array of BNM enabled links, with each one containing the following elements: • `reported_bw`: Reported Bandwidth • `nominal_bw`: Nominal BW in last BNM
`event_type`	Either 'DEGRADED' or 'OK' DEGRADED indicates that at least one BNM enabled link in the registration is in DEGRADED state with a reported bandwidth less than the threshold. This means that the `event_type` could be 'OK' if all BNM enabled links in the registration which are in DEGRADED state have a reported bandwidth greater than or equal to the threshold.

The command for EEM TCL scripts registering for CFM Bandwidth Notification events is `interface <interface name> level <level> direction <direction> {mac-addresses { <addr1> [, …, <addr20>] } | port-ids { <id1> [, …, <id20>] } threshold <bandwidth> [ ratelimit <time> ].`

To configure EEM, use the following commands:

```
event manager directory user policy disk0:/
event manager directory user library disk0:/
event manager policy EEMscript7.tcl username root persist-time 3600
aaa authorization eventmanager default local
```

Individual scripts located in the specified directory can then be configured with:

```
event manager policy <script_name> username lab persist-time <time>
```

Event Publishing

CFM publishes events for a given EEM registration after applying the damping and conformance testing algorithms as described in Damping Algorithm, on page 59 and Conformance Testing Algorithm, on page 61 respectively. The set of BNM Enabled Links published in an event are those in DEGRADED state and whose RBW is less than the specified threshold.

CFM with SAT and EDPL

CFM can run along with SAT (Service Activation Test) session on the same interface. Both works independent of each other.

However, other OAM sessions like SLM and DMM will go down during the SAT session. They get restored once the SAT session is completed. This is expected as per requirements.

Limitations and Restrictions

- SAT session works similar to MD-level 7 session. So, CFM sessions, on same interface, will have to be at levels lower than 7, i.e 0 to 6.

Example:

The below setup is an example:

```
Interface 1           ---------------------        Interface 2
         CFM (MDL 0 to 6)      ---------------------        CFM (MDL 0 to 6)
         DMM/SLM               ----------------             DMM/SLM
         SAT                   --------------               EDPL (with DestMac)
```

Note

- DMM/SLM goes down when SAT is active. They get restored once SAT session is completed.
- Ethernet Data Plane Loopback functionality (EDPL) does not support multicast destination MAC address packets for NCS 5700 line cards. So, it is recommended to use EDPL on peer node with filter - Destination_MAC (same as the destination of the SAT session).
- CCM have multicast destination MAC(0180.c200.003x).

Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

Y.1731 Performance Monitoring (PM) provides a standard Ethernet PM function that includes measurement of Ethernet frame delay, frame delay variation, frame loss, and frame throughput measurements. This is specified by the ITU-T Y-1731 standard and interpreted by the Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) standards group.

The router supports the following:

- Delay Measurement (DM)
- Synthetic Loss Measurement (SLM)

Restrictions for Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

- Y.1731 Performance Monitoring is not supported for GRE tunnel-based transport.

  From Release 26.2.1 onwards, support for Y.1731 Performance Monitoring is enabled for GRE tunnel-based transport on these line cards:

  - NC55-36x100G-A-SE
  - NC55-MOD-A-S

- NC55-MOD-A-SE-S
- NC55-32T16Q4H
- NCS-55A1-24H
- NCS-55A1-36H-S
- NCS-55A1-36H-SE-S
- NCS-55A2-MOD-HD-S
- NCS-55A2-MOD-S
- NCS-55A2-MOD-HX-S
- NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-H-S
- NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-S
- NCS-55A1-24Q6H-S
- NCS-55A1-24Q6H-SS

- If the SLA packet size is 9000 bytes, you can configure up to 500 sessions on both physical interfaces and bundle interfaces.
- NCS 5500: Y.1731 Performance Monitoring over SRv6 is supported for untagged traffic only.
- NCS 5700: Y.1731 Performance Monitoring over SRv6 is supported for both tagged and untagged traffic.
- On Cisco NCS-57C3-MOD-S routers, delay measurement (DM) depends on hardware timestamping provided by the FPGA on the line card (LC). However, Bundle interface processing is performed by the route processor (RP), which does not have access to the required FPGA-based timestamping capability. As a result, delay measurement is not supported on Bundle interfaces on Cisco NCS-57C3-MOD-S routers.

Two-Way Delay Measurement for Scalability

Use the Ethernet frame delay measurement to measure frame delay and frame delay variations. The system measures the Ethernet frame delay by using the Delay Measurement Message (DMM) method.

Restrictions for Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement

Follow the guidelines and restrictions listed here when you configure two-way delay measurement:

Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement

Perform the following steps to configure two-way delay measurement:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#ethernet sla

profile DMM type cfm-delay-measurement
  probe
   send burst every 5 seconds packet count 5 interval 1 seconds
  !
  schedule
   every 1 minutes for 40 seconds
```

```
  !
  statistics
   measure round-trip-delay
    buckets size 1 probes
    buckets archive 5
   !
   measure round-trip-jitter
    buckets size 1 probes
    buckets archive 1
   !
!
!
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
  mep domain DOWN0 service s10 mep-id 2001
   sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
  !
```

On-Demand Ethernet SLA Operation for CFM Delay Measurement

To run an on-demand Ethernet SLA operation for CFM delay measurement, use this command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router
```

```
ethernet sla on-demand operation type cfm-delay-measurement probe domain D1 source interface
 TenGigE 0/6/1/0 target mac-address 2.3.4
```

Running Configuration

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm peer meps
Mon Sep 11 12:09:44.534 UTC
Flags:
> - Ok                          I - Wrong interval
R - Remote Defect received      V - Wrong level
L - Loop (our MAC received)     T - Timed out
C - Config (our ID received)    M - Missing (cross-check)
X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID)  U - Unexpected (cross-check)
* - Multiple errors received    S - Standby

Domain UP6 (level 6), Service s6
Up MEP on FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1 MEP-ID 1
================================================================================
St     ID MAC Address    Port    Up/Downtime   CcmRcvd SeqErr   RDI Error
-- ----- -------------- ------- ------------ --------- ------ ----- -----
 >  4001 70e4.227c.2865 Up      00:01:27            0      0     0     0

Domain DOWN0 (level 0), Service s10
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 MEP-ID 2001
================================================================================
St     ID MAC Address    Port    Up/Downtime   CcmRcvd SeqErr   RDI Error
-- ----- -------------- ------- ------------ --------- ------ ----- -----
 >  6001 70e4.227c.287a Up      00:02:11            0      0     0     0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config
Mon Sep 11 12:10:18.467 UTC
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 l2transport
 encapsulation dot1q 1
 ethernet cfm
  mep domain UP6 service s6 mep-id 1
    sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
```

```
    sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
   !
  !
!
l2vpn
 xconnect group g1
  p2p p1
   interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1
   interface FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1
  !
 !
!
end
```

Verification

Note Although one-way delay is included in the output, it is not supported because PTP synchronization of the router clocks is required. The values for the one-way delay measurements should be disregarded as they are not accurate.

```
Round Trip Delay
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket
Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
Result count: 10
Min: 0.009ms; Max: 0.010ms; Mean: 0.009ms; StdDev: 0.000ms


One-way Delay (Source->Dest)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 10
    Min: 1912765.961ms; Max: 1912765.961ms; Mean: 1912765.961ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms


One-way Delay (Dest->Source)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 10
    Min: -1912765.952ms; Max: -1912765.951ms; Mean: -1912765.951ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms


Round Trip Jitter
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
```

```
    Result count: 9
    Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms


One-way Jitter (Source->Dest)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 9
    Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.000ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms


One-way Jitter (Dest->Source)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 9
    Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms


RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#ethernet sla on-demand operation type cfm-syn probe domain DOWN0 source
interface tenGigE 0/0/0/10.1 target mep-id 6001
Mon Sep 11 12:12:39.259 UTC
Warning: Burst configuration is present and so this profile cannot be represented in the
MEF-SOAM-PM-MIB configuration tables. However, the statistics are still collected
On-demand operation 2 succesfully created
 / - Completed - statistics will be displayed shortly.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show ethernet sla statistics on-demand id 2

Mon Sep 11 12:13:24.825 UTC
Source: Interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1, Domain DOWN0
Destination: Target MEP-ID 6001
================================================================================
On-demand operation ID #2, packet type 'cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement'
Started at 12:12:41 UTC Mon 11 September 2017, runs once for 10s
Frame Loss Ratio calculated every 10s

One-way Frame Loss (Source->Dest)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:12:41 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 100; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 1
    Min: 0.000%; Max: 0.000%; Mean; 0.000%; StdDev: 0.000%; Overall: 0.000%


One-way Frame Loss (Dest->Source)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:12:41 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 100; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 1
    Min: 0.000%; Max: 0.000%; Mean; 0.000%; StdDev: 0.000%; Overall: 0.000%
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show ethernet cfm local meps verbose
Mon Sep 11 12:13:04.461 UTC
Domain UP6 (level 6), Service s6
Up MEP on FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1 MEP-ID 1
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 008a.960f.c4a8
  Peer MEPs: 1 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
  Cross-check errors: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

  CCM generation enabled:  Yes, 1s (Remote Defect detected: No)
                           CCM processing offloaded to hardware
  AIS generation enabled:  No
  Sending AIS:             No
  Receiving AIS:           No

  No packets sent/received

Domain DOWN0 (level 0), Service s10
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 MEP-ID 2001
================================================================================
  Interface state: Up      MAC address: 008a.960f.c428
  Peer MEPs: 1 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
  Cross-check errors: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

  CCM generation enabled:  Yes, 1s (Remote Defect detected: No)
                           CCM processing offloaded to hardware
  AIS generation enabled:  No
  Sending AIS:             No
  Receiving AIS:           No

  Packet        Sent      Received
  ------  ----------  ------------------------------------------------------------
  DMM             10             0
  DMR              0            10
  SLM            100             0
  SLR              0           100
```

Synthetic Loss Measurement

The loss measurement mechanism defined in Y.1731 can only be used in point-to-point networks, and only works when there is sufficient flow of data traffic. The difficulties with the Y.1731 loss measurement mechanism were recognized across the industry and hence an alternative mechanism has been defined and standardized for measuring loss of traffic.

This alternative mechanism does not measure the loss of the actual data traffic, but instead injects synthetic CFM frames and measures the loss of these synthetic frames. You can perform a statistical analysis to give an approximation of the loss of data traffic. This technique is called Synthetic Loss Measurement (SLM). SLM has been included in the latest version of the Y.1731 standard. Use SLA to perform the following measurements:

- One-way loss (Source to Destination)
- One-way loss (Destination to Source)

Starting with Cisco IOS XR Release 7.1.1, SLM is supported on the routers.

SLM supports the following:

- All Layer 2 transport interfaces, such as physical, bundle interfaces, Layer2 sub-interfaces, pseudowire Head-end interfaces or attachment circuits.
- Up and Down MEPs.
- Transparent passing of the SLM packets through the MIP without punting it to the software.

Configuring Synthetic Loss Measurement

The following section describes how you can configure Synthetic Loss Measurement:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)# ethernet sla

profile test-slm type cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement
  probe
   send packet every 1 seconds
   synthetic loss calculation packets 24
  !
  schedule
   every 3 minutes for 120 seconds
  !
  statistics
   measure one-way-loss-sd
    buckets size 1 probes
    buckets archive 5
   !
   measure one-way-loss-ds
    buckets size 1 probes
    buckets archive 5
!
!
!
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
  mep domain DOWN0 service s10 mep-id 2001
   sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
  !
```

Configuring an On-Demand Ethernet SLA Operation for CFM Synthetic Loss Measurement

To configure an on-demand Ethernet SLA operation for CFM synthetic loss measurement, use this command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router ethernet sla on-demand operation type cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement
probe Domain DOWN0 source interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 target mac-address 2.3.4
```

Running Configuration

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet sla statistics on-demand id 1
Mon Sep 11 12:12:00.699 UTC
Source: Interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1, Domain DOWN0
Destination: Target MEP-ID 6001
================================================================================
On-demand operation ID #1, packet type 'cfm-delay-measurement'
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config
Mon Sep 11 12:10:18.467 UTC
Building configuration...
```

```
!! IOS XR Configuration version = 6.4.1.14I
!! Last configuration change at Mon Sep 11 12:08:16 2017 by root
!
logging console disable
telnet vrf default ipv4 server max-servers 10
username root
group root-lr
group cisco-support
secret 5 $1$QJT3$94M5/wK5J0v/lpAu/wz31/
!
line console
exec-timeout 0 0
!
ethernet cfm
domain UP6 level 6 id null
  service s6 xconnect group g1 p2p p1 id number 6
   mip auto-create all ccm-learning
   continuity-check interval 1s
   mep crosscheck
    mep-id 4001
   !
  !
!
domain DOWN0 level 0 id null
 service s10 down-meps id number 10
   continuity-check interval 1s
   mep crosscheck
    mep-id 6001
   !
  !
!
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
  mep domain DOWN0 service s10 mep-id 2001
   sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
   sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
  !
!
!

interface FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1 l2transport
 encapsulation dot1q 1
 ethernet cfm
  mep domain UP6 service s6 mep-id 1
    sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
    sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
  !
 !
!
l2vpn
 xconnect group g1
  p2p p1
   interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1
   interface FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1
  !
 !
!
end
```

Verification

```
Round Trip Delay
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 10
    Min: 0.009ms; Max: 0.010ms; Mean: 0.009ms; StdDev: 0.000ms


One-way Delay (Source->Dest)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 10
    Min: 1912765.961ms; Max: 1912765.961ms; Mean: 1912765.961ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms


One-way Delay (Dest->Source)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 10
    Min: -1912765.952ms; Max: -1912765.951ms; Mean: -1912765.951ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms


Round Trip Jitter
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 9
    Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms


One-way Jitter (Source->Dest)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 9
    Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.000ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms


One-way Jitter (Dest->Source)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                   Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
```

```
Result count: 9
Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms
```

Unidirectional Link Detection Protocol

Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) is a single-hop physical link protocol for monitoring an ethernet link, including both point-to-point and shared media links. This is a Cisco-proprietary protocol to detect link problems, which are not detected at the physical link layer. This protocol is specifically targeted at possible wiring errors, when using unbundled fiber links, where there can be a mismatch between the transmitting and receiving connections of a port.

UDLD Operation

UDLD works by exchanging protocol packets between the neighboring devices. In order for UDLD to work, both devices on the link must support UDLD and have it enabled on respective ports.

UDLD sends an initial PROBE message on the ports where it is configured. Once UDLD receives a PROBE message, it sends periodic ECHO (hello) messages. Both messages identify the sender and its port, and also contain some information about the operating parameters of the protocol on that port. They also contain the device and port identifiers on the port for any neighbor devices that the local device has heard from. Similarly, each device gets to know where it is connected and where its neighbors are connected. This information can then be used to detect faults and miswiring conditions.

The protocol operates an aging mechanism where information from neighbors that is not periodically refreshed is eventually timed out. This mechanism can also be used to detect fault.

A FLUSH message is used to indicate that UDLD is disabled on a port, which causes the peers to remove the local device from their neighbor cache to prevent a time out.

If a problem is detected, UDLD disables the affected interface and also notifies the user. This is to avoid further network problems beyond traffic loss, such as loops which are not detected or prevented by Spanning Tree Protocol (STP).

Types of Fault Detection

UDLD can detect these types of faults:

- Transmit faults — These are cases where there is a failure in transmitting packets from the local port to the peer device, but packets are being received from the peer. These faults are caused by failure of the physical link (where notification at layer 1 of unidirectional link faults is not supported by the media) as well as packet path faults on the local or peer device.
- Miswiring faults — These are cases where the receiving and transmitting sides of a port on the local device are connected to different peer ports (on the same device or on different devices). This can occur when using unbundled fibers to connect fiber optic ports.
- Loopback faults — These are cases where the receiving and transmitting sides of a port are connected to each other, creating a loopback condition. This can be an intentional mode of operation, for certain types of testing, but UDLD must not be used in these cases.
- Receive faults — The protocol includes a heartbeat signal that is transmitted at a negotiated periodic interval to the peer device. Missed heartbeats can therefore be used to detect failures on the receiving side of the link (where they do not result in interface state changes). These could be caused by a

unidirectional link with a failure only affecting the receiving side, or by a link which has developed a bidirectional fault. This detection depends on reliable, regular packet transmission by the peer device. For this reason, the UDLD protocol has two (configurable) modes of operation which determine the behavior on a heartbeat timeout. These modes are described in the section UDLD Modes of Operation, on page 73.

UDLD Modes of Operation

UDLD can operate in these modes:

- **Normal mode**: In this mode, if a `Receive Fault` is detected, the user is informed and no further action is taken.
- **Aggressive mode**: In this mode, if a `Receive Fault` is detected, the user is informed and the affected port is disabled.

UDLD Aging Mechanism

This is a scenario that happens in a `Receive Fault` condition. Aging of UDLD information happens when the port that runs UDLD does not receive UDLD packets from the neighbor port for a duration of the hold time. The hold time for the port is dictated by the remote port and depends on the message interval at the remote side. The shorter the message interval, the shorter is the hold time and the faster the detection of the fault. The hold time is three times the message interval in Cisco IOS XR Software.

UDLD information can age out due to the high error rate on the port caused by a physical issue or duplex mismatch. Packet drops due to age out does not mean that the link is unidirectional. UDLD in normal mode does not disable such link.

It is important to choose the right message interval in order to ensure proper detection time. The message interval should be fast enough to detect the unidirectional link before the forwarding loop is created. The default message interval is 60 seconds. The detection time is equal to approximately three times the message interval. So, when using default UDLD timers, UDLD does not timeout the link faster than the STP aging time.

State Machines

UDLD uses two types of finite state machines (FSMs), generally referred as state machines. The `Main FSM` deals with all the phases of operation of the protocol while the `Detection FSM` handles only the phases that determine the status of a port.

Main FSM

The Main FSM can be in one of these states:

- **Init**: Protocol is initializing.
- **UDLD inactive**: Port is down or UDLD is disabled.
- **Linkup**: Port is up and running, and UDLD is in the process of detecting a neighbor.

- **Detection**: A hello message from a new neighbor is received and the Detection FSM determines the status of the port.
- **Advertisement**: The Detection FSM concludes that the port is operating correctly, periodic hello messages will continue to be sent and monitored from neighbors.
- **Port shutdown**: The Detection FSM detected a fault, or all neighbors were timed out in Aggressive mode, and as a result, the port is disabled.

Detection FSM

The Detection FSM can be in one of these states:

- **Unknown**: Detection has not yet been performed or UDLD has been disabled.
- **Unidirectional detected**: A unidirectional link condition has been detected because a neighbor does not see the local device. The port will be disabled.
- **Tx/Rx loop**: A loopback condition has been detected by receiving a TLV with the ports own identifiers. The port will be disabled.
- **Neighbor mismatch**: A miswiring condition has been detected in which a neighbor can identify other devices than those the local device can see. The port will be disabled.
- **Bidirectional detected**: UDLD hello messages are exchanged successfully in both directions. The port is operating correctly.

The Detection FSM handles only the phases that determine the status of a port.

Ethernet SLA Statistics Measurement in a Profile

Table 3: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Enhancement to Ethernet SLA Statistics Measurement	Release 7.7.1	You can now configure the size of bins that are used to aggregate the results of Ethernet SLA statistics, in microseconds. The size of the bins is defined by the **width** value of delay and jitter measurement in Ethernet SLA statistics. You can configure the **width** value ranging from 1 to 10000000 microseconds. This enhancement provides granularity to store more accurate results of Ethernet SLA statistics in the aggregate bins. In earlier releases, you could only configure the **width** value for the delay and jitter measurement in milliseconds. This feature introduces the **usec** keyword in the **aggregate** command.

The Ethernet SLA feature supports measurement of one-way and two-way delay and jitter statistics, and one-way FLR statistics.

Ethernet SLA statistics measurement for network performance is performed by sending packets and storing data metrics such as:

- Round-trip delay time—The time for a packet to travel from source to destination and back to source again.
- Round-trip jitter—The variance in round-trip delay time (latency).
- One-way delay and jitter—The router also supports measurement of one-way delay or jitter from source to destination, or from destination to source.
- One-way frame loss—The router also supports measurement of one-way frame loss from source to destination, or from destination to source.

In addition to these metrics, these statistics are also kept for SLA probe packets:

- Packet loss count
- Packet corruption event
- Out-of-order event

- Frame Loss Ratio (FLR)

Counters for packet loss, corruption, and, out-of-order packets are kept for each bucket, and in each case, a percentage of the total number of samples for that bucket is reported (for example, 4% packet corruption). For delay, jitter, and loss statistics, the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the whole bucket are reported, as well as the individual samples or aggregated bins. Also, the overall FLR for the bucket, and individual FLR measurements or aggregated bins are reported for synthetic loss measurement statistics. The packet loss count is the overall number of measurement packets lost in either direction and the one-way FLR measures the loss in each direction separately.

When aggregation is enabled using the **aggregate** command, bins are created to store a count of the samples that fall within a certain value range, which is set by the **width** keyword. Only a counter of the number of results that fall within the range for each bin is stored. This uses less memory than storing individual results. When aggregation is not used, each sample is stored separately, which can provide a more accurate statistics analysis for the operation, but it is highly memory-intensive due to the independent storage of each sample.

A bucket represents a time period during which statistics are collected. All the results received during that time period are recorded in the corresponding bucket. If aggregation is enabled, each bucket has its own set of bins and counters, and only results relating to the measurements initiated during the time period represented by the bucket are included in those counters.

Frame Loss Ratio (FLR) is a primary attribute that can be calculated based on loss measurements. FLR is defined by the ratio of lost packets to sent packets and expressed as a percentage value. FLR is measured in each direction (source to destination and destination to source) separately. Availability is an attribute that is typically measured over a long period of time, such as weeks or months. The intent is to measure the proportion of time when there was prolonged high loss.

To configure one-way delay or jitter measurements, you must first configure the **profile (SLA)** command using the **type cfm-delay-measurement** form of the command.

For valid one-way delay results, you must have both local and remote devices time synchronized. In order to do this, you must select sources for frequency and time-of-day (ToD).

Frequency selection can be between any source of frequency available to the router, such as: BITS, GPS, SyncE, or PTP. The ToD selection is between the source selected for frequency and PTP or DTI. Note that NTP is not sufficient.

Configuration Guidelines



Caution Certain SLA configurations can use a large amount of memory which can affect the performance of other features on the router.

Before you configure Ethernet SLA, consider the following guidelines:

- Aggregation—Use of the **aggregate none** command significantly increases the amount of memory required because each individual measurement is recorded, rather than just counts for each aggregation bin. When you configure aggregation, consider that more bins will require more memory.
- Buckets archive—When you configure the **buckets archive** command, consider that the more history that is kept, the more memory will be used.
- Measuring two statistics (such as both delay and jitter) will use approximately twice as much memory as measuring one.

- Separate statistics are stored for one-way source-to-destination and destination-to-source measurements, which consumes twice as much memory as storing a single set of round-trip statistics.
- You must define the schedule before you configure SLA probe parameters to send probes for a particular profile. It is recommended to set up the profile—probe, statistics, and schedule before any commit.

Restrictions

- One-way delay and jitter measurements are not supported by cfm-loopback profile types.

Configure Ethernet SLA Statistics Measurement in a Profile

To configure SLA statistics measurement in a profile, perform these steps:

1. Enter the Ethernet SLA configuration mode, using the **ethernet sla** command in Global Configuration mode.
2. Create an SLA operation profile with the **profile** *profile-name* **type cfm-delay-measurement** command.
3. Enable the collection of SLA statistics using the **statistics measure** {**one-way-delay-ds | one-way-delay-sd | one-way-jitter-ds | one-way-jitter-sd | round-trip-delay | round-trip-jitter | one-way-loss-ds | one-way-loss-sd**} command.
4. Configure the size and number of bins into which to aggregate the results of statistics collection. For delay measurements and data loss measurements, the default is that all values are aggregated into 1 bin. For synthetic loss measurements, by default the aggregation is disabled. Use the **aggregate** {**bins** *count* **width** [**usec**] *width* | **none**} command to configure the bins.
   - For delay and jitter measurements, you can configure a width value from 1 to 10000 milliseconds, if the number of bins is at least 2. To configure the width value in microseconds, use the **usec** option. You can configure the width value from 1 to 10000000 microseconds.
   - For data loss and synthetic loss measurements, you can configure a width value from 1 to 100 percentage points, if the number of bins is at least 2.
5. Configure the size of the buckets in which statistics are collected, using the **buckets size** *number* **probes** command.
6. Configure the number of buckets to store in memory using the **buckets archive** *number* command.
7. Save the configuration changes using the **end** or **commit** command.

Configuration Example

This example shows configuration of round-trip-delay statistics measurement in 5 bins each with a range of 123 microseconds:

```
Router(config)# ethernet sla
Router(config-sla)# profile test type cfm-delay-measurement
Router(config-sla-prof)# statistics measure round-trip-delay
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# aggregate bins 5 width usec 123
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets size 1 probes
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets archive 50
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit
```

This example shows configuration of round-trip-delay statistics measurement in 5 bins each with a range of 10 milliseconds:

```
Router(config)# ethernet sla
Router(config-sla)# profile test type cfm-delay-measurement
Router(config-sla-prof)# statistics measure round-trip-delay
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# aggregate bins 5 width 10
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets size 1 probes
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets archive 50
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit
```

Verification

This example displays aggregate bins configured with a range of 123 microseconds:

```
Router# show ethernet sla statistics detail
Tue Sep 28 07:59:22.340 PDT
Source: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2, Domain dom1
Destination: Target MAC Address 0012.0034.0056
================================================================================
Profile 'test', packet type 'cfm-delay-measurement'
Scheduled to run every 1min first at 00:00:31 UTC for 10s

Round Trip Delay
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

No stateful thresholds.

Bucket started at 07:56:31 PDT Tue 28 September 2021 lasting 10s
    Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
                  Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
    Result count: 10
    Min: 0.000ms, occurred at 07:56:32 PDT Tue 28 September 2021
    Max: 1.000ms, occurred at 07:56:31 PDT Tue 28 September 2021
    Mean: 0.100ms; StdDev: 0.300ms

    Bins:
    Range                 Samples   Cum. Count     Mean
    -----------------  ----------  -----------  -------
        0 to 0.123 ms  9  (90.0%)   9  (90.0%)  0.000ms
    0.123 to 0.246 ms  0   (0.0%)   9  (90.0%)        -
    0.246 to 0.369 ms  0   (0.0%)   9  (90.0%)        -
    0.369 to 0.492 ms  0   (0.0%)   9  (90.0%)        -
    > 0.492        ms  1  (10.0%)  10 (100.0%)  1.000ms
```

This example displays aggregate bins configured with a range of 10 milliseconds:

```
Router# show ethernet sla statistics detail
Tue Sep 28 08:00:57.527 PDT
Source: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2, Domain dom1
Destination: Target MAC Address 0012.0034.0056
================================================================================
Profile 'test', packet type 'cfm-delay-measurement'
Scheduled to run every 1min first at 00:00:31 UTC for 10s

Round Trip Delay
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

No stateful thresholds.

Bucket started at 08:00:32 PDT Tue 28 September 2021 lasting 10s
```

```
Pkts sent: 9; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
               Misordered: 1 (11.1%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
Result count: 9
Min: 0.000ms, occurred at 08:00:32 PDT Tue 28 September 2021
Max: 0.000ms, occurred at 08:00:32 PDT Tue 28 September 2021
Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms

Results suspect due to a probe starting mid-way through a bucket

Bins:
Range            Samples  Cum. Count     Mean
-----------  ----------  ----------  -------
 0 to 10 ms  9 (100.0%)  9 (100.0%)  0.000ms
10 to 20 ms  0   (0.0%)  9 (100.0%)        -
20 to 30 ms  0   (0.0%)  9 (100.0%)        -
30 to 40 ms  0   (0.0%)  9 (100.0%)        -
> 40     ms  0   (0.0%)  9 (100.0%)        -
```

Minimum delay bin

Y.1731 Ethernet SLA is used to collect and optionally aggregate performance metrics over time. The data collected during a specific timeframe is organized into buckets. When aggregation is enabled, each bucket contains a set of bins, which helps reduce memory consumption.

With the minimum-delay bin feature, you can configure a distinct width for the first bin. This prevents the wastage of bins that might otherwise be empty due to the inherent speed of light delays. The remaining bins can then focus on capturing variations in observed delays.

Table 4: Feature History Table

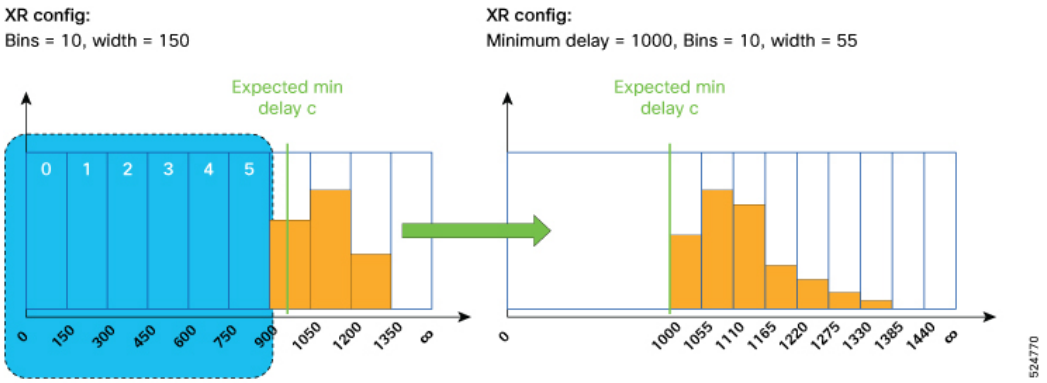
Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Minimum-delay bin	Release 25.1.1	For statistics aggregation, you can now configure a distinct width for the first bin to adjust for large propagation delay. By using this feature, you can avoid wasting several bins that would be empty in some unavoidable situations such as delay due to speed of light limitations. The feature introduces these changes: **CLI:** • The **minimum-delay** keyword is introduced in the **aggregate** command. **YANG Data Models:** New XPaths for • `Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-sla-cfg.yang` • `Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ethernet-sla-cfg.yang` • `Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-sla-oper.yang` (see GitHub, YANG Data Models Navigator)

Information about minimum-delay bin

In situations where a delay is expected in first few iterations, you can specify the width of the first bin independently using the **minimum-delay** keyword in statistics aggregation configuration. See below examples to configure aggregation with and without minimum-delay support.

The Comparision diagram shows the comparision between statistics aggregation before and after minimum-delay configuration.

Figure 10: Comparision diagram before and after minimum-delay configuration



Example 1: Configuring aggregation without minimum-delay

```
statistics measure round-trip-delay aggregate bins 10 width 150
```

This configuration has 10 bins and the results being aggregated into the ranges 0-150, 150-300, 300-450 and so on, until 1350+, where the last bin has infinite width to hold all values greater than 1350.

Example 2: Configuring aggregation with minimum-delay

```
statistics measure round-trip-delay aggregate bins 10 width 55 minimum-delay 1000
```

Here, the width of the first bin is 1000ms and not 150ms. The width of the other nine bins are aggregated into 1000-1055, 1055-1110, 1110-1165, and so on. This leads to increased resolution with the same number of bins, as all the bins are utilized.

Note To specify the values of width and minimum-delay in microseconds instead of milliseconds, you must use the **usec** keyword. For more information, see **aggregate** command.

Configure minimum delay bin support

Before you begin

Make sure that the number of bins for aggregate configuration is at least two.

Procedure

Step 1 Configure an SLA Operation profile and statistics measurement for the Profile.

Example:

Configure Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement for L2VPN Services.

```
Router(config)# ethernet sla
Router(config-sla)# profile EVC-1 type cfm-delay-measurement
Router(config-sla-prof)# probe
Router(config-sla-prof-pb)# send packet every 1 seconds
Router(config-sla-prof-pb)# schedule
Router(config-sla-prof-schedule)# every 3 minutes for 120 seconds
Router(config-sla-prof-schedule)# statistics
Router(config-sla-prof-stat)# measure round-trip-delay
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets size 1 probes
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets archive 5
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit
```

Step 2 Configure aggregation for the SLA profile and then configure the width of the first bin by using the **minimum-delay** keyword.

Example:

Configure aggregation with bin count of 4 and the width of the first bin as 60 ms.

```
Router(config-sla-prof-schedule)# statistics
Router(config-sla-prof-stat)# measure round-trip-delay
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# aggregate bins 5 width 10 minimum-delay 30
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets size 1 probes
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# buckets archive 5
Router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit
```

Step 3 View the running configuration using the **show running-config** command.

Example:

```
ethernet sla
 profile EVC-1 type cfm-delay-measurement
  probe
   send packet every 1 seconds
  !
  schedule
   every 3 minutes for 120 seconds
  !
  statistics
   measure round-trip-delay
    aggregate bins 4 width 90 minimum-delay 60
    buckets size 1 probes
    buckets archive 5
   !
```

Step 4 Verification

Verify the output by using the below show commands.

- **show** *protocol***sla operations detail**
- **show** *protocol***sla probes**
- **show** *protocol***sla statistics**

Example:

Use the below show command to verify the output.

```
router# show ethernet sla statistics history detail on-demand
```

Below is a sample output.

```
Bucket started at 15:38 on Tue 02 Jul 2024, lasting 1 hour:
    Pkts sent: 1200; …
    Result count: 60
    Min: 13ms; Max: 154ms; Mean: 28ms; StdDev: 11ms
    Bins:
    Range               Samples    Cum. Count      Mean
    -------------  ------------  ------------  --------
     0 to 30 ms         20 (2%)       20 (2%)       37ms
    30 to 35 ms        909 (61%)     929 (77%)      67ms
    35 to 40 ms        212 (17%)    1141 (95%)      75ms
    40 to 45 ms         98 (11%)    1141 (95%)      75ms
     > 45    ms         55  (5%)    1196            90ms
```

Link loss forwarding

Link loss forwarding (LLF) is a mechanism used in networking to propagate the status of a network link to other connected devices. When a link experiences a failure or goes down, LLF

- ensures that link failure information is forwarded to other network devices, and
- takes appropriate actions to maintain network stability and performance.

Table 5: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Restore timer configuration	Release 25.4.1	This feature stabilizes your network performance by allowing you to configure the restore timer per service individually. The default value is 3.5 times of the CCM packet interval. This feature introduces these changes: **CLI:** A new keyword, **restore-timer**, has been added to the **propagate-remote-status** command.
Link loss forwarding	Release 7.5.1	We have now enabled high availability between two bridged interfaces by disabling both interfaces if any one of them fails. Such high availability is enabled because the functionality allows a fault detected on one side of a CFM-protected network to propagate to the other, allowing the device to re-route around the failure. In earlier releases, a failure on one bridged interface did not disable the other interface, and connected devices remained unaware of the link loss. The feature introduces these changes: **CLI**: New **propagate-remote-status** command

LLF uses Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) to transmit notification of a signal loss or fault across the network. When there is a fault on a link to a device on one side of the network, the connection to the port on the other side needs to be shutdown so that the device re-routes the traffic.

You can enable LLF on a network by one of the following methods:

- **Link State Monitor and Propagation by CFM**: LLF uses Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) to transmit notification of a signal loss or fault across the network. When there is a fault on a link to a device on one side of the network, the connection to the port on the other side needs to be shutdown so that the device re-routes the traffic.
- **Remote Link State Propagation**: LLF uses this method for Layer 2 transport events to propagate link failures to remote endpoints. When a link failure occurs, LLF ensures that the failure is communicated to other devices in the network. This enables the other devices to take appropriate action, such as rerouting traffic or triggering failover mechanisms.

Starting from Cisco IOS XR 25.4.1, you can configure the restore timer using the **propagate-remote-status restore-timer** command. The restore timer plays a crucial role in managing the recovery process after a fault is cleared. By default, the restore timer duration is set to 3.5 times the configured Continuity Check Message (CCM) packet interval. Once the fault condition is resolved, the restore timer starts, and upon its expiry without further fault indications, the interface transitions from the TX-disabled state back to TX-enabled, restoring the link.

Link state monitor and propagation by CFM

Link state monitoring involves tracking the status of network links to ensure they are operational and performing as expected. This can include monitoring for link failures, degradations, or other issues that might affect network performance. When a link state changes, this information needs to be propagated throughout the network so that other devices can adjust their routing tables and network operations accordingly.

When there is a fault on a link to a device on one side of the network, the connection to the port on the other side needs to be shutdown so that the device re-routes the traffic. This requires the interface to be TX-disabled.

Link Loss Forwarding (LLF) uses Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) to transmit notification of a signal loss or fault across the network. If a local attachment circuit (AC) on a bridged interface fails, one of the following signals or packet types are sent to the neighboring device:

- Continuity Check Message (CCM) – The CCMs are heartbeat messages exchanged periodically between all the Maintenance End Points (MEPs) in a service. MEPs are members of a particular service within a domain and are responsible for sourcing and sinking CFM frames. Each MEP sends out multicast CCMs, and receives CCMs from all the other MEPs in the service. This allows each MEP to discover its peer MEPs, and to verify that there is connectivity between them.
- Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) – These are messages sent periodically by MEPs that have detected a fault, to the MEPs in the next highest maintenance domain level.
- Client Signal Fail (CSF) – A mechanism for error detection. When a MEP detects an issue, the MEP sends CSF packets to its peer MEPs.

For more information on MEPs, see Maintenance Points, on page 18.

Connectivity Fault Management Daemon (CFMD) and Ether-MA are processes that run on the control plane of the router. Ether-MA handles owner channel communication and resyncs from CFMD, L2VPN, and other Ether MA processes. This module handles the TX-disable and TX-enable events, based on the notifications from CFMD.

When the system receives a CCM or AIS with fault indication, or a CSF error packet, CFMD communicates with Ether-MA to TX-disable the interface.

When an interface receives a fault notification, the transitions are handled as follows:

- The interface is transitioned to TX-disable state.
- A restore timer with a 3.5 * CCM packet interval is started.
- Once you configure **propagate-remote-status restore-timer**, it overrides the default 3.5 * CCM packet interval.
- If no other fault packets are received after the restore timer ends, the TX-disable state is cleared and the interface is transitioned to TX-enable state.

Restrictions for link loss forwarding

- LLF is not supported on sub-interfaces.
- LLF is supported only on up MEPs.
- The restore timer is not provided for transitions of an interface from TX-enabled state to TX-disabled state.

Configure link loss forwarding

This example shows how to configure LLF on a network by using the `propagate-remote-status` command.

```
/* Enable LLF on an interface */
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# mep domain foo service bar mep-id 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# propagate remote-status
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# commit
```

```
/* Enable LLF on an interface with restore-timer configuration */

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm
Router(config-if-cfm)# mep domain dom1 service ser1 mep-id 1
Router(config-if-cfm-mep)# propagate-remote-status restore-timer 3600
Router(config-if-cfm-mep)# commit
```

Optional Configuration for Client Signal Fail (CSF)

Note CSF configuration is required for inter-operation with certain client-end setups that contain devices from other clients.

```
ethernet cfm
  domain <domain> level <level> service <service> <type>
    csf [<interval> {1s | 1m}] [cos <cos>]
      log csf
```

Running Configuration

```
ethernet cfm
 domain dom1 level 1
  service ser1 bridge group up-meps bridge-domain up-mep
   continuity-check interval 1m
   csf interval 1m cos 4
   csf-logging
  !
 !
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
 ethernet cfm
  mep domain dom1 service ser1 mep-id 1
   propagate-remote-status restore-timer 3600
  !
 !
!
```

Verification

```
show ethernet cfm interfaces [ <interface> ] llf [ location <node> ]
Defects (from at least one peer MEP):
 A - AIS received                I - Wrong interval
 R - Remote Defect received      V - Wrong Level
 L - Loop (our MAC received)     T - Timed out (archived)
 C - Config (our ID received)    M - Missing (cross-check)
 X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID)  U - Unexpected (cross-check)
 P - Peer port down              F - CSF received


GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0
  MEP Defects                           Restore Timer
----- ----------------------------------- --------------
  100 R                                 Not running (3600ms)
  101 None                              1500ms of 3600ms remaining
  102 RPF                               Not running

GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
  MEP Defects                           Restore Timer
----- ----------------------------------- --------------
  110 None                              1500ms of 3600ms remaining

GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2
  MEP Defects                           Restore Timer
----- ----------------------------------- --------------
  120 P                                 Not running (3600ms)
```