



Junos[®] OS

ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM Feature Guide for Routing Devices

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Junos[®] OS ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM Feature Guide for Routing Devices

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Documentation and Release Notes

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks® technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

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Supported Platforms

For the features described in this document, the following platforms are supported:

- M Series
- MX Series
- T Series
- J Series
- ACX Series

Using the Examples in This Manual

If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the **load merge** or the **load merge relative** command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming

configuration into the current candidate configuration. The example does not become active until you commit the candidate configuration.

If the example configuration contains the top level of the hierarchy (or multiple hierarchies), the example is a *full example*. In this case, use the **load merge** command.

If the example configuration does not start at the top level of the hierarchy, the example is a *snippet*. In this case, use the **load merge relative** command. These procedures are described in the following sections.

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration example into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following configuration to a file and name the file **ex-script.conf**. Copy the **ex-script.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.xsl;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    disable;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# load merge /var/tmp/ex-script.conf
load complete
```

Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration snippet into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following snippet to a file and name the file **ex-script-snippet.conf**. Copy the **ex-script-snippet.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
commit {
  file ex-script-snippet.xml; }
```

2. Move to the hierarchy level that is relevant for this snippet by issuing the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system scripts
[edit system scripts]
```

3. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge relative** configuration mode command:

```
[edit system scripts]
user@host# load merge relative /var/tmp/ex-script-snippet.conf
load complete
```

For more information about the **load** command, see the *CLI User Guide*.

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page xv defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons







Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

Table 2 on page xvi defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: user@host> configure
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies guide names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric metric>;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast (string1 string2 string3)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [community-ids]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop address; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	}

GUI Conventions

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net, or fill out the documentation feedback form at <https://www.juniper.net/cgi-bin/docbugreport/>. If you are using e-mail, be sure to include the following information with your comments:

- Document or topic name
- URL or page number
- Software release version (if applicable)

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or JNASC support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

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- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>

- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes:
<http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications:
<http://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum:
<http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>.
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>.

PART 1

Overview

- [ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM

- [Service-Level Agreement Measurement on page 3](#)
- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement Overview on page 10](#)
- [On-Demand Mode on page 11](#)
- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)
- [Ethernet Failure Notification Protocol Overview on page 13](#)
- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)
- [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)

Service-Level Agreement Measurement

Service-level agreement (SLA) measurement is the process of monitoring the bandwidth, delay, delay variation (jitter), continuity, and availability of a service (E-Line or E-LAN). It enables you to identify network problems before customers are impacted by network defects.



NOTE:

The Ethernet VPN services can be classified into:

- **Peer-to-peer-services (E-Line services)**—The E-Line services are offered using MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN virtual private wire service (VPWS).
- **Multipoint-to-multipoint services (E-LAN services)**—The E-LAN services are offered using MPLS-based virtual private LAN service (VPLS).

For more information, see the *Junos VPNs Configuration Guide*.

In Junos OS, SLA measurements are classified into:

- **On-demand mode**—In on-demand mode, the measurements are triggered through the CLI. For more information, see [“On-Demand Mode” on page 11](#).

- Proactive mode—In proactive mode, the measurements are triggered by an iterator application. For more information, see [“Proactive Mode” on page 12](#).

For more information about frame delay measurement, see [“Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview” on page 4](#). For more information about frame loss measurement, see [“Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement Overview” on page 10](#). Note that Ethernet frame delay measurement and Ethernet frame loss measurement are not supported on the **ae** interface.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#).
- [On-Demand Mode on page 11](#).
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview

- [ITU-T Y.1731 Frame Delay Measurement Feature on page 4](#)
- [One-Way Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement on page 6](#)
- [Two-Way Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement on page 7](#)
- [Choosing Between One-Way and Two-Way ETH-DM on page 8](#)
- [Restrictions for Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement on page 9](#)

ITU-T Y.1731 Frame Delay Measurement Feature

The IEEE 802.3-2005 standard for Ethernet Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) defines a set of link fault management mechanisms to detect and report link faults on a single point-to-point Ethernet LAN.

Junos OS supports key OAM standards that provide for automated end-to-end management and monitoring of Ethernet service by service providers:

- *IEEE Standard 802.1ag*, also known as “Connectivity Fault Management (CFM).”
- *ITU-T Recommendation Y.1731*, which uses different terminology than IEEE 802.1ag and defines Ethernet service OAM features for fault monitoring, diagnostics, and performance monitoring.

These capabilities allow operators to offer binding service-level agreements (SLAs) and generate new revenues from rate- and performance-guaranteed service packages that are tailored to the specific needs of their customers.

Ethernet CFM

The IEEE 802.1ag standard for connectivity fault management (CFM) defines mechanisms to provide for end-to-end Ethernet service assurance over any path, whether a single link or multiple links spanning networks composed of multiple LANs.

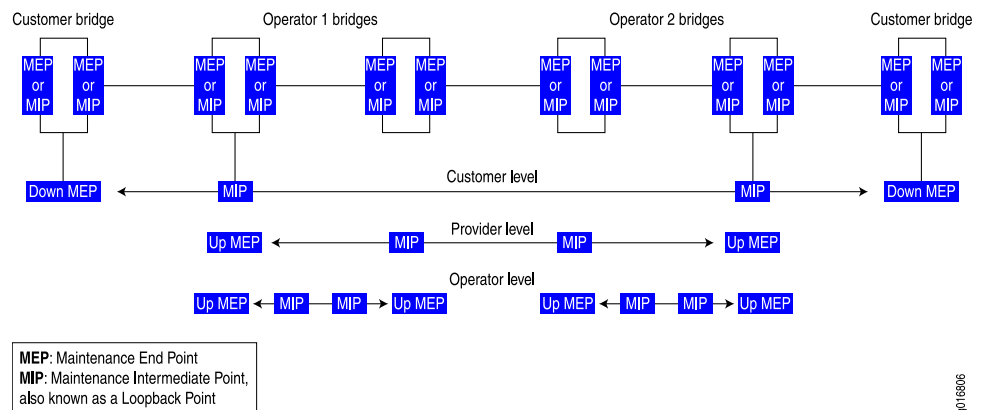
For Ethernet interfaces on M320, MX Series, and T Series routers, Junos OS supports the following key elements of the Ethernet CFM standard:

- Fault monitoring using the IEEE 802.1ag Ethernet OAM Continuity Check protocol
- Path discovery and fault verification using the IEEE 802.1ag Ethernet OAM Linktrace protocol
- Fault isolation using the IEEE 802.1ag Ethernet OAM Loopback protocol

In a CFM environment, network entities such as network operators, service providers, and customers may be part of different administrative domains. Each administrative domain is mapped into one maintenance domain. Maintenance domains are configured with different level values to keep them separate. Each domain provides enough information for the entities to perform their own management and end-to-end monitoring, and still avoid security breaches.

Figure 1 on page 5 shows the relationships among the customer, provider, and operator Ethernet bridges, maintenance domains, maintenance association end points (MEPs), and maintenance intermediate points (MIPs).

Figure 1: Relationship of MEPs, MIPs, and Maintenance Domain Levels



NOTE: Maintenance intermediate points (MIP) are not supported on the ACX Series routers.

Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement

Two key objectives of OAM functionality are to measure quality-of-service attributes such as frame delay and frame delay variation (also known as "frame jitter"). Such measurements can enable you to identify network problems before customers are impacted by network defects.

Junos OS supports Ethernet frame delay measurement between MEPs configured on Ethernet physical or logical interfaces on MX Series routers. Ethernet frame delay measurement provides fine control to operators for triggering delay measurement on a given service and can be used to monitor SLAs. Ethernet frame delay measurement also collects other useful information, such as worst and best case delays, average delay,

and average delay variation. The Junos OS implementation of Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) is fully compliant with the ITU-T Recommendation Y.1731, *OAM Functions and Mechanisms for Ethernet-based Networks*. The recommendation defines OAM mechanisms for operating and maintaining the network at the Ethernet service layer, which is called the "ETH layer" in ITU-T terminology.

MX Series routers with modular port concentrators (MPCs) and 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPCs with SFP+ support ITU-T Y.1731 functionality on VPLS for frame-delay and delay-variation.

One-Way Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement

In one-way ETH-DM mode, a series of frame delay and frame delay variation values are calculated based on the time elapsed between the time a measurement frame is sent from the initiator MEP at one router and the time when the frame is received at the receiver MEP at the other router.

1DM Transmission

When you start a one-way frame delay measurement, the router sends 1DM frames—frames that carry the protocol data unit (PDU) for a one-way delay measurement—from the initiator MEP to the receiver MEP at the rate and for the number of frames you specify. The router marks each 1DM frame as drop-ineligible and inserts a timestamp of the transmission time into the frame.

1DM Reception

When an MEP receives a 1DM frame, the router that contains the receiver MEP measures the one-way delay for that frame (the difference between the time the frame was received and the timestamp contained in the frame itself) and the delay variation (the difference between the current and previous delay values).

One-Way ETH-DM Statistics

The router that contains the receiver MEP stores each set of one-way delay statistics in the ETH-DM database. The ETH-DM database collects up to 100 sets of statistics for any given CFM session (pair of peer MEPs). You can access these statistics at any time by displaying the ETH-DM database contents.

One-Way ETH-DM Frame Counts

Each router counts the number of one-way ETH-DM frames sent and received:

- For an initiator MEP, the router counts the number of 1DM frames sent.
- For a receiver MEP, the router counts the number of valid 1DM frames received and the number of invalid 1DM frames received.

Each router stores ETH-DM frame counts in the CFM database. The CFM database stores CFM session statistics and, for interfaces that support ETH-DM, any ETH-DM frame counts. You can access the frame counts at any time by displaying CFM database information for Ethernet interfaces assigned to MEPs or for MEPs in CFM sessions.

Synchronization of System Clocks

The accuracy of one-way delay calculations depends on close synchronization of the system clocks at the initiator MEP and receiver MEP.

The accuracy of one-way delay variation is not dependent on system clock synchronization. Because delay variation is simply the difference between consecutive one-way delay values, the out-of-phase period is eliminated from the frame jitter values.



NOTE: For a given one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, frame delay and frame delay variation values are available only on the router that contains the receiver MEP.

Two-Way Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement

In two-way ETH-DM mode, frame delay and frame delay variation values are based on the time difference between when the initiator MEP transmits a request frame and receives a reply frame from the responder MEP, subtracting the time elapsed at the responder MEP.

DMM Transmission

When you start a two-way frame delay measurement, the router sends delay measurement message (DMM) frames—frames that carry the PDU for a two-way ETH-DM request—from the initiator MEP to the responder MEP at the rate and for the number of frames you specify. The router marks each DMM frame as drop-ineligible and inserts a timestamp of the transmission time into the frame.

DMR Transmission

When an MEP receives a DMM frame, the responder MEP responds with a delay measurement reply (DMR) frame, which carries ETH-DM reply information and a copy of the timestamp contained in the DMM frame.

DMR Reception

When an MEP receives a valid DMR, the router that contains the MEP measures the two-way delay for that frame based on the following sequence of timestamps:

1. T_{TxDMM}
2. T_{RxDMM}
3. T_{TxDMR}
4. T_{RxDMR}

A two-way frame delay is calculated as follows:

$$[Tl_{RxDMR} - Tl_{TxDMM}] - [TR_{TxDMR} - TR_{RxDMM}]$$

The calculation shows that frame delay is the difference between the time at which the initiator MEP sends a DMM frame and the time at which the initiator MEP receives the associated DMR frame from the responder MEP, minus the time elapsed at the responder MEP.

The delay variation is the difference between the current and previous delay values.

Two-Way ETH-DM Statistics

The router that contains the initiator MEP stores each set of two-way delay statistics in the ETH-DM database. The ETH-DM database collects up to 100 sets of statistics for any given CFM session (pair of peer MEPs). You can access these statistics at any time by displaying the ETH-DM database contents.

Two-Way ETH-DM Frame Counts

Each router counts the number of two-way ETH-DM frames sent and received:

- For an initiator MEP, the router counts the number DMM frames transmitted, the number of valid DMR frames received, and the number of invalid DMR frames received.
- For a responder MEP, the router counts the number of DMR frames sent.

Each router stores ETH-DM frame counts in the CFM database. The CFM database stores CFM session statistics and, for interfaces that support ETH-DM, any ETH-DM frame counts. You can access the frame counts at any time by displaying CFM database information for Ethernet interfaces assigned to MEPs or for MEPs in CFM sessions.



NOTE: For a given two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, frame delay and frame delay variation values are available only at the router that contains the initiator MEP.

Choosing Between One-Way and Two-Way ETH-DM

One-way frame delay measurement requires that the system clocks at the initiator MEP and receiver MEP are closely synchronized. Two-way frame delay measurement does not require synchronization of the two systems. If it is not practical for the clocks to be synchronized, two-way frame delay measurements are more accurate.

When two systems are physically close to each other, their one-way delay values are very high compared to their two-way delay values. One-way delay measurement requires that the timing for the two systems be synchronized at a very granular level, and MX Series routers currently do not support this granular synchronization.

Restrictions for Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement

The following restrictions apply to the Ethernet frame delay measurement feature:

- The ETH-DM feature is not supported on aggregated Ethernet interfaces or label-switched interface. (LSI) pseudowires.
- Hardware-assisted timestamping for ETH-DM frames in the reception path is only supported for MEP interfaces on Enhanced DPCs and Enhanced Queuing DPCs in MX Series routers. For information about hardware-assisted timestamping, see [“Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session” on page 26](#) and [“Enabling the Hardware-Assisted Timestamping Option” on page 36](#).
- Ethernet frame delay measurements can be triggered only when the distributed periodic packet management daemon (**ppm**) is enabled. For more information about this limitation, see [“Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session” on page 26](#) and [“Ensuring That Distributed ppm Is Not Disabled” on page 34](#).
- You can monitor only one session at a time to the same remote MEP or MAC address. For more information about starting an ETH-DM session, see [“Starting an ETH-DM Session” on page 45](#).
- ETH-DM statistics are collected at only one of the two peer routers in the ETH-DM session. For a one-way ETH-DM session, you can display frame ETH-DM statistics at the receiver MEP only, using ETH-DM-specific **show** commands. For a two-way ETH-DM session, you can display frame delay statistics at the initiator MEP only, using the same ETH-DM-specific **show** commands. For more information, see [“Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts” on page 55](#).
- ETH-DM frame counts are collected at both MEPs and are stored in the respective CFM databases.
- If graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) occurs, any collected ETH-DM statistics are lost, and ETH-DM frame counts are reset to zeroes. Therefore, the collection of ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counters has to be restarted, after the switchover is complete. GRES enables a router with dual Routing Engines to switch from a master Routing Engine to a backup Routing Engine without interruption to packet forwarding. For more information, see the *Junos OS High Availability Library for Routing Devices*.
- Accuracy of frame delay statistics is compromised when the system is changing (such as from reconfiguration). We recommend performing Ethernet frame delay measurements on a stable system.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement Overview on page 10](#)
- [Example: One-Way Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement on page 71](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
- [Guidelines for Starting an ETH-DM Session on page 27](#)
- [Guidelines for Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 29](#)
- [On-Demand Mode on page 11](#)

- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement Overview

The key objectives of the OAM functionality are to measure quality-of-service attributes such as frame delay, frame delay variation (also known as “frame jitter”), and frame loss. Such measurements enable you to identify network problems before customers are impacted by network defects. For more information about Ethernet frame delay measurement, see “[Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview](#)” on page 4.

Junos OS supports Ethernet frame loss measurement (ETH-LM) between maintenance association end points (MEPs) configured on Ethernet physical or logical interfaces on MX Series routers and is presently supported only for VPWS service. ETH-LM is used by operators to collect counter values applicable for ingress and egress service frames. These counters maintain a count of transmitted and received data frames between a pair of MEPs. Ethernet frame loss measurement is performed by sending frames with ETH-LM information to a peer MEP and similarly receiving frames with ETH-LM information from the peer MEP. This type of frame loss measurement is also known as single-ended Ethernet loss measurement.

ETH-LM supports the following frame loss measurements:

- Near-end frame loss measurement—Measurement of frame loss associated with ingress data frames.
- Far-end frame loss measurement—Measurement of frame loss associated with egress data frames.



NOTE: The proactive and dual-ended loss measurement functionality of ITU-T Y1731 is not supported on the ACX Series routers.

The Junos OS implementation of Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) is fully compliant with the ITU-T Recommendation Y.1731, as described in *OAM Functions and Mechanisms for Ethernet-Based Networks*. The recommendation defines OAM mechanisms for operating and maintaining the network at the Ethernet service layer, which is called the “ETH layer” in ITU-T terminology.

Related Documentation

- [Managing Continuity Measurement Statistics on page 64](#)
- [On-Demand Mode on page 11](#)
- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

On-Demand Mode

In on-demand mode, the measurements are triggered by the user through the CLI.

When the user triggers the delay measurement through the CLI, the delay measurement request that is generated is as per the frame formats specified by the ITU-T Y.1731 standard. For two-way delay measurement, the server-side processing can be delegated to the Packet Forwarding Engine to prevent overloading on the Routing Engine. For more information, see [“Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session” on page 33](#). When the server-side processing is delegated to the Packet Forwarding Engine, the delay measurement message (DMM) frame **receive** counters and delay measurement reply (DMR) frame **transmit** counters are not displayed by the **show** command.

When the user triggers the loss measurement through the CLI, the router sends the packets in standard format along with the loss measurement TLV. By default, the **session-id-tlv** argument is included in the packet to allow concurrent loss measurement sessions from same local MEP. You can also disable the session ID TLV by using the **no-session-id-tlv** argument.

Single-ended ETH-LM is used for on-demand operation, administration, and maintenance purposes. An MEP sends frames with ETH-LM request information to its peer MEP and receives frames with ETH-LM reply information from its peer MEP to carry out loss measurements. The protocol data unit (PDU) used for a single-ended ETH-LM request is referred to as a loss measurement message (LMM) and the PDU used for a single-ended ETH-LM reply is referred to as a loss measurement reply (LMR).

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement Overview on page 10](#)
- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)
- [Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 33](#).
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Proactive Mode

In proactive mode, SLA measurements are triggered by an iterator application. An iterator is designed to periodically transmit SLA measurement packets in form of ITU-Y.1731-compliant frames for two-way delay measurement or loss measurement on MX Series routers. This mode differs from on-demand SLA measurement, which is user initiated. The iterator sends periodic delay or loss measurement request packets for each of the connections registered to it. Iterators make sure that measurement cycles do not occur at the same time for the same connection to avoid CPU overload. Junos OS supports proactive mode for VPWS. For an iterator to form a remote adjacency and to become functionally operational, the continuity check message (CCM) must be active between the local and remote MEP configurations of the connectivity fault management (CFM). Any change in the iterator adjacency parameters resets the existing iterator statistics and restarts the iterator. Here, the term adjacency refers to a pairing of two endpoints (either connected directly or virtually) with relevant information for mutual understanding, which is used for subsequent processing. For example, the iterator adjacency refers to the iterator association between the two endpoints of the MEPs.

For every DPC or MPC, only 30 iterator instances for a cycle time value of 10 milliseconds (ms) are supported. In Junos OS, 255 iterator profile configurations and 2000 remote MEP associations are supported.

Iterators with cycle time value less than 100 ms are supported only for infinite iterators, whereas the iterators with cycle time value greater than 100 ms are supported for both finite and infinite iterators. Infinite iterators are iterators that run infinitely until the iterator is disabled or deactivated manually.

A VPWS service configured on a router is monitored for SLA measurements by registering the connection (here, the connection is a pair of remote and local MEPs) on an iterator and then initiating periodic SLA measurement frame transmission on those connections. The end-to-end service is identified through a maintenance association end point (MEP) configured at both ends.

For two-way delay measurement and loss measurement, an iterator sends a request message for the connection in the list (if any) and then sends a request message for the connection that was polled in the former iteration cycle. The back-to-back request messages for the SLA measurement frames and their responses help in computing delay variation and loss measurement.

The Y.1731 frame transmission for a service attached to an iterator continues endlessly unless intervened and stopped by an operator or until the iteration-count condition is met. To stop the iterator from sending out any more proactive SLA measurement frames, the operator must perform one of the following tasks:

- Enable the **deactivate sla-iterator-profile** statement at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain *md-name* maintenance association *ma-name* mep *mep-id* remote-mep *mep-id*]** hierarchy level. For more information, see [“Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile” on page 78](#).

- Provision a **disable** statement under the corresponding iterator profile at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles *profile-name*]** hierarchy level. For more information, see [“Configuring an Iterator Profile” on page 38](#).

Ethernet Delay Measurements and Loss Measurement by Proactive Mode

In two-way delay measurement, the delay measurement message (DMM) frame is triggered through an iterator application. The DMM frame carries an iterator type, length, and value (TLV) in addition to the fields described in standard frame format and the server copies the iterator TLV from the DMM frame to the delay measurement reply (DMR) frame.

In one-way delay variation computation using the two-way delay measurement method, the delay variation computation is based on the timestamps that are present in the DMR frame (and not the IDM frame). Therefore, there is no need for client-side and server-side clocks to be in sync. Assuming that the difference in their clocks remains constant, the one-way delay variation results are expected to be fairly accurate. This method also eliminates the need to send separate IDM frames just for the one-way delay variation measurement purpose.

In proactive mode for loss measurement, the router sends packets in standard format along with loss measurement TLV and iterator TLV.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38](#)
- [Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40](#)
- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement Overview on page 10](#)
- [Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78](#)
- [Managing Iterator Statistics on page 59](#)
- [On-Demand Mode on page 11](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Ethernet Failure Notification Protocol Overview

The Failure Notification Protocol (FNP) is a failure notification mechanism that detects failures in Point-to-Point Ethernet transport networks on MX Series routers. If a node link fails, FNP detects the failure and sends out FNP messages to the adjacent nodes that a circuit is down. Upon receiving the FNP message, nodes can redirect traffic to the protection circuit.



NOTE: FNP is supported on E-Line services only.

An E-Line service provides a secure Point-to-Point Ethernet connectivity between two user network interfaces (UNIs). E-Line services are a protected service and each service has a working circuit and protection circuit. CFM is used to monitor the working and protect paths. CCM intervals result in failover time in hundreds of milliseconds or a few seconds. FNP provides service circuit failure detection and propagation in less than 50ms and provide 50ms failover for E-Line services.

The MX router acts as a PE node and handles the FNP messages received on the management VLAN and the FNP messages received on both the Ethernet interfaces and PWs created for the management VPLS. MX-series routers do not initiate FNP messages and responds only to FNP messages generated by devices in the Ethernet Access network. FNP can be enabled only on logical interfaces that are part of a VPLS routing instance, and no physical interfaces in that VPLS routing instance should have CCM configured. FNP can be enabled only on one logical interface per physical interface.

All E-Line services are configured as layer 2 circuits with edge protection. A VLAN associated with the working circuit or protection circuit must map to a logical interface. No trunk port or access port is supported in the ring link for VLANs used by E-LINE services. FNP does not control the logical interface associated with protection circuit. Only E-Line service whose termination point is not in an MX node is controlled by FNP.

FNP supports graceful restart and the Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) features.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring the Failure Notification Protocol on page 81](#)
- [show oam ethernet fnp interface on page 208](#)
- [show oam ethernet fnp status on page 211](#)
- [show oam ethernet fnp messages on page 209](#)
- [connectivity-fault-management on page 109](#)
- *IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity Fault Management Overview*
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview

Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM) is an application that enables the calculation of frame loss by using synthetic frames instead of data traffic. This mechanism can be considered as a statistical sample to approximate the frame loss ratio of data traffic. Each maintenance association end point (MEP) performs frame loss measurements, which contribute to unavailable time.

A near-end frame loss specifies frame loss associated with ingress data frames and a far-end frame loss specifies frame loss associated with egress data frames. Both near-end and far-end frame loss measurements contribute to near-end severely errored seconds and far-end severely errored seconds that are used in combination to determine unavailable time. ETH-SLM is performed using synthetic loss message (SLM) and synthetic loss reply (SLR) frames. ETH-SLM facilitates each MEP to perform near-end and far-end synthetic frame loss measurements by using synthetic frames because a

bidirectional service is defined as unavailable if either of the two directions is determined to be unavailable.

There are the two types of frame loss measurement, defined by the ITU-T Y.1731 standards, ETH-LM and ETH-SLM. Junos OS supports only single-ended ETH-SLM. In single-ended ETH-SLM, each MEP sends frames with the ETH-SLM request information to its peer MEP and receives frames with ETH-SLM reply information from its peer MEP to perform synthetic loss measurements. Single-ended ETH-SLM is used for proactive or on-demand OAM to perform synthetic loss measurements applicable to point-to-point Ethernet connection. This method allows a MEP to initiate and report far-end and near-end loss measurements associated with a pair of MEPs that are part of the same maintenance entity group (MEG).

Single-ended ETH-SLM is used to perform on-demand or proactive tests by initiating a finite amount of ETH-SLM frames to one or multiple MEP peers and receiving the ETH-SLM reply from the peers. The ETH-SLM frames contain the ETH-SLM information that is used to measure and report both near-end and far-end synthetic loss measurements. Service-level agreement (SLA) measurement is the process of monitoring the bandwidth, delay, delay variation (jitter), continuity, and availability of a service. It enables you to identify network problems before customers are impacted by network defects. In proactive mode, SLA measurements are triggered by an iterator application. An iterator is designed to periodically transmit SLA measurement packets in the form of ITU-Y.1731-compliant frames for synthetic frame loss measurement. This mode differs from on-demand SLA measurement, which is user initiated. In on-demand mode, the measurements are triggered by the user through the CLI. When the user triggers the ETH-SLM through the CLI, the SLM request that is generated is as per the frame formats specified by the ITU-T Y.1731 standard.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)
- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM on page 49](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)
- [Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session on page 51](#)
- [Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session on page 54](#)
- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM

ETH-SLM measures near-end and far-end frame loss between two MEPs that are part of the same MEG level. You can configure ETH-SLM to measure synthetic loss for both upward-facing or upstream MEP and downward-facing or downstream MEP. This section describes the following scenarios for the operation of ETH-SLM:

Upstream MEP in MPLS Tunnels

Consider a scenario in which a MEP is configured between the user network interfaces (UNIs) of two MX Series routers, MX1 and MX2, in the upstream direction. MX1 and MX2 are connected over an MPLS core network. ETH-SLM measurements are performed between the upstream MEP in the path linking the two routers. Both MX1 and MX2 can initiate on-demand or proactive ETH-SLM, which can measure both far-end and near-end loss at MX1 and MX2, respectively. The two UNIs are connected using MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN virtual private wire service (VPWS).

Downstream MEP in Ethernet Networks

Consider a scenario in which a MEP is configured between two MX Series routers, MX1 and MX2, on the Ethernet interfaces in the downstream direction. MX1 and MX2 are connected in an Ethernet topology and downstream MEP is configured toward the Ethernet network. ETH-SLM measurements are performed between the downstream MEP in the path linking the two routers. ETH-SLM can be measured in the path between these two routers.

Consider another scenario in which a MEP is configured in the downstream direction and service protection for a VPWS over MPLS is enabled by specifying a working path or protect path on the MEP. Service protection provides end-to-end connection protection of the working path in the event of a failure. To configure service protection, you must create two separate transport paths—a working path and a protect path. You can specify the working path and protect path by creating two maintenance associations. To associate the maintenance association with a path, you must configure the MEP interface in the maintenance association and specify the path as working or protect.

In a sample topology, an MX Series router, MX1, is connected to two other MX Series routers, MX2 and MX3, over an MPLS core. The connectivity fault management (CFM) session between MX1 and MX2 is the working path on the MEP and the CFM session between MX1 and MX3 is the protect path on the MEP. MX2 and MX3 are, in turn, connected on Ethernet interfaces to MX4 in the access network. Downstream MEP is configured between MX1 and MX4 that passes through MX2 (working CFM session) and also between MX1 and MX4 that passes through MX3 (protected CFM session). ETH-SLM is performed between these downstream MEPs. In both the downstream MEPs, the configuration is performed on MX1 and MX4 UNIs, similar to upstream MEP.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
- [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)
- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM on page 49](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)
- [Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session on page 51](#)
- [Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session on page 54](#)
- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)

- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Format of ETH-SLM Messages

Synthetic loss messages (SLMs) support single-ended Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM) requests. This topic contains the following sections that describe the formats of the SLM protocol data units (PDUs), SLR PDUs, and the data iterator type length value (TLV).

SLM PDU Format

The SLM PDU format is used by a MEP to transmit SLM information. The following components are contained in SLM PDUs:

- **Source MEP ID**—Source MEP ID is a 2-octet field where the last 13 least significant bits are used to identify the MEP transmitting the SLM frame. MEP ID is unique within the MEG.
- **Test ID**—Test ID is a 4-octet field set by the transmitting MEP and is used to identify a test when multiple tests run simultaneously between MEPs (including both concurrent on-demand and proactive tests).
- **TxFCf**—TxFCf is a 4-octet field that carries the number of SLM frames transmitted by the MEP toward its peer MEP.

The following are the fields in an SLM PDU:

- **MEG Level**—Configured maintenance domain level in the range 0–7.
- **Version**—0.
- **OpCode**—Identifies an OAM PDU type. For SLM, it is 55.
- **Flags**—Set to all zeros.
- **TLV Offset**—16.
- **Source MEP ID**—A 2-octet field used to identify the MEP transmitting the SLM frame. In this 2-octet field, the last 13 least significant bits are used to identify the MEP transmitting the SLM frame. MEP ID is unique within the MEG.
- **RESV**—Reserved fields are set to all zeros.
- **Test ID**—A 4-octet field set by the transmitting MEP and used to identify a test when multiple tests run simultaneously between MEPs (including both concurrent on-demand and proactive tests).
- **TxFCf**—A 4-octet field that carries the number of SLM frames transmitted by the MEP toward its peer MEP.
- **Optional TLV**—A data TLV may be included in any SLM transmitted. For the purpose of ETH-SLM, the value part of data TLV is unspecified.
- **End TLV**—All zeros octet value.

SLR PDU Format

The synthetic loss reply (SLR) PDU format is used by a MEP to transmit SLR information. The following are the fields in an SLR PDU:

- MEG Level—A 3-bit field the value of which is copied from the last received SLM PDU.
- Version—A 5-bit field the value of which is copied from the last received SLM PDU.
- OpCode—Identifies an OAM PDU type. For SLR, it is set as 54.
- Flags—A 1-octet field copied from the SLM PDU.
- TLV Offset—A 1-octet field copied from the SLM PDU.
- Source MEP ID—A 2-octet field copied from the SLM PDU.
- Responder MEP ID—A 2-octet field used to identify the MEP transmitting the SLR frame.
- Test ID—A 4-octet field copied from the SLM PDU.
- TxFCf—A 4-octet field copied from the SLM PDU.
- TxFCb—A 4 octet field. This value represents the number of SLR frames transmitted for this test ID.
- Optional TLV—The value is copied from the SLM PDU, if present.
- End TLV—A 1-octet field copied from the SLM PDU.

Data Iterator TLV Format

The data iterator TLV specifies the data TLV portion of the Y.1731 data frame. The MEP uses a data TLV when the MEP is configured to measure delay and delay variation for different frame sizes. The following are the fields in a data TLV:

- Type—Identifies the TLV type; value for this TLV type is Data (3).
- Length—Identifies the size, in octets, of the Value field containing the data pattern. The maximum value of the Length field is 1440.
- Data pattern—An n -octet (n denotes length) arbitrary bit pattern. The receiver ignores it.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
- [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM on page 49](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)
- [Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session on page 51](#)
- [Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session on page 54](#)

- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)
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Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages

The ETH-SLM functionality can process multiple synthetic loss message (SLM) requests simultaneously between a pair of MEPs. The session can be a proactive or an on-demand SLM session. Each SLM request is identified uniquely by a test ID.

A MEP can send SLM requests or respond to SLM requests. A response to an SLM request is called a synthetic loss reply (SLR). After a MEP determines an SLM request by using the test ID, the MEP calculates the far-end and near-end frame loss on the basis of the information in the SLM message or the SLM protocol data unit (PDU).

A MEP maintains the following local counters for each test ID and for each peer MEP being monitored in a maintenance entity for which loss measurements are to be performed:

- **TxFCL**—Number of synthetic frames transmitted toward the peer MEP for a test ID. A source MEP increments this number for successive transmission of synthetic frames with ETH-SLM request information while a destination or receiving MEP increments this value for successive transmission of synthetic frames with the SLR information.
- **RxFCL**—Number of synthetic frames received from the peer MEP for a test ID. A source MEP increments this number for successive reception of synthetic frames with SLR information while a destination or receiving MEP increments it for successive reception of synthetic frames with ETH-SLM request information.

The following sections describe the phases of processing of SLM PDUs to determine synthetic frame loss:

Initiation and Transmission of SLM Requests

A MEP periodically transmits an SLM request with the OpCode field set as 55. The MEP generates a unique Test ID for the session, adds the source MEP ID, and initializes the local counters for the session before SLM initiation. For each SLM PDU transmitted for the session (test ID), the local counter TxFCL is sent in the packet.

No synchronization is required of the test ID value between initiating and responding MEPs because the test ID is configured at the initiating MEP, and the responding MEP uses the test ID it receives from the initiating MEP. Because ETH-SLM is a sampling technique, it is less precise than counting the service frames. Also, the accuracy of measurement depends on the number of SLM frames used or the period for transmitting SLM frames.

Reception of SLMs and Transmission of SLRs

After the destination MEP receives a valid SLM frame from the source MEP, an SLR frame is generated and transmitted to the requesting or source MEP. The SLR frame is valid if the MEG level and the destination MAC address match the receiving MEP's MAC address.

All the fields in the SLM PDUs are copied from the SLM request except for the following fields:

- The source MAC address is copied to the destination MAC address and the source address contains the MEP's MAC address.
- The value of the OpCode field is changed from SLM to SLR (54).
- The responder MEP ID is populated with the MEP's MEP ID.
- TxFCb is saved with the value of the local counter RxFCI at the time of SLR frame transmission.
- An SLR frame is generated every time an SLM frame is received; therefore, RxFCI in the responder is equal to the number of SLM frames received and also equal to the number of SLR frames sent. At the responder or receiving MEP, RxFCI equals TxFCI.

Reception of SLRs

After an SLM frame (with a given TxFCf value) is transmitted, a MEP expects to receive a corresponding SLR frame (carrying the same TxTCf value) within the timeout value from its peer MEP. SLR frames that are received after the timeout value (5 seconds) are discarded. With the information contained in SLR frames, a MEP determines the frame loss for the specified measurement period. The measurement period is a time interval during which the number of SLM frames transmitted is statistically adequate to make a measurement at a given accuracy. A MEP uses the following values to determine near-end and far-end frame loss during the measurement period:

- Last received SLR frame's TxFCf and TxFCb values and the local counter RxFCI value at the end of the measurement period. These values are represented as TxFCf[tc], TxFCb[tc], and RxFCI[tc], where tc is the end time of the measurement period.
- SLR frame's TxFCf and TxFCb values of the first received SLR frame after the test starts and local counter RxFCI at the beginning of the measurement period. These values are represented as TxFCf[tp], TxFCb[tp], and RxFCI[tp], where tp is the start time of the measurement period.

For each SLR packet that is received, the local RxFCI counter is incremented at the sending or source MEP.

Computation of Frame Loss

Synthetic frame loss is calculated at the end of the measurement period on the basis of the value of the local counters and the information from the last frame received. The last received frames contains the TxFCf and TxFCb values. The local counter contains the RxFCI value. Using these values, frame loss is determined using the following formula:

Frame loss (far-end) = TxFCf – TxFCb

Frame loss (near-end) = TxFCb – RxFCI

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)

- [Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM on page 49](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)
- [Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session on page 51](#)
- [Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session on page 54](#)
- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

PART 2

Configuration

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- [Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy on page 83](#)
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CHAPTER 2

ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM

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- [Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78](#)
- [Configuring the Failure Notification Protocol on page 81](#)

Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session

Keep the following guidelines in mind when configuring routers to support an Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) session:

- [Configuration Requirements for ETH-DM on page 26](#)
- [Configuration Options for ETH-DM on page 26](#)

Configuration Requirements for ETH-DM

You can obtain ETH-DM information for a link that meets the following requirements:

- The measurements can be performed between peer maintenance association endpoints (MEPs) on two routers.
- The two MEPs must be configured on two Ethernet physical interfaces or on two Ethernet logical interfaces. For more information, see *Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint*.
- The two MEPs must be configured—on their respective routers—under the same maintenance association (MA) identifier. For more information, see *Creating a Maintenance Association*.
- On both routers, the MA must be associated with the same maintenance domain (MD) name. For more information, see *Creating the Maintenance Domain*.
- On both routers, periodic packet management (PPM) must be running on the Routing Engine and Packet Forwarding Engine, which is the default configuration. You can disable PPM on the Packet Forwarding Engine only. However, the Ethernet frame delay measurement feature requires that distributed PPM remain enabled on the Packet Forwarding Engine of both routers. For more information about **ppm**, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library for Routing Devices*.
- If the PPM process (**ppm**) is disabled on the Packet Forwarding Engine, you must re-enable it. Re-enabling distributed **ppm** entails restarting the **ethernet-connectivity-fault-management** process, which causes all connectivity fault management (CFM) sessions to re-establish. For more information about CFM sessions, see *Configuring Ethernet Local Management Interface*.



NOTE: The Ethernet frame delay measurement feature is supported only for MEPs configured on Ethernet physical or logical interfaces on DPCs in MX Series routers. The ETH-DM feature is not supported on aggregated Ethernet interfaces or LSI pseudowires.

Configuration Options for ETH-DM

By default, the ETH-DM feature calculates frame delays using software-based timestamping of the ETH-DM PDU frames sent and received by the MEPs in the session.

As an option that can increase the accuracy of ETH-DM calculations when the DPC is loaded with heavy traffic in the receive direction, you can enable hardware-assisted timestamping of session frames in the receive direction.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 33](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Guidelines for Starting an ETH-DM Session

Keep the following guidelines in mind when preparing to start an Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) session:

- [ETH-DM Session Prerequisites on page 27](#)
- [ETH-DM Session Parameters on page 27](#)
- [Restrictions for an ETH-DM Session on page 28](#)

ETH-DM Session Prerequisites

Before you can start an ETH-DM session, you must configure two MX Series routers to support ETH-DM by defining the two CFM-enabled physical or logical Ethernet interfaces on each router. This entails creating and configuring CFM maintenance domains, maintenance associations, and maintenance association end points on each router. For more information about enabling CFM on an Ethernet interface, see *Creating the Maintenance Domain*.



NOTE: The Ethernet frame delay measurement feature is supported only for maintenance association end points configured on Ethernet physical or logical interfaces on DPCs in MX Series routers. The ETH-DM feature is not supported on aggregated Ethernet interfaces or LSI pseudowires.

For specific information about configuring routers to support ETH-DM, see “[Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session](#)” on page 26 and “[Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session](#)” on page 33.

ETH-DM Session Parameters

You can initiate a one-way or two-way ETH-DM session by entering the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** operational command at a router that contains one end of the service for which you want to measure frame delay. The command options specify the ETH-DM session in terms of the CFM elements:

- The type of ETH-DM measurement (one-way or two-way) to be performed.

- The Ethernet service for which the ETH-DM measurement is to be performed:
 - CFM maintenance domain—Name of the existing maintenance domain (MD) for which you want to measure Ethernet frame delays. For more information, see *Creating the Maintenance Domain*.
 - CFM maintenance association—Name of an existing maintenance association (MA) within the maintenance domain. For more information, see *Creating a Maintenance Association*.
 - Remote CFM maintenance association end point—The unicast MAC address or the numeric identifier of the remote maintenance association end point (MEP)—the physical or logical interface on the remote router that resides in the specified MD and is named in the specified MA—with which to perform the ETH-DM session. For more information, see *Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint*.
- Optional specifications:
 - Count—You can specify the number of ETH-DM requests to send for this frame delay measurement session. The range is from 1 through 65,535 frames. The default value is 10 frames.

NOTE: Although you can trigger frame delay collection for up to 65,535 ETH-DM requests at a time, a router stores only the last 100 frame delay statistics per CFM session (pair of peer MEPs).
 - Frame interval—You can specify the number of seconds to elapse between ETH-DM frame transmittals. The default value is 1 second.

For more detailed information about the parameters you can specify to start an ETH-DM session, see the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** operational command description in the [CLI Explorer](#).

Restrictions for an ETH-DM Session

The following restrictions apply to an ETH-DM session:

- You cannot run multiple simultaneous ETH-DM sessions with the same remote MEP or MAC address.
- For a given ETH-DM session, you can collect frame delay information for a maximum of 65,535 frames.
- For a given CFM session (pair of peer MEPs), the ETH-DM database stores a maximum of 100 statistics, with the older statistics being “aged out” as newer statistics are collected for that pair of MEPs.
 - For one-way delay measurements collected within the same CFM session, the 100 most recent ETH-DM statistics can be retrieved at any point of time at the router on which the receiver MEP is defined.
 - For two-way delay measurements collected within the same CFM session, the 100 most recent ETH-DM statistics can be retrieved at any point of time at the router on which the initiator MEP is defined.

Depending on the number of frames exchanged in the individual ETH-DM sessions, the ETH-DM database can contain statistics collected through multiple ETH-DM sessions.

- If graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) occurs, any collected ETH-DM statistics are lost, and ETH-DM frame counts are reset to zeroes. GRES enables a router with dual Routing Engines to switch from a master Routing Engine to a backup Routing Engine without interruption to packet forwarding. For more information, see the *Junos OS High Availability Library for Routing Devices*.
- Accuracy of frame delay data is compromised when the system is changing (such as from reconfiguration). We recommend performing Ethernet frame delay measurements on a stable system.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Starting an ETH-DM Session on page 45](#)
- [Guidelines for Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 29](#)
- `monitor ethernet delay-measurement` operational command
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Guidelines for Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts

- [ETH-DM Statistics on page 29](#)
- [ETH-DM Statistics Retrieval on page 31](#)
- [ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 31](#)
- [ETH-DM Frame Count Retrieval on page 32](#)

ETH-DM Statistics

Ethernet frame delay statistics are the frame delay and frame delay variation values determined by the exchange of frames containing ETH-DM protocol data units (PDUs).

- For a one-way ETH-DM session, statistics are collected in an ETH-DM database at the router that contains the receiver MEP. For a detailed description of one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, including the exchange of one-way delay PDU frames, see [“Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview” on page 4](#).
- For a two-way ETH-DM session, statistics are collected in an ETH-DM database at the router that contains the initiator MEP. For a detailed description of two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, including the exchange of two-way delay PDU frames, see [“Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview” on page 4](#).

A CFM database stores CFM-related statistics and—for Ethernet interfaces that support ETH-DM—the 100 most recently collected ETH-DM statistics for that pair of MEPs. You can view ETH-DM statistics by using the `delay-statistics` or `mep-statistics` form of the `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management` command to display the CFM statistics for the MEP that collects the ETH-DM statistics you want to view.

Table 3 on page 30 describes the ETH-DM statistics calculated in an ETH-DM session.

Table 3: ETH-DM Statistics

Field Name	Field Description
One-way delay (µsec)[†]	<p>For a one-way ETH-DM session, the frame delay, in microseconds, collected at the receiver MEP.</p> <p>To display frame delay statistics for a given one-way ETH-DM session, use the delay-statistics or mep-statistics form of the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management command at the receiver MEP for that session.</p>
Two-way delay (µsec)	<p>For a two-way ETH-DM session, the frame delay, in microseconds, collected at the initiator MEP.</p> <p>When you start a two-way frame delay measurement, the CLI output displays each DMR frame receipt timestamp and corresponding DMM frame delay and delay variation collected as the session progresses.</p> <p>To display frame delay statistics for a given two-way ETH-DM session, use the delay-statistics or mep-statistics form of the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management command at the initiator MEP for that session.</p>
Average delay[†]	<p>When you start a two-way frame delay measurement, the CLI output includes a runtime display of the average two-way frame delay among the statistics collected for the ETH-DM session only.</p> <p>When you display ETH-DM statistics using a show command, the Average delay field displays the average one-way and two- frame delays among all ETH-DM statistics collected at the CFM session level.</p> <p>For example, suppose you start two one-way ETH-DM sessions for 50 counts each, one after the other. If, after both measurement sessions complete, you use a show command to display 100 ETH-DM statistics for that CFM session, the Average delay field displays the average frame delay among all 100 statistics.</p>
Average delay variation[†]	<p>When you start a two-way frame delay measurement, the CLI output includes a runtime display of the average two-way frame delay variation among the statistics collected for the ETH-DM session only.</p> <p>When you display ETH-DM statistics using a show command, the Average delay variation field displays the average one-way and two- frame delay variations among all ETH-DM statistics collected at the CFM session level.</p>
Best-case delay[†]	<p>When you start a two-way frame delay measurement, the CLI output includes a runtime display of the lowest two-way frame delay value among the statistics collected for the ETH-DM session only.</p> <p>When you display ETH-DM statistics using a show command, the Best case delay field displays the lowest one-way and two-way frame delays among all ETH-DM statistics collected at the CFM session level.</p>
Worst-case delay[†]	<p>When you start a two-way frame delay measurement, the CLI output includes a runtime display of the highest two-way frame delay value among the statistics collected for the ETH-DM session only.</p> <p>When you display ETH-DM statistics using a show command, the Worst case delay field displays the highest one-way and two-way frame delays among all statistics collected at the CFM session level.</p>

Table 3: ETH-DM Statistics (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
[†] When you start a one-way frame delay measurement, the CLI output displays NA ("not available") for this field. One-way ETH-DM statistics are collected at the remote (receiver) MEP. Statistics for a given one-way ETH-DM session are available only by displaying CFM statistics for the receiver MEP.	

ETH-DM Statistics Retrieval

At the receiver MEP for a one-way session, or at the initiator MEP for a two-way session, you can display all ETH-DM statistics collected at a CFM session level by using the following operational commands:

- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics**
maintenance-domain *md-name* **maintenance-association** *ma-name* **<local-mep mep-id>**
<remote-mep mep-id> **<count count>**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics**
maintenance-domain *md-name* **maintenance-association** *ma-name* **<local-mep mep-id>**
<remote-mep mep-id> **<count count>**

ETH-DM Frame Counts

The number of ETH-DM PDU frames exchanged in a ETH-DM session are stored in the CFM database on each router.

[Table 4 on page 31](#) describes the ETH-DM frame counts collected in an ETH-DM session.

Table 4: ETH-DM Frame Counts

Field Name	Field Description
1DMs sent	Number of one-way delay measurement (1DM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session. Stored in the CFM database of the MEP initiating a one-way frame delay measurement.
Valid 1DMs received	Number of valid 1DM frames received. Stored in the CFM database of the MEP receiving a one-way frame delay measurement.
Invalid 1DMs received	Number of invalid 1DM frames received. Stored in the CFM database of the MEP receiving a one-way frame delay measurement.
DMMs sent	Number of delay measurement message (DMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session. Stored in the CFM database of the MEP initiating a two-way frame delay measurement.
DMRs sent	Number of delay measurement reply (DMR) frames sent (in response to a received DMM). Stored in the CFM database of the MEP responding to a two-way frame delay measurement.

Table 4: ETH-DM Frame Counts (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Valid DMRs received	Number of valid DMR frames received. Stored in the CFM database of the MEP initiating a two-way frame delay measurement.
Invalid DMRs received	Number of invalid DMR frames received. Stored in the CFM database of the MEP initiating a two-way frame delay measurement.

ETH-DM Frame Count Retrieval

Each router counts the number of ETH-DM frames sent or received and stores the counts in a CFM database.

Frame Counts Stored in CFM Databases

You can display ETH-DM frame counts for MEPs assigned to specified Ethernet interfaces or for specified MEPs in CFM sessions by using the following operational commands:

- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces** (*detail* | *extensive*)
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database**
maintenance-domain *md-name* **maintenance-association** *ma-name* **<local-mep mep-id>**
<remote-mep mep-id>

One-Way ETH-DM Frame Counts

For a one-way ETH-DM session, delay statistics are collected at the receiver MEP only, but frame counts are collected at both MEPs. As indicated in [Table 4 on page 31](#), one-way ETH-DM frame counts are tallied from the perspective of each router in the session:

- At the initiator MEP, the router counts the number of 1DM frames sent.
- At the receiver MEP, the router counts the number of valid 1DM frames received and the number of invalid 1DM frames received.

You can also view one-way ETH-DM frame counts—for a receiver MEP—by using the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics** command to display one-way statistics and frame counts together.

Two-Way ETH-DM Frame Counts

For a two-way ETH-DM session, delay statistics are collected at the initiator MEP only, but frame counts are collected at both MEPs. As indicated in [Table 4 on page 31](#), two-way ETH-DM frame counts are tallied from the perspective of each router in the session:

- At the initiator MEP, the router counts the number of DMM frames sent, valid DMR frames received, and invalid DMR frames received.
- At the responder MEP, the router counts the number of DMR frames sent.

You can also view two-way ETH-DM frame counts—for an initiator MEP—by using the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics** command to display two-way statistics and frame counts together.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 55](#)
- [Example: One-Way Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement on page 71](#)
- **clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics** command
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182** command
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 150** command
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158 (detail | extensive)** command
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171** command
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session

- [Configuring MEP Interfaces on page 33](#)
- [Ensuring That Distributed ppm Is Not Disabled on page 34](#)
- [Enabling the Hardware-Assisted Timestamping Option on page 36](#)
- [Configuring the Server-Side Processing Option on page 37](#)

Configuring MEP Interfaces

Before you can start an Ethernet frame delay measurement session across an Ethernet service, you must configure two MX Series routers to support ETH-DM.

To configure an Ethernet interface on a MX Series router to support ETH-DM:

1. On each router, configure two physical or logical Ethernet interfaces connected by a VLAN. The following configuration is typical for single-tagged logical interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface {
  ethernet-interface-name {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      vlan-id vlan-id; # Both interfaces on this VLAN
    }
  }
}
```

Both interfaces will use the same VLAN ID.

2. On each router, attach peer MEPs to the two interfaces. The following configuration is typical:

```
[edit protocols]
```

```
oam {
  ethernet {
    connectivity-fault-management {
      maintenance-domain md-name { # On both routers
        level number;
        maintenance-association ma-name { # On both routers
          continuity-check {
            interval 100ms;
            hold-interval 1;
          }
          mep mep-id { # Attach to VLAN interface
            auto-discovery;
            direction (up | down);
            interface interface-name;
            priority number;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Ensuring That Distributed ppm Is Not Disabled

By default, the router's period packet management process (**ppm**) runs sessions distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engine in addition to the Routing Engine. This process is responsible for periodic transmission of packets on behalf of its various client processes, such as Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), and it also receives packets on behalf of client processes.

In addition, **ppm** handles time-sensitive periodic processing and performs such processes as sending process-specific packets and gathering statistics. With **ppm** processes running distributed on both the Routing Engine and the Packet Forwarding Engine, you can run such processes as BFD on the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Distributed ppm Required for ETH-DM

Ethernet frame delay measurement requires that **ppm** remains distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engine. If **ppm** is not distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engines of both routers, ETH-DM PDU frame timestamps and ETH-DM statistics are not valid.

Before you start ETH-DM, you must verify that the following configuration statement is *NOT* present:

```
[edit]
routing-options {
  ppm {
    no-delegate-processing;
  }
}
```

If distributed **ppm** processing is disabled (as shown in the stanza above) on either router, you must re-enable it in order to use the ETH-DM feature.

Procedure to Ensure that Distributed ppm is Not Disabled

To ensure that distributed **ppm** is not disabled on a router:

1. Display the packet processing management (PPM) configuration to determine whether distributed **ppm** is disabled.

- In the following example, distributed **ppm** is enabled on the router. In this case, you do not need to modify the router configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-options
ppm;
```

- In the following example, distributed **ppm** is disabled on the router. In this case, you must proceed to Step 2 to modify the router configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-options
ppm {
  no-delegate-processing;
}
```

2. Modify the router configuration to re-enable distributed **ppm** and restart the Ethernet OAM Connectivity Fault Management process *ONLY IF* distributed **ppm** is disabled (as determined in the previous step).

- a. Before continuing, make any necessary preparations for the possible loss of connectivity on the router.

Restarting the **ethernet-connectivity-fault-management** process has the following effect on your network:

- All connectivity fault management (CFM) sessions re-establish.
- All ETH-DM requests on the router terminate.
- All ETH-DM statistics and frame counts reset to 0.

- b. Modify the router configuration to re-enable distributed **ppm**. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# delete routing-options ppm no-delegate-processing
```

- c. Commit the updated router configuration. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit and-quit
commit complete
exiting configuration mode
```

- d. To restart the Ethernet OAM Connectivity-Fault-Management process, enter the **restart ethernet-connectivity-fault-management <gracefully | immediately | soft>** operational mode command. For example:

```
user@host> restart ethernet-connectivity-fault-management
Connectivity fault management process started, pid 9893
```

Enabling the Hardware-Assisted Timestamping Option

By default, Ethernet frame delay measurement uses software for timestamping transmitted and received ETH-DM frames. For Ethernet interfaces, you can optionally use hardware timing to assist in the timestamping of received ETH-DM frames to increase the accuracy of delay measurements.

Enabling hardware-assisted timestamping of received frames can increase the accuracy of ETH-DM calculations when the DPC is loaded with heavy traffic in the receive direction.

To enable Ethernet frame delay measurement hardware assistance on the reception path, include the **hardware-assisted-timestamping** statement at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols]
oam {
  ethernet {
    connectivity-fault-management {
      performance-monitoring {
        hardware-assisted-timestamping;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}

```

Configuring the Server-Side Processing Option

You can delegate the server-side processing (for both two-way delay measurement and loss measurement) to the Packet Forwarding Engine to prevent overloading on the Routing Engine. By default, the server-side processing is done by the Routing Engine.

To configure the server-side processing option:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```

user@host# edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management
performance-monitoring

```

2. Configure the server-side processing option.

```

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]
user@host# set delegate-server-processing

```

3. Verify the configuration.

```

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management]
user@host# show
performance-monitoring {
  delegate-server-processing;
}

```

Related Documentation

- [On-Demand Mode on page 11](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)
- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)
- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Configuring MEP Interfaces

Before you can start an Ethernet frame delay measurement session across an Ethernet service, you must configure two MX Series routers to support ETH-DM.

To configure an Ethernet interface on a MX Series router to support ETH-DM:

1. On each router, configure two physical or logical Ethernet interfaces connected by a VLAN. The following configuration is typical for single-tagged logical interfaces:

```

[edit interfaces]
interface {

```

```
    ethernet-interface-name {  
        vlan-tagging;  
        unit logical-unit-number {  
            vlan-id vlan-id; # Both interfaces on this VLAN  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Both interfaces will use the same VLAN ID.

2. On each router, attach peer MEPs to the two interfaces. The following configuration is typical:

```
[edit protocols]  
oam {  
    ethernet {  
        connectivity-fault-management {  
            maintenance-domain md-name { # On both routers  
                level number;  
            maintenance-association ma-name { # On both routers  
                continuity-check {  
                    interval 100ms;  
                    hold-interval 1;  
                }  
                mep mep-id { # Attach to VLAN interface  
                    auto-discovery;  
                    direction (up | down);  
                    interface interface-name;  
                    priority number;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
 - [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
 - [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Configuring an Iterator Profile

You can create an iterator profile with its parameters to periodically transmit SLA measurement packets in the form of ITU-Y.1731-compliant frames for delay measurement or loss measurement.

To create an iterator profile:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management  
performance-monitoring
```


2. Configure the SLA measurement monitoring iterator:

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]
user@host# edit sla-iterator-profiles
```

3. Configure an iterator profile—for example, i1:

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles]
user@host# set i1
```

4. (Optional) Configure the cycle time, which is the amount of time (in milliseconds) between back-to-back transmission of SLA frames for one connection, with values from 10 through 3,600,000. The default value is 1000 ms.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set cycle-time cycle-time-value
```

5. (Optional) Configure the iteration period, which indicates the maximum number of cycles per iteration (the number of connections registered to an iterator cannot exceed this value), with values from 1 through 2000. The default value is 2000.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set iteration-period iteration-period-value
```

6. Configure the measurement type as loss measurement, statistical frame-loss measurement, or two-way delay measurement.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay)
```

7. (Optional) Configure the calculation weight for delay with values from 1 through 65,535. The default value is 1 (applicable only for two-way delay measurement).

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set calculation-weight delay delay-value
```

8. (Optional) Configure the calculation weight for delay variation with values from 1 through 65,535. The default value is 1 (applicable only for two-way delay measurement).

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set calculation-weight delay-variation delay-variation-value
```

9. Configure the **disable** statement to stop the iterator (that is, disable the iterator profile).

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set disable
```

10. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles]
user@host# show i1
cycle-time cycle-time-value;
```

```
iteration-period iteration-period-value;  
measurement-type (loss | two-way-delay);  
calculation-weight {  
    delay delay-weight;  
    delay-variation delay-variation-weight;  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)
- [Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40](#)
- [Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78](#)
- [Managing Iterator Statistics on page 59](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile

You can associate a remote maintenance association end point (MEP) with more than one iterator profile.

To configure a remote MEP with an iterator profile:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
user@host# edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management  
maintenance-domain md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id
```

2. Configure the remote MEP with values from 1 through 8191.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain  
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id]  
user@host# set remote-mep remote-mep-id
```

3. Set the iterator profile.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain  
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep  
    remote-mep-id]  
user@host# set sla-iterator-profile profile-name
```

4. (Optional) Set the size of the data TLV portion of the Y.1731 data frame with values from 1 through 1400 bytes. The default value is 1.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain  
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep remote-mep-id  
    sla-iterator-profile profile-name]  
user@host# set data-tlv-size size
```

5. (Optional) Set the iteration count, which indicates the number of iterations for which this connection should partake in the iterator for acquiring SLA measurements, with values from 1 through 65,535. The default value is 0 (that is, infinite iterations).

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain  
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep remote-mep-id  
    sla-iterator-profile profile-name]  
user@host# set iteration-count count-value
```

6. (Optional) Set the priority, which is the **vlan-pcp** value that is sent in the Y.1731 data frames, with values from 0 through 7. The default value is 0.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep remote-mep-id
  sla-iterator-profile profile-name]
user@host# set priority priority-value
```

7. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep
  remote-mep-id]
user@host# show
sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
  data-tlv-size size;
  iteration-count count-value;
  priority priority-value;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)
- [Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38](#)
- [Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78](#)
- [Managing Iterator Statistics on page 59](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Configuring Statistical Frame Loss Measurement for VPLS Connections

Using proactive statistical frame loss measurement, you can monitor VPLS connections on MX Series routers. Statistical frame loss measurement allows you to monitor the quality of Ethernet connections for service level agreements (SLAs). Point-to-point and multipoint-to-multipoint connections configured on MX Series routers can be monitored by registering the connection on an iterator and initiating periodic SLA measurement of frame transmissions on the connections.

Iterators periodically transmit SLA measurement packets using ITU-Y.1731 compliant frames. The iterator sends periodic measurement packets for each of the connections registered to it. These measurement cycles are transmitted in such a way as to not overlap, reducing the processing demands placed on the CPU. The measurement packets are exchanged between the source user network interface (UNI) port and the destination UNI port, providing a sequence of timed performance measurements for each UNI pair. The Frame Loss Ratio (FLR) and connection availability can be computed from these measurements using statistics.

The following steps outline how to configure statistical frame loss measurement for VPLS connections:

1. To configure proactive ETH-DM measurement for a VPLS connection, see [“Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session” on page 26](#).
2. To enable statistical loss measurement for a VPLS connection, configure an iterator for the VPLS connection using the [sla-iterator-profiles](#) statement at the `[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]` hierarchy level. For detailed instructions, see [“Configuring an Iterator Profile” on page 38](#).
3. As part of the iterator configuration, include the **statistical-frame-loss** option for the [measurement-type](#) statement at the `[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles profile-name]` hierarchy level.
4. Once you have enabled the iterator, you can display the statistical frame loss for a VPLS connection by issuing the `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics sla-iterator identifier maintenance-domain name maintenance-association name local-mep identifier remote-mep identifier` command.

Related Documentation

- [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
- [Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38](#)
- [Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Ensuring That Distributed ppm Is Not Disabled

By default, the router's period packet management process (**ppm**) runs sessions distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engine in addition to the Routing Engine. This process is responsible for periodic transmission of packets on behalf of its various client processes, such as Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), and it also receives packets on behalf of client processes.

In addition, **ppm** handles time-sensitive periodic processing and performs such processes as sending process-specific packets and gathering statistics. With **ppm** processes running distributed on both the Routing Engine and the Packet Forwarding Engine, you can run such processes as BFD on the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Distributed ppm Required for ETH-DM

Ethernet frame delay measurement requires that **ppm** remains distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engine. If **ppm** is not distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engines of both routers, ETH-DM PDU frame timestamps and ETH-DM statistics are not valid.

Before you start ETH-DM, you must verify that the following configuration statement is *NOT* present:

```
[edit]
routing-options {
  ppm {
    no-delegate-processing;
  }
}
```

```
}
```

If distributed **ppm** processing is disabled (as shown in the stanza above) on either router, you must re-enable it in order to use the ETH-DM feature.

Procedure to Ensure that Distributed ppm is Not Disabled

To ensure that distributed **ppm** is not disabled on a router:

1. Display the packet processing management (PPM) configuration to determine whether distributed **ppm** is disabled.

- In the following example, distributed **ppm** is enabled on the router. In this case, you do not need to modify the router configuration:

```
[edit]  
user@host# show routing-options  
ppm;
```

- In the following example, distributed **ppm** is disabled on the router. In this case, you must proceed to Step 2 to modify the router configuration:

```
[edit]  
user@host# show routing-options  
ppm {  
    no-delegate-processing;  
}
```

2. Modify the router configuration to re-enable distributed **ppm** and restart the Ethernet OAM Connectivity Fault Management process *ONLY IF* distributed **ppm** is disabled (as determined in the previous step).

- a. Before continuing, make any necessary preparations for the possible loss of connectivity on the router.

Restarting the **ethernet-connectivity-fault-management** process has the following effect on your network:

- All connectivity fault management (CFM) sessions re-establish.
- All ETH-DM requests on the router terminate.
- All ETH-DM statistics and frame counts reset to 0.

- b. Modify the router configuration to re-enable distributed **ppm**. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# delete routing-options ppm no-delegate-processing
```

- c. Commit the updated router configuration. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit and-quit
commit complete
exiting configuration mode
```

- d. To restart the Ethernet OAM Connectivity-Fault-Management process, enter the **restart ethernet-connectivity-fault-management** **<gracefully | immediately | soft>** operational mode command. For example:

```
user@host> restart ethernet-connectivity-fault-management
Connectivity fault management process started, pid 9893
```

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Enabling the Hardware-Assisted Timestamping Option

By default, Ethernet frame delay measurement uses software for timestamping transmitted and received ETH-DM frames. For Ethernet interfaces, you can optionally use hardware timing to assist in the timestamping of received ETH-DM frames to increase the accuracy of delay measurements.

Enabling hardware-assisted timestamping of received frames can increase the accuracy of ETH-DM calculations when the DPC is loaded with heavy traffic in the receive direction.

To enable Ethernet frame delay measurement hardware assistance on the reception path, include the **hardware-assisted-timestamping** statement at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols]
oam {
  ethernet {
    connectivity-fault-management {
      performance-monitoring {
        hardware-assisted-timestamping;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
 - [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
 - [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Starting an ETH-DM Session

- [Using the monitor ethernet delay-measurement Command on page 45](#)
- [Starting a One-Way ETH-DM Session on page 46](#)
- [Starting a Two-Way ETH-DM Session on page 46](#)

Using the monitor ethernet delay-measurement Command

After you have configured two MX Series routers to support ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM), you can initiate a one-way or two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement session from the CFM maintenance association end point (MEP) on one of the routers to the peer MEP on the other router.

To start an ETH-DM session between the specified local MEP and the specified remote MEP, enter the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command at operational mode. The syntax of the command is as follows:

```
monitor ethernet delay-measurement
(one-way | two-way)
maintenance-domain md-name
maintenance-association ma-name
(remote-mac-address | mep remote-mep-id)
<count frame-count>
<wait interval-seconds>
<priority 802.1p value>
<size>
<no-session-id-tlv>
<xml>
```

For a one-way frame delay measurement, the command displays a runtime display of the number of 1DM frames sent from the initiator MEP during that ETH-DM session. One-way frame delay and frame delay variation measurements from an ETH-DM session

are collected in a CFM database at the router that contains the receiver MEP. You can retrieve ETH-DM statistics from a CFM database at a later time.

For a two-way frame delay measurement, the command displays two-way frame delay and frame delay variation values for each round-trip frame exchange during that ETH-DM session, as well as a runtime display of useful summary information about the session: average delay, average delay variation, best-case delay, and worst-case delay. Two-way frame delay and frame delay variation values measurements from an ETH-DM session are collected in a CFM database at the router that contains the initiator MEP. You can retrieve ETH-DM statistics from a CFM database at a later time.



NOTE: Although you can trigger frame delay collection for up to 65,535 ETH-DM requests at a time, a router stores only the last 100 frame delay statistics per CFM session (pair of peer MEPs).

For a complete description of the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** operational command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Starting a One-Way ETH-DM Session

To start a one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement session, enter the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way** command from operational mode, and specify the peer MEP by its MAC address or by its MEP identifier.

For example:

```
user@host> monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
One-way ETH-DM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, Interface xe-5/0/0.0
1DM Frames sent : 10
--- Delay measurement statistics ---
Packets transmitted: 10
Average delay: NA, Average delay variation: NA
Best case delay: NA, Worst case delay: NA
```



NOTE: If you attempt to monitor delays to a nonexistent MAC address, you must type Ctrl + C to explicitly quit the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command and return to the CLI command prompt.

Starting a Two-Way ETH-DM Session

To start a two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement session, enter the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way** command from operational mode, and specify the peer MEP by its MAC address or by its MEP identifier.

For example:

```
user@host> monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
Two-way ETH-DM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, Interface xe-5/0/0.0
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 100 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
```



```
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 8 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 111 usec Delay variation: 19 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 110 usec Delay variation: 1 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 119 usec Delay variation: 9 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 122 usec Delay variation: 3 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 30 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 108 usec Delay variation: 16 usec
```

--- Delay measurement statistics ---

```
Packets transmitted: 10, Valid packets received: 10
Average delay: 103 usec, Average delay variation: 8 usec
Best case delay: 92 usec, Worst case delay: 122 usec
```



NOTE: If you attempt to monitor delays to a nonexistent MAC address, you must type **Ctrl + C** to explicitly quit the monitor ethernet delay-measurement command and return to the CLI command prompt.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4](#)
- [Guidelines for Starting an ETH-DM Session on page 27](#)
- **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command
- [Guidelines for Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 29](#)
- [Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 55](#)
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Using the monitor ethernet delay-measurement Command

After you have configured two MX Series routers to support ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM), you can initiate a one-way or two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement session from the CFM maintenance association end point (MEP) on one of the routers to the peer MEP on the other router.

To start an ETH-DM session between the specified local MEP and the specified remote MEP, enter the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command at operational mode. The syntax of the command is as follows:

```
monitor ethernet delay-measurement
(one-way | two-way)
maintenance-domain md-name
maintenance-association ma-name
(remote-mac-address | mep remote-mep-id)
<count frame-count>
<wait interval-seconds>
<priority 802.1p value>
<size>
<no-session-id-tlv>
<xml>
```

For a one-way frame delay measurement, the command displays a runtime display of the number of 1DM frames sent from the initiator MEP during that ETH-DM session. One-way frame delay and frame delay variation measurements from an ETH-DM session are collected in a CFM database at the router that contains the receiver MEP. You can retrieve ETH-DM statistics from a CFM database at a later time.

For a two-way frame delay measurement, the command displays two-way frame delay and frame delay variation values for each round-trip frame exchange during that ETH-DM session, as well as a runtime display of useful summary information about the session: average delay, average delay variation, best-case delay, and worst-case delay. Two-way frame delay and frame delay variation values measurements from an ETH-DM session are collected in a CFM database at the router that contains the initiator MEP. You can retrieve ETH-DM statistics from a CFM database at a later time.



NOTE: Although you can trigger frame delay collection for up to 65,535 ETH-DM requests at a time, a router stores only the last 100 frame delay statistics per CFM session (pair of peer MEPs).

For a complete description of the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** operational command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

**Related
Documentation**

- [monitor ethernet delay-measurement on page 140](#)
- *Junos OS Operational Mode Commands*

Starting a One-Way ETH-DM Session

To start a one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement session, enter the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way** command from operational mode, and specify the peer MEP by its MAC address or by its MEP identifier.

For example:

```
user@host> monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
One-way ETH-DM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, Interface xe-5/0/0.0
1DM Frames sent : 10
--- Delay measurement statistics ---
Packets transmitted: 10
Average delay: NA, Average delay variation: NA
Best case delay: NA, Worst case delay: NA
```



NOTE: If you attempt to monitor delays to a nonexistent MAC address, you must type Ctrl + C to explicitly quit the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command and return to the CLI command prompt.

**Related
Documentation**

- [monitor ethernet delay-measurement on page 140](#)

Starting a Two-Way ETH-DM Session

To start a two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement session, enter the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way** command from operational mode, and specify the peer MEP by its MAC address or by its MEP identifier.

For example:

```
user@host> monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
Two-way ETH-DM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, Interface xe-5/0/0.0
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 100 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 8 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 111 usec Delay variation: 19 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 110 usec Delay variation: 1 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 119 usec Delay variation: 9 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 122 usec Delay variation: 3 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 30 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 108 usec Delay variation: 16 usec

--- Delay measurement statistics ---
Packets transmitted: 10, Valid packets received: 10
Average delay: 103 usec, Average delay variation: 8 usec
Best case delay: 92 usec, Worst case delay: 122 usec
```



NOTE: If you attempt to monitor delays to a nonexistent MAC address, you must type **Ctrl + C** to explicitly quit the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command and return to the CLI command prompt.

Related Documentation

- [monitor ethernet delay-measurement on page 140](#)

Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM

Keep the following points in mind when you configure the ETH-SLM functionality:

- The monitoring application for Ethernet OAM is initiated in the master Routing Engine. When a stateful switchover process occurs, the monitoring application is disabled. For on-demand ETH-SLM, graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) support is not applicable. For proactive ETH-SLM, the service-level agreement (SLA) iterators are restored during a stateful switchover process. If the adjacencies do not time out, the ETH-SLM statistics are preserved and proactive ETH-SLM supports GRES.
- ETH-SLM is initiated only when the MEP session is up. Unified in-service software upgrade (ISSU) support for ETH-SLM depends on the unified ISSU support for CFM. For CFM, unified ISSU is supported using the loss threshold TLV to avoid CFM connectivity loss during the upgrade. The receiving or the destination MEP increases the threshold time during the termination of sessions. If you start a unified ISSU

operation when on-demand ETH-SLM is in progress, the SLM request and reply messages are lost at the local Packet Forwarding Engine.

When an on-demand ETH-SLM is requested, if the local source MEP undergoes a unified ISSU, a message is displayed stating that the MEP is undergoing a unified ISSU. If the remote MEP is undergoing a unified ISSU (detected through the loss threshold TLV), a message is displayed stating that the remote MEP is undergoing a unified ISSU. Also, if it is not possible to identify whether unified ISSU is in progress on a remote MEP, the SLM packets are lost at the system where unified ISSU is in progress and the loss calculation results do not provide a valid cause for the loss. Unified ISSU is not supported for both on-demand and proactive ETH-SLM.

- The maximum number of SLA iterator profiles that can be configured in the system is 255.
- ETH-SLM is not supported for virtual private LAN service (VPLS) (point-to-multipoint measurements are not supported). The ETH-SLM frames are not generated with multicast class 1 destination address. Similarly, ETH-SLM does not respond to ETH-SLM requests with multicast DA. ETH-SLM for VPLS for point-to-point Ethernet connection is supported using directed unicast destination MAC addresses, although point-to-multipoint topologies are not supported.
- A unicast destination address may be used in provisioned environments for point-to-point connections. However, it requires that the unicast destination address of the downstream MEP must have been configured on the MEP transmitting an alarm indication signal (AIS).
- ETH-SLM is not supported on aggregated Ethernet (ae) interfaces and on downstream MEPs on label-switched interfaces (LSIs).
- The number of ETH-SLM sessions for proactive ETH-SLM that can be supported is limited to the total number of iterators that can be supported in the system. This limitation includes the iterator support for other measurement types such as loss, statistical frame loss, and two-way delay. A new iterator type, SLM, is added to support ETH-SLM. The total number of SLA iterators that you can configure in the system is equal to the total number of iterations supported in the system.
- For on-demand SLM, the minimum period between two SLM requests is 100 milliseconds.
- For proactive SLM, the minimum period between two SLM requests is 10 milliseconds for distributed mode and 100 milliseconds for non-distributed mode.
- ETH-SLM frames are always marked as drop-ineligible in compliance with the ITU-T Y.1731 standard.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
- [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)
- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)

- [Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session on page 51](#)
- [Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session on page 54](#)
- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session

To start a proactive Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM) session, you must configure the Ethernet interfaces on maintenance association end points (MEPs) on which packets transmitted with synthetic frame loss need to be analyzed. You must then create an iterator profile to transmit service-level agreement (SLA) measurement packets for ETH-SLM and associate the local and remote MEPs with the profile.

- [Configuring MEP Interfaces on page 51](#)
- [Configuring an Iterator Profile for ETH-SLM on page 52](#)
- [Associating the Iterator Profile with MEPs for ETH-SLM on page 53](#)

Configuring MEP Interfaces

Before you can start an Ethernet synthetic frame loss measurement session across an Ethernet service, you must configure two ACX Series routers to support ETH-SLM.

To configure an Ethernet interface on an ACX Series router to support ETH-SLM:

1. On each router, configure two physical or logical Ethernet interfaces connected by a VLAN. The following configuration is typical for single-tagged logical interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface {
  ethernet-interface-name {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      vlan-id vlan-id; # Both interfaces on this VLAN
    }
  }
}
```

Both interfaces will use the same VLAN ID.

2. On each router, attach peer MEPs to the two interfaces. The following configuration is typical:

```
[edit protocols]
oam {
  ethernet {
    connectivity-fault-management {
      maintenance-domain md-name { # On both routers
        level number;
        maintenance-association ma-name { # On both routers
          continuity-check {
            interval 100ms;
            hold-interval 1;
```

```

    }
    mep mep-id { # Attach to VLAN interface
        auto-discovery;
        direction (up | down);
        interface interface-name;
        priority number;
    }
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

Configuring an Iterator Profile for ETH-SLM

You can create an iterator profile with its parameters to periodically transmit SLA measurement packets in the form of ITU-Y.1731-compliant frames for synthetic loss measurement.

To create an iterator profile:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```

[edit]
user@host# edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management
performance-monitoring

```

2. Configure the SLA measurement monitoring iterator:

```

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]
user@host# edit sla-iterator-profiles

```

3. Configure an iterator profile—for example, i1:

```

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles]
user@host# set i1

```

4. (Optional) Configure the cycle time, which is the amount of time (in milliseconds) between back-to-back transmission of SLA frames for one connection, with a value from 10 through 3,600,000. The default value is 1000 ms.

```

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set cycle-time cycle-time-value

```

5. (Optional) Configure the iteration period, which indicates the maximum number of cycles per iteration (the number of connections registered to an iterator cannot exceed this value), with a value from 1 through 2000. The default value is 2000.

```

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set iteration-period iteration-period-value

```

6. Configure the measurement type as synthetic loss measurement.

```

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set measurement-type slm

```

7. Configure the **disable** statement to stop the iterator (that is, disable the iterator profile).

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# set disable
```

8. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles]
user@host# show i1
cycle-time cycle-time-value;
iteration-period iteration-period-value;
measurement-type slm;
```

Associating the Iterator Profile with MEPs for ETH-SLM

You can associate a remote maintenance association end point (MEP) with more than one iterator profile.

To configure a remote MEP with an iterator profile:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
user@host# edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management
maintenance-domain md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id
```

2. Configure the remote MEP ID with a value from 1 through 8191.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id]
user@host# set remote-mep remote-mep-id
```

3. Set the iterator profile.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep
remote-mep-id]
user@host# set sla-iterator-profile profile-name
```

4. (Optional) Set the size of the data TLV portion of the Y.1731 data frame with a value from 1 through 1400 bytes. The default value is 1.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep remote-mep-id
sla-iterator-profile profile-name]
user@host# set data-tlv-size size
```

5. (Optional) Set the iteration count, which indicates the number of iterations for which this connection should partake in the iterator for acquiring SLA measurements, with a value from 1 through 65,535. The default value is 0 (that is, infinite iterations).

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep remote-mep-id
sla-iterator-profile profile-name]
user@host# set iteration-count count-value
```

6. (Optional) Set the priority, which is the **vlan-pcp** value that is sent in the Y.1731 data frames, with a value from 0 through 7. The default value is 0.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep remote-mep-id
  sla-iterator-profile profile-name]
user@host# set priority priority-value
```

7. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
  md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep
  remote-mep-id]
user@host# show
sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
  data-tlv-size size;
  iteration-count count-value;
  priority priority-value;
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
- [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)
- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM on page 49](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)
- [Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session on page 54](#)
- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session

To start an on-demand Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM) session, type the **monitor ethernet synthetic-loss-measurement one-way** command in operational mode, and specify the peer MEP by its MAC address or by its MEP identifier.

For example:

```
user@host> monitor ethernet synthetic-loss-measurement 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
ETH-SLM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, interface ge-1/0/0.0
Synthetic Loss measurement statistics:
  SLM packets sent                      : 100
  SLR packets received                   : 100
Accumulated SLM statistics:
  Local TXFC1 value                     : 100
  Local RXFC1 value                     : 100
  Last Received SLR frame TXFCf(tc)     : 100
  Last Received SLR frame TXFCb(tc)     : 100
SLM Frame Loss:
  Frame Loss (far-end)                  : 0 (0.00 %)
  Frame Loss (near-end)                 : 0 (0.00 %)
```




NOTE: If you attempt to monitor delays to a nonexistent MAC address, you must press **Ctrl + C** to explicitly quit the **monitor ethernet synthetic-loss-measurement** command and return to the CLI command prompt.

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
- [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)
- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM on page 49](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)
- [Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session on page 51](#)
- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts

- [Displaying ETH-DM Statistics Only on page 55](#)
- [Displaying ETH-DM Statistics and Frame Counts on page 56](#)
- [Displaying ETH-DM Frame Counts for MEPs by Enclosing CFM Entity on page 56](#)
- [Displaying ETH-DM Frame Counts for MEPs by Interface or Domain Level on page 57](#)
- [Clearing ETH-DM Statistics and Frame Counts on page 57](#)

Displaying ETH-DM Statistics Only

Purpose Display ETH-DM statistics.

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics** command displays ETH-DM statistics for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).

- Action**
- To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for MEPs belonging to MA **ma1** and within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain ma1 maintenance-association ma1
```
 - To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for ETH-DM sessions for the local MEP **201** belonging to MA **ma2** and within MD **md2**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```
 - To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for ETH-DM sessions from local MEPs belonging to MA **ma3** and within MD **md3** to remote MEP **302**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Displaying ETH-DM Statistics and Frame Counts

Purpose Display ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts.

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics** command displays ETH-DM statistics and frame counts for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).

Action

- To display the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for MEPs in MA **ma1** and within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for the local MEP **201** in MA **ma2** and within MD **md2**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```

- To display the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for the local MEP in MD **md3** and within MA **ma3** that participates in an ETH-DM session with the remote MEP **302**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain ma3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Displaying ETH-DM Frame Counts for MEPs by Enclosing CFM Entity

Purpose Display ETH-DM frame counts for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs).

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database** command displays CFM database information for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).



NOTE: At the router attached to the initiator MEP for a one-way session, or at the router attached to the receiver MEP for a two-way session, you can only display ETH-DM frame counts.

Action

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) for all MEPs in MA **ma1** within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain ma1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for local MEP **201** in MA **ma1** within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for remote MEP 302 in MD **md3** within MA **ma3**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain ma3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Displaying ETH-DM Frame Counts for MEPs by Interface or Domain Level

Purpose Display ETH-DM frame counts for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs).

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces** command displays CFM database information for MEPs attached to CFM-enabled Ethernet interfaces on the router or at a maintenance domain level. For Ethernet interfaces that support ETH-DM, any frame counts are also displayed when you specify the **detail** or **extensive** command option.



NOTE: At the router attached to the initiator MEP for a one-way session, or at the router attached to the receiver MEP for a two-way session, you can only display ETH-DM frame counts.

- Action**
- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled Ethernet interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for the MEPs attached to CFM-enabled router interface **ge-5/2/9.0**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces ge-5/2/9.0 detail
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for MEPs enclosed within CFM maintenance domains (MDs) at level **6**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces level 6 detail
```

Clearing ETH-DM Statistics and Frame Counts

Purpose Clear the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts.

By default, statistics and frame counts are deleted for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router. However, you can filter the scope of the command by specifying an interface name.

- Action**
- To clear the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics
```

- To clear the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts only for MEPs attached to the logical interface **ge-0/5.9.0**:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics ge-0/5/9.0
```

- Related Documentation**
- *clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics*
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 150](#)
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158](#)
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182](#)
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171](#)
 - *Ethernet Interfaces*

Managing ETH-LM Statistics

- [Displaying ETH-LM Statistics on page 58](#)
- [Clearing ETH-LM Statistics on page 59](#)

Displaying ETH-LM Statistics

Purpose Display the ETH-LM statistics.

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics maintenance-domain *md-name* maintenance-association *ma-name*** command displays ETH-LM statistics for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).

The following list consists of the CFM-related operational mode commands that have been enhanced to display ETH-LM statistics:

- The **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail** command is enhanced to display ETH-DM and ETH-LM statistics for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).
- The **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics** command is enhanced to display ETH-DM and ETH-LM statistics and frame counts for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).
- The **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database** command is enhanced to display ETH-DM and ETH-LM frame counters for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).

- Action**
- To display the ETH-LM statistics for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics
```
 - To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for MEPs belonging to MA **ma1** and within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for MEPs in MA **ma1** and within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) for all MEPs in MA **ma1** within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```

Clearing ETH-LM Statistics

Purpose Clear the ETH-LM statistics.

By default, statistics are deleted for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router. However, you can filter the scope of the command by specifying an interface name.

- Action**
- To clear the ETH-LM statistics for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics
```

Related Documentation

- [Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 55](#)

Managing Iterator Statistics

- [Displaying Iterator Statistics on page 59](#)
- [Clearing Iterator Statistics on page 63](#)

Displaying Iterator Statistics

Purpose Retrieve and display iterator statistics.

Multiple iterators can be associated with a remote MEP. However, by default, only one result pertaining to one iterator profile is displayed.

- Action**
- To display the iterator statistics for remote MEP **1** and iterator profile **i1** with MEPs belonging to the maintenance association **ma1** and within the maintenance domain **default-1** (here, the iterator profile **i1** is configured for two-way delay measurement):

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics
sla-iterator i1 maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance-association ma1 local-mep 1
remote-mep 1
```

```
Iterator statistics:
```

```
Maintenance domain: md6, Level: 6
```

```
Maintenance association: ma6, Local MEP id: 1000
```

```
Remote MEP id: 103, Remote MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:43:92
```

```
Iterator name: i1, Iterator Id: 1
```

```
Iterator cycle time: 10ms, Iteration period: 1 cycles
```

```
Iterator status: running, Infinite iterations: true
```

```
Counter reset time: 2010-03-19 20:42:39 PDT (2d 18:24 ago)
```

Reset reason: Adjacency flap

```

Iterator delay measurement statistics:
Delay weight: 1, Delay variation weight: 1
DMM sent : 23898520
DMM skipped for threshold hit : 11000
DMM skipped for threshold hit window : 0
DMR received : 23851165
DMR out of sequence : 1142
DMR received with invalid time stamps : 36540
Average two-way delay : 129 usec
Average two-way delay variation : 15 usec
Average one-way forward delay variation : 22 usec
Average one-way backward delay variation : 22 usec
Weighted average two-way delay : 134 usec
Weighted average two-way delay variation : 8 usec
Weighted average one-way forward delay variation : 6 usec
Weighted average one-way backward delay variation : 2 usec

```

Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 5: Displaying Iterator Statistics for Ethernet Delay Measurement Output Fields

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Maintenance domain	Maintenance domain name.
Level	Maintenance domain level configured.
Maintenance association	Maintenance association name.
Local MEP id	Numeric identifier of the local MEP.
Remote MEP id	Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.
Remote MAC address	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP.
Iterator name	Name of iterator.
Iterator Id	Numeric identifier of the iterator.
Iterator cycle time	Number of cycles (in milliseconds) taken between back-to-back transmission of SLA frames for this connection
Iteration period	Maximum number of cycles per iteration
Iterator status	Current status of iterator whether running or stopped.
Infinite iterations	Status of iteration as infinite or finite.
Counter reset time	Date and time when the counter was reset.
Reset reason	Reason to reset counter.
Delay weight	Calculation weight of delay.

Table 5: Displaying Iterator Statistics for Ethernet Delay Measurement Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Delay variation weight	Calculation weight of delay variation.
DMM sent	Delay measurement message (DMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session.
DMM skipped for threshold hit	Number of DMM frames sent to the peer MEP in this session skipped during threshold hit.
DMM skipped for threshold hit window	Number of DMM frames sent to the peer MEP in this session skipped during the last threshold hit window.
DMR received	Number of delay measurement reply (DMR) frames received.
DMR out of sequence	Total number of DMR out of sequence packets received.
DMR received with invalid time stamps	Total number of DMR frames received with invalid timestamps.
Average two-way delay	Average two-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average two-way delay variation	Average two-way "frame jitter" for the statistics displayed.
Average one-way forward delay variation	Average one-way forward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Average one-way backward delay variation	Average one-way backward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average two-way delay	Weighted average two-way delay for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average two-way delay variation	Weighted average two-way delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average one-way forward delay variation	Weighted average one-way forward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average one-way backward delay variation	Weighted average one-way backward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.

- To display the iterator statistics for remote MEP 1 and iterator profile i2 with MEPs belonging to the maintenance association **ma1** and within the maintenance domain **default-1** (here, the iterator profile i1 is configured for loss measurement):

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics
sla-iterator i2 maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance-association ma1 local-mep 1
remote-mep 1
Iterator statistics:
Maintenance domain: md6, Level: 6

```

```

Maintenance association: ma6, Local MEP id: 1000
Remote MEP id: 103, Remote MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:43:92
Iterator name: i2, Iterator Id: 2
Iterator cycle time: 1000ms, Iteration period: 2000 cycles
Iterator status: running, Infinite iterations: true
Counter reset time: 2010-03-19 20:42:39 PDT (2d 18:25 ago)
Reset reason: Adjacency flap

```

```

Iterator loss measurement statistics:
LMM sent : 238970
LMM skipped for threshold hit : 60
LMM skipped for threshold hit window : 0
LMR received : 238766
LMR out of sequence : 43

```

```

Accumulated transmit statistics:
Near-end (CIR) : 0
Far-end (CIR) : 0
Near-end (EIR) : 0
Far-end (EIR) : 0

```

```

Accumulated loss statistics:
Near-end (CIR) : 0 (0.00%)
Far-end (CIR) : 0 (0.00%)
Near-end (EIR) : 0 (0.00%)
Far-end (EIR) : 0 (0.00%)

```

```

Last loss measurement statistics:
Near-end (CIR) : 0
Far-end (CIR) : 0
Near-end (EIR) : 0
Far-end (EIR) : 0

```

Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 6: Displaying Iterator Statistics for Ethernet Loss Measurement Output Fields

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Maintenance domain	Maintenance domain name.
Level	Maintenance domain level configured.
Maintenance association	Maintenance association name.
Local MEP id	Numeric identifier of the local MEP.
RemoteMEP identifier	Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.
Remote MAC address	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP.
Iterator name	Name of iterator.
Iterator Id	Numeric identifier of the iterator.
Iterator cycle time	Number of cycles (in milliseconds) taken between back-to-back transmission of SLA frames for this connection

Table 6: Displaying Iterator Statistics for Ethernet Loss Measurement Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Iteration period	Maximum number of cycles per iteration
Iterator status	Current status of iterator whether running or stopped.
Infinite iterations	Status of iteration as infinite or finite.
Counter reset time	Date and time when the counter was reset.
Reset reason	Reason to reset counter.
LMM sent	Number of loss measurement message (LMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session.
LMM skipped for threshold hit	Number of LMM frames sent to the peer MEP in this session skipped during threshold hit.
LMM skipped for threshold hit window	Number of LMM frames sent to the peer MEP in this session skipped during the last threshold hit window.
LMR received	Number of LMRs frames received.
LMR out of sequence	Total number of LMR out of sequence packets received.
Near-end (CIR)	Frame loss associated with ingress data frames for the statistics displayed.
Far-end (CIR)	Frame loss associated with egress data frames for the statistics displayed.
Near-end (EIR)	Frame loss associated with ingress data frames for the statistics displayed.
Far-end (EIR)	Frame loss associated with egress data frames for the statistics displayed.

Clearing Iterator Statistics

Purpose Clear iterator statistics.

Multiple iterators can be associated with remote MEP. However, by default, only one result pertaining to one iterator profile can be cleared.

Action

- To clear the iterator statistics for remote MEP 1 and iterator profile i1 with MEPs belonging to the maintenance association **ma1** and within the maintenance domain **default-1**:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics
sla-iterator i1 maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance-association ma1 local-mep 1
remote-mep 1
```

- To clear the iterator statistics for remote MEP 1 and iterator profile i2 with MEPs belonging to the maintenance association **ma1** and within the maintenance domain **default-1**:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics
sla-iterator i2 maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance-association ma1 local-mep 1
remote-mep 1
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38](#)
- [Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40](#)
- [Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78](#)
- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)

Managing Continuity Measurement Statistics

- [Displaying Continuity Measurement Statistics on page 64](#)
- [Clearing Continuity Measurement Statistics on page 64](#)

Displaying Continuity Measurement Statistics

Purpose Display continuity measurement.

The **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1** command is enhanced to display continuity measurement statistics for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).

- Action**
- To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for MEPs belonging to MA **ma1** and within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```

Clearing Continuity Measurement Statistics

Purpose Clear the continuity measurement statistics

By default, statistics are deleted for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router. However, you can filter the scope of the command by specifying an interface name.

- Action**
- To clear the continuity measurement statistics for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management continuity-measurement
maintenance-domain md-name maintenance-association ma-name local-mep local-mep-id
remote-mep remote-mep-id
```

- Related Documentation**
- *clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management continuity-measurement*
 - *Ethernet Interfaces*
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 150](#)

Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts

- [Displaying ETH-SLM Statistics Only on page 65](#)
- [Displaying ETH-SLM Statistics and Frame Counts on page 66](#)
- [Displaying ETH-SLM Frame Counts for MEPs by Enclosing CFM Entity on page 66](#)
- [Displaying ETH-SLM Frame Counts for MEPs by Interface or Domain Level on page 67](#)
- [Clearing ETH-SLM Statistics and Frame Counts on page 67](#)
- [Clearing Iterator Statistics on page 68](#)

Displaying ETH-SLM Statistics Only

Purpose Display on-demand ETH-SLM statistics.

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics** command displays on-demand ETH-SLM statistics for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association within the specified CFM maintenance domain.

- Action**
- To display the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics collected for MEPs belonging to maintenance association **ma1** within maintenance domain **md1**:


```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```
 - To display the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics collected for ETH-SLM sessions for the local MEP 201 belonging to maintenance association **ma2** within maintenance domain **md2**:


```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```
 - To display the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics collected for ETH-SLM sessions from local MEPs belonging to maintenance association **ma3** within maintenance domain **md3** to the remote MEP 302:


```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics
maintenance-domain md3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Meaning The output displays on-demand ETH-SLM statistics for MEPs in the specified maintenance association within the specified maintenance domain. For details about the output of this command and the descriptions of the output fields, see **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics**.

Displaying ETH-SLM Statistics and Frame Counts

Purpose Display on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts.

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics** command displays on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and frame counts for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association within the specified CFM maintenance domain.

- Action**
- To display the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts for MEPs in maintenance association **ma1** within maintenance domain **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts for the local MEP **201** in maintenance association **ma2** within maintenance domain **md2**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```

- To display the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts for the local MEP in maintenance association **ma3** within maintenance domain **md3** that participates in an ETH-SLM session with the remote MEP **302**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain ma3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Meaning The output displays on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts for MEPs in the specified maintenance association within the specified maintenance domain. For details about the output of this command and the descriptions of the output fields, see **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics**.

Displaying ETH-SLM Frame Counts for MEPs by Enclosing CFM Entity

Purpose Display on-demand ETH-SLM frame counts for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs).

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database** command displays CFM database information for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association within the specified CFM maintenance domain.



NOTE: At the router attached to the initiator MEP for a one-way session, or at the router attached to the receiver MEP for a two-way session, you can only display the ETH-SLM frame counts and not the MEP database details.

- Action**
- To display CFM database information (including ETH-SLM frame counts) for all MEPs in MA **ma1** within maintenance domain **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain ma1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-SLM frame counts) only for the local MEP **201** in MA **ma1** within maintenance domain **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-SLM frame counts) only for the remote MEP 302 in MA **ma3** within maintenance domain **md3**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain ma3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Meaning The output displays ETH-SLM frame counts for MEPs within a particular maintenance domain, or for a specific local or remote MEP. For details about the output of this command and the descriptions of the output fields, see **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database**.

Displaying ETH-SLM Frame Counts for MEPs by Interface or Domain Level

Purpose Display on-demand ETH-SLM frame counts for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs).

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces** command displays CFM database information for MEPs attached to CFM-enabled Ethernet interfaces on the router or at a maintenance domain level. For Ethernet interfaces that support ETH-SLM, any frame counts are also displayed when you specify the **detail** or **extensive** command option.



NOTE: At the router attached to the initiator MEP, you can only display the ETH-SLM frame counts and not the MEP database details.

Action • To display CFM database information (including ETH-SLM frame counts) for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled Ethernet interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-SLM frame counts) only for the MEPs attached to CFM-enabled router interface **ge-5/2/9.0**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces ge-5/2/9.0 detail
```

- To display CFM database information (including ETH-SLM frame counts) only for MEPs enclosed within CFM maintenance domains at level **6**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces level 6 detail
```

Meaning The output displays ETH-SLM frame counts for MEPs for the specified interface. For details about the output of this command and the descriptions of the output fields, see **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces**.

Clearing ETH-SLM Statistics and Frame Counts

Purpose Clear the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts.

By default, statistics and frame counts are deleted for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router. However, you can filter the scope of the command by specifying an interface name.

- Action**
- To clear the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-measurement
```
 - To clear the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts only for MEPs attached to the logical interface **ge-0/5.9.0**:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-measurement ge-0/5/9.0
```

Clearing Iterator Statistics

Purpose Clear the existing iterator statistics and proactive ETH-SLM counters.

Multiple iterators can be associated with remote MEP. However, by default, only one result pertaining to one iterator profile can be cleared.

- Action**
- To clear the iterator statistics for remote MEP 1 and iterator profile i1 with MEPs belonging to the maintenance association **ma1** within the maintenance domain **default-1**:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics sla-iterator i1 maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance-association ma1 local-mep 1 remote-mep 1
```
 - To clear the iterator statistics for remote MEP 1 and iterator profile i2 with MEPs belonging to the maintenance association **ma1** within the maintenance domain **default-1**:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics sla-iterator i2 maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance-association ma1 local-mep 1 remote-mep 1
```

- Related Documentation**
- [clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-measurement](#)
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics on page 204](#)
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158 \(detail | extensive\)](#)
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182](#)
 - [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171](#)
 - [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Displaying ETH-DM Statistics Only

Purpose Display ETH-DM statistics.

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics** command displays ETH-DM statistics for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).

- Action**
- To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for MEPs belonging to MA **ma1** and within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain ma1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for ETH-DM sessions for the local MEP 201 belonging to MA **ma2** and within MD **md2**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```

- To display the ETH-DM statistics collected for ETH-DM sessions from local MEPs belonging to MA **ma3** and within MD **md3** to remote MEP 302:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Related Documentation

- [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 150](#)

Displaying ETH-DM Statistics and Frame Counts

Purpose Display ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts.

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics** command displays ETH-DM statistics and frame counts for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).

Action • To display the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for MEPs in MA **ma1** and within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
```

- To display the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for the local MEP 201 in MA **ma2** and within MD **md2**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```

- To display the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for the local MEP in MD **md3** and within MA **ma3** that participates in an ETH-DM session with the remote MEP 302:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain ma3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Related Documentation

- [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182](#)

Displaying ETH-DM Frame Counts for MEPs by Enclosing CFM Entity

Purpose Display ETH-DM frame counts for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs).

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database** command displays CFM database information for MEPs in the specified CFM maintenance association (MA) within the specified CFM maintenance domain (MD).



NOTE: At the router attached to the initiator MEP for a one-way session, or at the router attached to the receiver MEP for a two-way session, you can only display ETH-DM frame counts.

- Action**
- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) for all MEPs in MA **ma1** within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database maintenance-domain ma1 maintenance-association ma1
```
 - To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for local MEP **201** in MA **ma1** within MD **md1**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database maintenance-domain md2 maintenance-association ma2 local-mep 201
```
 - To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for remote MEP **302** in MD **md3** within MA **ma3**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database maintenance-domain ma3 maintenance-association ma3 remote-mep 302
```

Related Documentation

- [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171](#)

Displaying ETH-DM Frame Counts for MEPs by Interface or Domain Level

Purpose Display ETH-DM frame counts for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs).

By default, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces** command displays CFM database information for MEPs attached to CFM-enabled Ethernet interfaces on the router or at a maintenance domain level. For Ethernet interfaces that support ETH-DM, any frame counts are also displayed when you specify the **detail** or **extensive** command option.



NOTE: At the router attached to the initiator MEP for a one-way session, or at the router attached to the receiver MEP for a two-way session, you can only display ETH-DM frame counts.

- Action**
- To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled Ethernet interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail
```
 - To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for the MEPs attached to CFM-enabled router interface **ge-5/2/9.0**:

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces ge-5/2/9.0 detail
```
 - To display CFM database information (including ETH-DM frame counts) only for MEPs enclosed within CFM maintenance domains (MDs) at level **6**:


```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces level 6 detail
```

- Related Documentation**
- [show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158](#)

Clearing ETH-DM Statistics and Frame Counts

Purpose Clear the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts.

By default, statistics and frame counts are deleted for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router. However, you can filter the scope of the command by specifying an interface name.

- Action**
- To clear the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts for all MEPs attached to CFM-enabled interfaces on the router:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics
```

- To clear the ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts only for MEPs attached to the logical interface **ge-0/5.9.0**:

```
user@host> clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics ge-0/5/9.0
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 55](#)

Example: One-Way Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement

- [Description of the One-Way Frame Delay Measurement Example on page 71](#)
- [Steps for the One-Way Frame Delay Measurement Example on page 73](#)

Description of the One-Way Frame Delay Measurement Example

This example shows how you can configure two MX Series routers (**MX-PE1** and **MX-PE2**) to support an ETH-DM session between two peer MEPs (MEP **201** and MEP **101**), initiate a one-way ETH-DM session (from MEP **101** to MEP **201**), and then display the ETH-DM statistics and frame counts collected. To increase the accuracy of the ETH-DM statistics, enable optional hardware-assisted timestamping of received ETH-DM frames on the router that contains the receiver MEP.

Routers Used in This Example

To support one-way ETH-DM with optional hardware timestamping of frames on the reception path, the routers used in this example are configured as follows:

- Routers **MX-PE1** and **MX-PE2** are MX Series routers.
- The system clocks of routers **MX-PE1** and **MX-PE2** are closely synchronized.
- On router **MX-PE1**, interface **ge-5/2/9** is an Ethernet port. The traffic load received is heavy.
- On router **MX-PE2**, interface **ge-0/2/5** is an Ethernet port.

ETH-DM Frame Counts for this Example

Both routers count the number of ETH-DM frames sent and received by the peer MEPs in the session and store the frame counts in the CFM databases as follows:

- At router **MX-PE2**, which contains the initiator MEP **101**, the CFM database stores the ETH-DM frame counts for a one-way ETH-DM initiator (the count of 1DM frames sent).
- At router **MX-PE1**, which contains the receiver MEP **201**, the CFM database stores the ETH-DM frame counts for a one-way ETH-DM receiver (the count of valid 1DM frames received and the count of invalid 1DM frames received).

ETH-DM Statistics for this Example

For a one-way frame delay measurement, only the router that contains the receiver MEP measures and stores frame delay statistics. In this example, ETH-DM statistics collected for the session are available only at router **MX-PE1**.

Steps for the One-Way Frame Delay Measurement Example

The following steps describe an example one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement:

1. At router **MX-PE1**, configure MEP **201** as a CFM maintenance association endpoint in CFM maintenance domain **md6** as follows:
 - a. Define the maintenance domain **md6** by associating it with maintenance domain level **6** and maintenance association identifier **ma6**.
 - b. Configure the maintenance association by specifying continuity protocol options and specifying MEP identifier **201**.
 - c. Configure MEP **201** by attaching it to logical interface **ge-5/2/9.0**, which is a single-tag interface on VLAN **512**.

The following configuration is only a partial example of a complete and functional router configuration:

```
[edit]
interfaces { # Configure a single-tag logical interface on VLAN 512
  ge-5/2/9 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
      vlan-id 512;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  oam {
    ethernet {
      connectivity-fault-management {
        traceoptions {
          file eoam_cfm.log size 1g files 2 world-readable;
          flag all;
        }
        maintenance-domain md6 { # Define MD 'md6' on router MX-PE1
          level 6;
          maintenance-association ma6 { # Configure MA 'ma6' on router MX-PE1
            continuity-check {
              interval 100ms;
              hold-interval 1;
            }
            mep 201 { # Configure MEP 201 on router MX-PE1
              interface ge-5/2/9.0; # Attach to logical interface on VLAN 512
              direction down;
              auto-discovery;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. At router **MX-PE2**, configure MEP **101** as a CFM maintenance association endpoint in CFM maintenance domain **md6** as follows:
 - a. Define the maintenance domain **md6** by associating it with maintenance domain level **6** and maintenance association identifier **ma6**.
 - b. Configure the maintenance association by specifying continuity protocol options and specifying MEP identifier **101**.
 - c. Configure MEP **101** by attaching it to logical interface **ge-0/2/5.0**, which is a single-tag interface on VLAN **512**.

The following configuration is only a partial example of a complete and functional configuration for router **MX-PE2**:

```
[edit]
interfaces { # Configure a single-tag logical interface on VLAN 512
  ge-0/2/5 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
      vlan-id 512;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  oam {
    ethernet {
      connectivity-fault-management {
        traceoptions {
          file eoam_cfm.log size 1g files 2 world-readable;
          flag all;
        }
      }
      maintenance-domain md6 { # Define MD 'md6' on router MX-PE2
        level 6;
        maintenance-association ma6 { # Configure MA 'ma6' on router MX-PE2
          continuity-check {
            interval 100ms;
            hold-interval 1;
          }
        }
        mep 101 { # Configure MEP 101 on router MX-PE2
          interface ge-0/2/5.0; # Attach to logical interface on VLAN 512
          direction down;
          auto-discovery;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

3. (Optional) To increase the accuracy of the ETH-DM statistics, modify the configuration of router **MX-PE1**, which contains the receiver MEP, by enabling hardware-assisted timestamping of **IDM** frames received on the router.

```
[edit protocols]
oam {
```

```

ethernet {
  connectivity-fault-management {
    performance-monitoring {
      hardware-assisted-timestamping;
    }
  }
}

```

4. At router **MX-PE2**, start a one-way frame delay measurement session from local MEP **101** to remote MEP **201** on router **MX-PE1**:

```

user@MX-PE2> monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way mep 201 maintenance-domain
md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
One-way ETH-DM request to 00:90:69:0a:43:94, Interface ge-0/2/5.0
1DM Frames sent : 10
--- Delay measurement statistics ---
Packets transmitted: 10
Average delay: NA, Average delay variation: NA
Best case delay: NA, Worst case delay: NA

```

5. At router **MX-PE2**, which contains the initiator MEP, only the ETH-DM frame counts are available. Furthermore, the only frame count tallied for the initiator of a one-way frame delay measurement is the count of 1DM frames transmitted.

ETH-DM frame counts (the number of 1DM, DMM, and DMR frames exchanged during an ETH-DM session) are stored in the CFM database of both the initiator and receiver MEPs. When you display CFM database information, you can also display the ETH-DM frame counts. You can display CFM database information for all interfaces on the router, or you can limit the output to MEPs associated with certain CFM MDs and MAs.

- To display CFM database information for MEPs specified by enclosing CFM entities, use the **mep-database** form of the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management** command. A CFM database also stores any ETH-DM frame counts.

In the example configuration for router **MX-PE2**, MEP **101** is the only MEP defined in MA **ma6** within MD **md6**. Therefore, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database** command output displays CFM database information for MEP **101** only, even though you do not filter the command output by including the **local-mep** or **remote-mep** command options.

```

user@MX-PE2> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6
Maintenance domain name: md6, Format: string, Level: 6
Maintenance association name: ma6, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames

MEP identifier: 101, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:48:57
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface name: ge-0/2/5.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Defects:
  Remote MEP not receiving CCM                : no
  Erroneous CCM received                       : no
  Cross-connect CCM received                   : no
  RDI sent by some MEP                        : no
Statistics:
  CCMs sent                                   : 1590
  CCMs received out of sequence               : 0

```

```

LBMs sent : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent : 0
LTMs sent : 0
LTMs received : 0
LTRs sent : 0
LTRs received : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
1DMs sent : 10
Valid 1DMs received : 0
Invalid 1DMs received : 0
DMMs sent : 0
DMRs sent : 0
Valid DMRs received : 0
Invalid DMRs received : 0
Remote MEP count: 1
Identifier MAC address State Interface
201 00:90:69:0a:43:94 ok ge-0/2/5.0

```

- To display CFM database information for MEPs specified by interface name, use the **interfaces detail** form of the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management** command. A CFM database also stores any ETH-DM frame counts.

In the example configuration for router **MX-PE2**, MEP **101** is the only MEP assigned to an interface on the router. Therefore, the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces (detail | extensive)** command output displays CFM database information for MEP **101** only, even though you do not filter the command output by including the **ethernet-interface-name** or **level md-level** command options.

```

user@MX-PE2> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail
Interface name: ge-0/2/5.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Maintenance domain name: md6, Format: string, Level: 6
Maintenance association name: ma6, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3
frames
MEP identifier: 101, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:48:57
MEP status: running
Defects:
Remote MEP not receiving CCM : no
Erroneous CCM received : no
Cross-connect CCM received : no
RDI sent by some MEP : no
Statistics:
CCMs sent : 1590
CCMs received out of sequence : 0
LBMs sent : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent : 0
LTMs sent : 0
LTMs received : 0
LTRs sent : 0
LTRs received : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
1DMs sent : 10
Valid 1DMs received : 0

```

```

Invalid 1DMs received           : 0
DMMs sent                      : 0
DMRs sent                      : 0
Valid DMRs received            : 0
Invalid DMRs received          : 0
Remote MEP count: 1
Identifier  MAC address        State  Interface
201        00:90:69:0a:43:94   ok    ge-0/2/5.0

```



NOTE: You can use these same commands—`show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database` and `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces (detail | extensive)`—at router **MX-PE1** to display the CFM database information (which includes any ETH-DM frame counts) for receiver MEP 201.

6. At router **MX-PE1**, which contains the receiver MEP, you can use two different **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management** commands to display ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts.

- To display only the delay statistics, use the **delay-statistics** form of the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management** command:

```

user@MX-PE1> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md6
MEP identifier: 201, MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:43:94
Remote MEP count: 1

```

```

Remote MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:48:57
Delay measurement statistics:
Index  One-way delay  Two-way delay
      (usec)         (usec)
1         370
2         357
3         344
4         332
5         319
6         306
7         294
8         281
9         269
10        255
Average one-way delay           : 312 usec
Average one-way delay variation: 11 usec
Best case one-way delay         : 255 usec
Worst case one-way delay        : 370 usec

```

- To display both the ETH-DM statistics and the CFM database information (which includes any ETH-DM frame counts), use the **mep-statistics** form of the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management** command:

```

user@MX-PE1> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md6
MEP identifier: 201, MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:43:94
Remote MEP count: 1
CCMs sent                      : 3240
CCMs received out of sequence  : 0
LBMs sent                      : 0

```

```
Valid in-order LBRs received           : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received       : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data     : 0
LBRs sent                             : 0
LTMs sent                             : 0
LTMs received                         : 0
LTRs sent                             : 0
LTRs received                         : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request   : 0
1DMs sent                             : 0
Valid 1DMs received                   : 10
Invalid 1DMs received                 : 0
DMMs sent                             : 0
DMRs sent                             : 0
Valid DMRs received                   : 0
Invalid DMRs received                 : 0
```

Remote MEP identifier: 101

Remote MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:48:57

Delay measurement statistics:

Index	One-way delay (usec)	Two-way delay (usec)
1	370	
2	357	
3	344	
4	332	
5	319	
6	306	
7	294	
8	281	
9	269	
10	255	

Average one-way delay : 312 usec

Average one-way delay variation: 11 usec

Best case one-way delay : 255 usec

Worst case one-way delay : 370 usec

Related Documentation

- [Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26](#)
- [Guidelines for Starting an ETH-DM Session on page 27](#)
- [Guidelines for Managing ETH-DM Statistics and ETH-DM Frame Counts on page 29](#)
- [On-Demand Mode on page 11](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile

The following topics illustrate the configuration of an iterator profile for a two-way delay measurement, for loss measurement, and for a remote maintenance association end point (MEP). The topics also illustrate disabling an iterator profile with the **disable**

statement for two-way measurement and deactivating an iterator profile with the **deactivate** command for a remote MEP.

- [Displaying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile for Two-way Delay Measurement on page 79](#)
- [Displaying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile for Loss Measurement on page 79](#)
- [Displaying the Configuration of a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 80](#)
- [Disabling an Iterator Profile on page 81](#)

Displaying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile for Two-way Delay Measurement

Purpose Display the configuration of an iterator profile for two-way delay measurement as configured in the [“Configuring an Iterator Profile” on page 38](#) topic with the following values:

- **profile-name—il**
- **cycle-time—1000** milliseconds
- **iteration-period—2000** cycles per second
- **delay—1**
- **delay-variation—1:**

Action To display information about the iterator profile, run the **show** command at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles]
user@host# show
il {
  cycle-time 1000;
  iteration-period 2000;
  measurement-type two-way-delay;
  calculation-weight {
    delay 1;
    delay-variation 1;
  }
}
```

Meaning The configuration for an iterator profile for two-way measurement is displayed as expected with set values.

Displaying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile for Loss Measurement

Purpose Display the configuration of an iterator profile for loss measurement as configured in the [“Configuring an Iterator Profile” on page 38](#) topic with the following values:

- **profile-name—12**
- **cycle-time—1000** milliseconds

- **iteration-period—2000** cycles per second

Action To display information about the iterator profile, run the **show** command at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles]
user@host# show
12 {
    cycle-time 1000;
    iteration-period 2000;
    measurement-type loss;
}
```

Meaning The configuration for an iterator profile for loss measurement is displayed as expected with set values.

Displaying the Configuration of a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile

Purpose Display the configuration of a remoteMEP as configured in the “[Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile](#)” on [page 40](#) topic with the following values:

- **profile-name—i3**
- **maintenance-domain—default-1**
- **maintenance-association—1**
- **short-name-format—2octet**
- **mep—1**
- **remote-mep—1**
- **data-tlv-size—1**
- **iteration-count—1**
- **priority—1**

Action To display information about the remote MEP, run the **show** command at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance association ma1 mep 1 remote-mep 1]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
default-1 maintenance association 1 short-name-format 2octet mep 1 remote-mep 1]
user@host# show
sla-iterator-profile i3 {
    data-tlv-size 1;
    iteration-count 1;
    priority 1;
}
```

Meaning The configuration for a remote MEP for two-way measurement is displayed as expected with set values.

Disabling an Iterator Profile

Purpose To disable an iterator profile for two-way delay measurement and for a remote MEP.

Action

- To disable an iterator profile (for example, i1) with the **disable** configuration command for two-way measurement at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles i1]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring
sla-iterator-profiles i1]
user@host# disable
```

- To disable an iterator profile for a remote MEP (for example, i2) with the **deactivate** configuration command at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance association ma1 mep 1 remote-mep 1]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain
default-1 maintenance association ma1 mep 1 remote-mep 1]
user@host# deactivate sla-iterator-profile i2
```

Related Documentation

- [Proactive Mode on page 12](#)
- [Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38](#)
- [Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40](#)
- [Managing Iterator Statistics on page 59](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Configuring the Failure Notification Protocol

This topic describes how to configure the Ethernet Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) Failure Notification Protocol (FNP) on MX Series routers. The FNP detects link failures in a Carrier Ethernet network and broadcasts FNP messages when a failure occurs to all nodes affected by the link failure. To configure FNP functionality, include the **fnp** statement at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols oam]
ethernet {
  fnp {
    interval <100ms | 1s | 10s | 1m | 10m>;
    loss-threshold number
    interface interface name {
      domain-id domain-id
    }
  }
}
```

The **interval** statement specifies the time between the transmission of FNP messages. You can specify 10 minutes (10m), 1 minute (1m), 10 seconds (10s), 1 second (1s), and 100 milliseconds (100ms). The **loss-threshold** statement specifies how many FNP messages can be lost before the FNP message is considered aged out and flushed. You must include the **interface *interface-name*** statement with the **domain-id *domain-id*** statement. The **domain-id** statement specifies a domain ID for the route. FNP messages can be received and processed on MX Series routers, but generating FNP messages is not supported.

The **show oam ethernet fnp interface**, **show oam ethernet fnp status**, and **show oam ethernet fnp messages** operational commands display the configured information.

FNP can be enabled only on logical interfaces that are part of a VPLS routing instance, and none of the logical interfaces in the VPLS routing instance should have CCM configured. FNP can be enabled on only one logical interface per physical interface.

- Related Documentation**
- [connectivity-fault-management on page 109](#)
 - *IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity Fault Management Overview*

CHAPTER 3

Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy

- [edit interfaces] Hierarchy Level on page 83
- [edit logical-systems] Hierarchy Level on page 99
- [edit protocols oam] Hierarchy Level on page 104

[edit interfaces] Hierarchy Level

The statements at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level can also be configured at the [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level.



NOTE: The *accounting-profile* statement is an exception to this rule. The *accounting-profile* statement can be configured at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level, but it cannot be configured at the [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level.

```
interfaces {
  traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <world-readable |
      no-world-readable> ;
    flag flag <disable>;
  }
  interface-name {
    accounting-profile name;
    aggregated-ether-options {
      (flow-control | no-flow-control);
      lacp {
        (active | passive);
        link-protection {
          disable;
        }
        (revertive | non-revertive);
        periodic interval;
        system-priority priority;
      }
    }
    link-protection;
```

```

link-speed speed;
(loopback | no-loopback);
mc-ae{
  chassis-id chassis-id;
  mc-ae-id mc-ae-id;
  mode (active-active | active-standby);
  redundancy-group group-id;
  status-control (active | standby);
}
minimum-links number;
source-address-filter {
  mac-address;
}
(source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
}
shared-scheduler;
aggregated-sonet-options {
  link-speed speed | mixed;
  minimum-links number;
}
atm-options {
  cell-bundle-size cells;
  ilmi;
  linear-red-profiles profile-name {
    high-plp-max-threshold percent;
    low-plp-max-threshold percent;
    queue-depth cells high-plp-threshold percent low-plp-threshold percent;
  }
}
mpls {
  pop-all-labels {
    required-depth number;
  }
}
pic-type (atm1 | atm2);
plp-to-clp;
promiscuous-mode {
  vpi vpi-identifier;
}
scheduler-maps map-name {
  forwarding-class class-name {
    epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
    linear-red-profile profile-name;
    priority (high | low);
    transmit-weight (cells number | percent number);
  }
  vc-cos-mode (alternate | strict);
}
use-null-cw;
vpi vpi-identifier {
  maximum-vcs maximum-vcs;
  oam-liveness {
    down-count cells;
    up-count cells;
  }
  oam-period (seconds | disable);
  shaping {

```

```

        (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate
         burst length);
        queue-length number;
    }
}
clocking clock-source;
damping {
    enable;
    half-life seconds;
    max-suppress seconds;
    reuse number;
    suppress number;
}
data-input (system | interface interface-name);
dce;
serial-options {
    clock-rate rate;
    clocking-mode (dce | internal | loop);
    control-polarity (negative | positive);
    cts-polarity (negative | positive);
    dcd-polarity (negative | positive);
    dce-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dsr-polarity (negative | positive);
    dte-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dtr-circuit (balanced | unbalanced);
    dtr-polarity (negative | positive);
    encoding (nrz | nrzi);
    indication-polarity (negative | positive);
    line-protocol protocol;
    loopback mode;
    rts-polarity (negative | positive);
    tm-polarity (negative | positive);
    transmit-clock invert;
}
description text;

```

```
alias alias-name;  
dialer-options {  
    pool pool-name <priority priority>;  
}  
disable;  
ds0-options {  
    bert-algorithm algorithm;  
    bert-error-rate rate;  
    bert-period seconds;  
    byte-encoding (nx56 | nx64);  
    fcs (16 | 32);  
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);  
    invert-data;  
    loopback payload;  
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);  
}  
e1-options {  
    bert-error-rate rate;  
    bert-period seconds;  
    fcs (16 | 32);  
    framing (g704 | g704-no-crc4 | unframed);  
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);  
    invert-data;  
    loopback (local | remote);  
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);  
    timeslots time-slot-range;  
}  
e3-options {  
    atm-encapsulation (direct | plcp);  
    bert-algorithm algorithm;  
    bert-error-rate rate;  
    bert-period seconds;  
    framing feet;  
    compatibility-mode (digital-link | kentrox | larscom) <subrate value>;  
    fcs (16 | 32);  
    framing (g.751 | g.832);  
    idle-cycle-flag (filler | shared);  
    invert-data;  
    loopback (local | remote);  
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);  
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);  
    (unframed | no-unframed);  
}  
encapsulation type;  
es-options {  
    backup-interface es-fpc/pic/port;  
}  
fastether-options {  
    802.3ad aex;  
    (flow-control | no-flow-control);  
    ignore-l3-incompletes;  
    ingress-rate-limit rate;  
    (loopback | no-loopback);  
    mpls {  
        pop-all-labels {  
            required-depth number;
```



```

    }
  }
  source-address-filter {
    mac-address;
  }
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
}
flexible-vlan-tagging;
gigether-options {
  802.3ad aex;
  (asynchronous-notification | no-asynchronous-notification);
  (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation) remote-fault <local-interface-online |
    local-interface-offline>;
  auto-reconnect seconds;
  (flow-control | no-flow-control);
  ignore-l3-incompletes;
  (loopback | no-loopback);
  mpls {
    pop-all-labels {
      required-depth number;
    }
  }
  no-auto-mdix;
  source-address-filter {
    mac-address;
  }
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
  ethernet-switch-profile {
    (mac-learn-enable | no-mac-learn-enable);
    tag-protocol-id [ tpids ];
    ethernet-policer-profile {
      input-priority-map {
        ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
      }
      output-priority-map {
        classifier {
          premium {
            forwarding-class class-name {
              loss-priority (high | low);
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  policer cos-policer-name {
    aggregate {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    premium {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
  }
}
}
}
}

```

```

(gratuitous-arp-reply | no-gratuitous-arp-reply);
hold-time up milliseconds down milliseconds;
ima-group-options {
    differential-delay number;
    frame-length (32 | 64 | 128 | 256);
    frame-synchronization {
        alpha number;
        beta number;
        gamma number;
    }
    minimum-links number;
    symmetry (symmetrical-config-and-operation |
        symmetrical-config-asymmetrical-operation);
    test-procedure {
        ima-test-start;
        ima-test-stop;
        interface name;
        pattern number;
        period number;
    }
    transmit-clock (common | independent);
    version (1.0 | 1.1);
}
ima-link-options group-id group-id;
interface-set interface-set-name {
    interface ethernet-interface-name {
        (unit unit-number | vlan-tags-outer vlan-tag);
    }
    interface interface-name {
        (unit unit-number);
    }
}
isdn-options {
    bchannel-allocation (ascending | descending);
    calling-number number;
    pool pool-name <priority priority>;
    spid1 spid-string;
    spid2 spid-string;
    static-tei-val value;
    switch-type (att5e | etsi | nil | ntdms100 | ntt);
    t310 seconds;
    tei-option (first-call | power-up);
}
keepalives <down-count number> <interval seconds> <up-count number>;
link-mode mode;
lmi {
    lmi-type (ansi | itu | c-lmi);
    n391dte number;
    n392dce number;
    n392dte number;
    n393dce number;
    n393dte number;
    t391dte seconds;
    t392dce seconds;
}
lsq-failure-options {

```

```

no-termination-request;
[ trigger-link-failure interface-name ];
}
mac mac-address;
mlfr-uni-nni-bundle-options {
    acknowledge-retries number;
    acknowledge-timer milliseconds;
    action-red-differential-delay (disable-tx | remove-link);
    drop-timeout milliseconds;
    fragment-threshold bytes;
    cisco-interoperability send-lip-remove-link-for-link-reject;
    hello-timer milliseconds;
    link-layer-overhead percent;
    lmi-type (ansi | itu | c-lmi);
    minimum-links number;
    mrru bytes;
    n391 number;
    n392 number;
    n393 number;
    red-differential-delay milliseconds;
    t391 seconds;
    t392 seconds;
    yellow-differential-delay milliseconds;
}
modem-options {
    dialin (console | routable);
    init-command-string initialization-command-string;
}
mtu bytes;
multi-chassis-protection {
    peer a.b.c.d {
        interface interface-name;
    }
}
multiservice-options {
    (core-dump | no-core-dump);
    (syslog | no-syslog);
}
native-vlan-id number;
no-gratuitous-arp-request;
no-keepalives;
no-partition {
    interface-type type;
}
no-vpivci-swapping;
otn-options {
    fec (efec | gfec | none);
    (laser-enable | no-laser-enable);
    (line-loopback | no-line-loopback);
    pass-thru;
    rate (fixed-stuff-bytes | no-fixed-stuff-bytes | pass-thru);
    transmit-payload-type number;
    trigger (oc-lof | oc-lom | oc-los | oc-wavelength-lock | odu-ais | odu-bbe-th | odu-bdi
        | odu-es-th | odu-lck | odu-oci | odu-sd | odu-ses-th | odu-ttim | odu-uas-th |
        opu-ptm | otu-ais | otu-bbe-th | otu-bdi | otu-es-th | otu-fec-deg | otu-fec-exe |
        otu-iae | otu-sd | otu-ses-th | otu-ttim | otu-uas-th);
}

```

```

    tti;
}
optics-options {
    wavelength nm;
    alarm alarm-name {
        (syslog | link-down);
    }
    warning warning-name {
        (syslog | link-down);
    }
}
partition partition-number oc-slice oc-slice-range interface-type type;
timeslots time-slot-range;
passive-monitor-mode;
per-unit-scheduler;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
        local-name name;
        passive;
    }
    compression {
        acfc;
        pfc;
    }
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    no-termination-request;
    pap {
        access-profile name;
        local-name name;
        local-password password;
        compression;
    }
}
psn-vcip psn-vci-identifier;
psn-vpip psn-vpi-identifier;
receive-bucket {
    overflow (discard | tag);
    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
redundancy-options {
    priority sp-fpc/pic/port;
    secondary sp-fpc/pic/port;
    hot-standby;
}
satop-options {
    payload-size n;
}
schedulers number;
serial-options {
    clock-rate rate;
    clocking-mode (dce | internal | loop);
    control-polarity (negative | positive);
    cts-polarity (negative | positive);
}

```

```

dcd-polarity (negative | positive);
dce-options {
    control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
    cts (ignore | normal | require);
    dcd (ignore | normal | require);
    dsr (ignore | normal | require);
    dtr signal-handling-option;
    ignore-all;
    indication (ignore | normal | require);
    rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
    tm (ignore | normal | require);
}
dsr-polarity (negative | positive);
dte-options {
    control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
    cts (ignore | normal | require);
    dcd (ignore | normal | require);
    dsr (ignore | normal | require);
    dtr signal-handling-option;
    ignore-all;
    indication (ignore | normal | require);
    rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
    tm (ignore | normal | require);
}
dtr-circuit (balanced | unbalanced);
dtr-polarity (negative | positive);
encoding (nrz | nrzi);
indication-polarity (negative | positive);
line-protocol protocol;
loopback mode;
rts-polarity (negative | positive);
tm-polarity (negative | positive);
transmit-clock invert;
}
services-options {
    inactivity-timeout seconds;
    open-timeout seconds;
    session-limit {
        maximum number;
        rate new-sessions-per-second;
    }
    syslog {
        host hostname {
            facility-override facility-name;
            log-prefix prefix-number;
            services priority-level;
        }
    }
}
shdsl-options {
    annex (annex-a | annex-b);
    line-rate line-rate;
    loopback (local | remote);
    snr-margin {
        current margin;
        snext margin;
    }
}

```

```

    }
  }
  sonet-options {
    aggregate asx;
    aps {
      advertise-interval milliseconds;
      annex-b;
      authentication-key key;
      fast-aps-switch;
      force;
      hold-time milliseconds;
      lockout;
      neighbor address;
      paired-group group-name;
      preserve-interface;
      protect-circuit group-name;
      request;
      revert-time seconds;
      switching-mode (bidirectional | unidirectional);
      working-circuit group-name;
    }
    bytes {
      c2 value;
      e1-quiet value;
      f1 value;
      f2 value;
      s1 value;
      z3 value;
      z4 value;
    }
    fcs (16 | 32);
    loopback (local | remote);
    mpls {
      pop-all-labels {
        required-depth number;
      }
    }
    path-trace trace-string;
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);
    rfc-2615;
    trigger {
      defect ignore;
      hold-time up milliseconds down milliseconds;
    }
    vtmapping (itu-t | klm);
    (z0-increment | no-z0-increment);
  }
  speed (10m | 100m | 1g | oc3 | oc12 | oc48);
  stacked-vlan-tagging;
  switch-options {
    switch-port port-number {
      (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation);
      speed (10m | 100m | 1g);
      link-mode (full-duplex | half-duplex);
    }
  }
}

```

```

t1-options {
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout value;
    byte-encoding (nx56 | nx64);
    crc-major-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5);
    crc-minor-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5 | 5e-6 | 1e-6);
    fcs (16 | 32);
    framing (esf | sf);
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);
    invert-data;
    line-encoding (ami | b8zs);
    loopback (local | payload | remote);
    remote-loopback-respond;
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);
    timeslots time-slot-range;
}
t3-options {
    atm-encapsulation (direct | plcp);
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout feet;
    (cbit-parity | no-cbit-parity);
    compatibility-mode (adtran | digital-link | kentrox | larscom | verilink) <subrate
        value>;
    fcs (16 | 32);
    (feac-loop-respond | no-feac-loop-respond);
    idle-cycle-flag value;
    (long-buildout | no-long-buildout);
    (loop-timing | no-loop-timing);
    loopback (local | payload | remote);
    (mac | no-mac);
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);
}
traceoptions {
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
transmit-bucket {
    overflow discard;
    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
(traps | no-traps);
unidirectional;
vlan-tagging;
vlan-vci-tagging;
unit logical-unit-number {
    accept-source-mac {
        mac-address mac-address {
            policer {
                input cos-policer-name;
                output cos-policer-name;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }
  }
  accounting-profile name;
  advisory-options {
    downstream-rate rate;
    upstream-rate rate;
  }
  allow-any-vci;
  atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
  backup-options {
    interface interface-name;
  }
  bandwidth rate;
  cell-bundle-size cells;
  clear-dont-fragment-bit;
  compression {
    rtp {
      f-max-period number;
      maximum-contexts number <force>;
      queues [ queue-numbers ];
      port {
        minimum port-number;
        maximum port-number;
      }
    }
  }
  compression-device interface-name;
  copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
  demux-destination family;
  demux-source family;
  demux-options {
    underlying-interface interface-name;
  }
  description text;
  alias alias-name;
  interface {
    l2tp-interface-id name;
    (dedicated | shared);
  }
  dialer-options {
    activation-delay seconds;
    callback;
    callback-wait-period time;
    deactivation-delay seconds;
    dial-string [ dial-string-numbers ];
    idle-timeout seconds;
    incoming-map {
      caller (caller-id | accept-all);
      initial-route-check seconds;
      load-interval seconds;
      load-threshold percent;
      pool pool-name;
      redial-delay time;
      watch-list {
        [ routes ];
      }
    }
  }
```



```

    }
}
disable;
disable-mlppp-inner-ppp-pfc;
dlci dlci-identifier;
drop-timeout milliseconds;
dynamic-call-admission-control {
    activation-priority priority;
    bearer-bandwidth-limit kilobits-per-second;
}
encapsulation type;
epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
fragment-threshold bytes;
inner-vlan-id-range start start-id end end-id;
input-vlan-map {
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-push | swap-swap);
    inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
    inner-vlan-id number;
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
interleave-fragments;
inverse-arp;
layer2-policer {
    input-policer policer-name;
    input-three-color policer-name;
    output-policer policer-name;
    output-three-color policer-name;
}
link-layer-overhead percent;
minimum-links number;
mrru bytes;
multicast-dlci dlci-identifier;
multicast-vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
multilink-max-classes number;
multipoint;
oam-liveness {
    down-count cells;
    up-count cells;
}
oam-period (seconds | disable);
output-vlan-map {
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-push | swap-swap);
    inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
    inner-vlan-id number;
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
passive-monitor-mode;
peer-unit unit-number;
plp-to-clp;
point-to-point;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
    }
}

```

```
    local-name name;  
    passive;  
}  
compression {  
    acfc;  
    pfc;  
    pap;  
    default-pap-password password;  
    local-name name;  
    local-password password;  
    passive;  
}  
dynamic-profile profile-name;  
lcp-max-conf-req number;  
lcp-restart-timer milliseconds;  
loopback-clear-timer seconds;  
ncp-max-conf-req number;  
ncp-restart-timer milliseconds;  
}  
pppoe-options {  
    access-concentrator name;  
    auto-reconnect seconds;  
    (client | server);  
    service-name name;  
    underlying-interface interface-name;  
}  
proxy-arp;  
service-domain (inside | outside);  
shaping {  
    (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate  
    burst length);  
    queue-length number;  
}  
short-sequence;  
transmit-weight number;  
(traps | no-traps);  
trunk-bandwidth rate;  
trunk-id number;  
tunnel {  
    backup-destination address;  
    destination address;  
    key number;  
    routing-instance {  
        destination routing-instance-name;  
    }  
    source source-address;  
    ttl number;  
}  
vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;  
vci-range start start-vci end end-vci;  
vpi vpi-identifier;  
vlan-id number;  
vlan-id-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id];  
vlan-id-range number-number;  
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;  
vlan-tags-outer tpid.vlan-id inner-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id];
```

```

family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            direction;
        }
    }
    access-concentrator name;
    address address {
        destination address;
    }
    bundle ml-fpc/pic/port | ls-fpc/pic/port);
    direct-connect;
    duplicate-protection;
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    filter {
        group filter-group-number;
        input filter-name;
        input-list {
            [ filter-names ];
            output filter-name;
        }
        output-list {
            [ filter-names ];
        }
    }
    ipsec-sa sa-name;
    keep-address-and-control;
    max-sessions number;
    max-sessions-vsa-ignore;
    mtu bytes;
    multicast-only;
    negotiate-address;
    no-redirects;
    policer {
        arp policer-template-name;
        disable-arp-policer
        input policer-template-name;
        output policer-template-name;
    }
    primary;
    proxy inet-address address;
    receive-options-packets;
    receive-ttl-exceeded;
    remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
    rpf-check {
        fail-filter filter-name;
        mode loose;
    }
    sampling {
        direction;
    }
    service {
        input {
            service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
            post-service-filter filter-name;

```

```

    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-names <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
service-name-table table-name;
short-cycle-protection <lockout-time-min minimum-seconds lockout-time-max
    maximum-seconds>;
targeted-broadcast {
    forward-and-send-to-re;
    forward-only;
}
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
translate-plp-control-word-de;
unnumbered-address interface-name <destination address destination-profile
    profile-name | preferred-source-address address>;
address address {
    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
    broadcast address;
    destination address;
    destination-profile name;
    eui-64;
    multipoint-destination address (dlci dlci-identifier | vci vci-identifier);
    multipoint-destination address {
        epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
        inverse-arp;
        oam-liveness {
            up-count cells;
            down-count cells;
        }
        oam-period (seconds | disable);
        shaping {
            (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained
                rate burst length);
            queue-length number;
        }
        vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
    }
}
preferred;
primary;
(vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) group-number {
    (accept-data | no-accept-data);
    advertise-interval seconds;
    authentication-type authentication;
    authentication-key key;
    fast-interval milliseconds;
    (preempt | no-preempt) {
        hold-time seconds;
    }
}
priority-number number;
track {
    priority-cost seconds;
    priority-hold-time interface-name {
        bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second {
            priority;

```

```

    }
    interface priority;
  }
  route ip-address/mask routing-instance instance-name priority-cost cost;
}
virtual-address [ addresses ];
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

**Related
Documentation**

- *Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference*
- *Ethernet Interfaces*
- *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*

[edit logical-systems] Hierarchy Level

The following lists the statements that can be configured at the **[edit logical-systems]** hierarchy level that are also documented in this manual. For more information about logical systems, see the *Logical Systems Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

```

logical-systems logical-system-name {
  interfaces interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      accept-source-mac {
        mac-address mac-address {
          policer {
            input cos-policer-name;
            output cos-policer-name;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  allow-any-vci;
  atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
  bandwidth rate;
  backup-options {
    interface interface-name;
  }
  cell-bundle-size cells;
  clear-dont-fragment-bit;
  compression {
    rtp {
      f-max-period number;
      port {
        minimum port-number;
        maximum port-number;
      }
      queues [ queue-numbers ];
    }
  }
  compression-device interface-name;
}

```

```
description text;  
interface {  
    l2tp-interface-id name;  
    (dedicated | shared);  
}  
dialer-options {  
    activation-delay seconds;  
    deactivation-delay seconds;  
    dial-string [ dial-string-numbers ];  
    idle-timeout seconds;  
    initial-route-check seconds;  
    load-threshold number;  
    pool pool;  
    remote-name remote-callers;  
    watch-list {  
        [ routes ];  
    }  
}  
disable;  
dlci dlci-identifier;  
drop-timeout milliseconds;  
dynamic-call-admission-control {  
    activation-priority priority;  
    bearer-bandwidth-limit kilobits-per-second;  
}  
encapsulation type;  
epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;  
fragment-threshold bytes;  
input-vlan-map {  
    inner-tag-protocol-id;  
    inner-vlan-id;  
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-push | swap-swap);  
    tag-protocol-id tpid;  
    vlan-id number;  
}  
interleave-fragments;  
inverse-arp;  
layer2-policer {  
    input-policer policer-name;  
    input-three-color policer-name;  
    output-policer policer-name;  
    output-three-color policer-name;  
}  
link-layer-overhead percent;  
minimum-links number;  
mrru bytes;  
multicast-dlci dlci-identifier;  
multicast-vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;  
multilink-max-classes number;  
multipoint;  
oam-liveness {  
    up-count cells;  
    down-count cells;  
}  
oam-period (seconds | disable);  
output-vlan-map {
```

```

    inner-tag-protocol-id;
    inner-vlan-id;
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-swap);
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
passive-monitor-mode;
peer-unit unit-number;
plp-to-clp;
point-to-point;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
        local-name name;
        passive;
    }
    compression {
        acfc;
        pfc;
    }
}
dynamic-profile profile-name;
pap {
    default-pap-password password;
    local-name name;
    local-password password;
    passive;
}
}
proxy-arp;
service-domain (inside | outside);
shaping {
    (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate
    burst length);
    queue-length number;
}
short-sequence;
transmit-weight number;
(traps | no-traps);
trunk-bandwidth rate;
trunk-id number;
tunnel {
    backup-destination address;
    destination address;
    key number;
    routing-instance {
        destination routing-instance-name;
    }
    source source-address;
    ttl number;
}
vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id]
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;

```

```

vlan-tags outer tpid.vlan-id inner-list [vlan-id vlan-id--vlan-id]
vpi vpi-identifier;
family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            direction;
        }
    }
}
bundle interface-name;
filter {
    group filter-group-number;
    input filter-name;
    input-list {
        [ filter-names ];
    }
    output filter-name;
    output-list {
        [ filter-names ];
    }
}
ipsec-sa sa-name;
keep-address-and-control;
mtu bytes;
multicast-only;
no-redirects;
policer {
    arp policer-template-name;
    input policer-template-name;
    output policer-template-name;
}
primary;
proxy inet-address address;
receive-options-packets;
receive-ttl-exceeded;
remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
rpf-check <fail-filter filter-name> {
    <mode loose>;
}
sampling {
    direction;
}
service {
    input {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
        post-service-filter filter-name;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address destination-profile
    profile-name;
address address {

```



```

    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
    broadcast address;
    destination address;
    destination-profile name;
    eui-64;
    multipoint-destination address (dlci dlci-identifier | vci vci-identifier);
    multipoint-destination address {
        epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
        inverse-arp;
        oam-liveness {
            up-count cells;
            down-count cells;
        }
        oam-period (seconds | disable);
        shaping {
            (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained
              rate burst length);
            queue-length number;
        }
        vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
    }
    preferred;
    primary;
    (vrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) group-number {
        (accept-data | no-accept-data);
        advertise-interval seconds;
        authentication-type authentication;
        authentication-key key;
        fast-interval milliseconds;
        (preempt | no-preempt) {
            hold-time seconds;
        }
        priority-number number;
        track {
            priority-cost seconds;
            priority-hold-time interface-name {
                interface priority;
                bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second {
                    priority;
                }
            }
        }
        route ip-address/mask routing-instance instance-name priority-cost cost;
    }
}
virtual-address [ addresses ];
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices](#)

[edit protocols oam] Hierarchy Level

```
ethernet {
  connectivity-fault-management {
    action-profile profile-name {
      default-actions {
        interface-down;
      }
      event {
        adjacency-loss;
        interface-status-tlv (down | lower-layer-down);
        port-status-tlv blocked;
        rdi;
      }
    }
    linktrace {
      age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
      path-database-size path-database-size;
    }
    maintenance-domain domain-name {
      bridge-domain name;
      routing-instance rl {
        bridge-domain name;
        instance vpls-instance;
        interface (ge | xe) fpc/pic/port.domain;
        level number;
        maintenance-association name {
          mep identifier {
            direction (up | down)
            interface (ge | xe) fpc/pic/port.domain (working | protect );
            auto-discovery;
            lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect |
              rem-err-xcon | xcon);
            priority number;
          }
        }
        mip-half-function (none | default | explicit);
        name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2oct);
        short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);
        protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;
        remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;
        continuity-check {
          hold-interval minutes;
          interval (10m | 10s | 1m | 1s | 100ms);
          loss-threshold number;
        }
        maintenance-association ma-name {
          mip-half-function (none | default | explicit);
          mep mep-id {
            auto-discovery;
            direction (up | down);
            interface interface-name (working |protect);
            priority number;
            remote-mep mep-id {
```

```

        action-profile profile-name;
        sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
            data-tlv-size bytes;
            iteration-count frames;
            priority priority-value;
        }
    }
}
}
}
performance-monitoring {
    hardware-assisted-timestamping;
    sla-iterator-profiles {
        profile-name {
            disable;
            calculation-weight {
                delay delay-weight;
                delay-variation delay-variation-weight;
            }
            cycle-time milliseconds;
            iteration-period connections;
            measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay);
        }
    }
}
no-aggregate-delegate-processing;
}
link-fault-management {
    action-profile profile-name {
        action {
            syslog;
            link-down;
            send-critical-event;
        }
        event {
            link-adjacency-loss;
            link-event-rate {
                frame-error count;
                frame-period count;
                frame-period-summary count;
                symbol-period count;
            }
            protocol-down;
        }
    }
}
interface interface-name {
    apply-action-profile profile-name;
    event-thresholds {
        frame-error count;
        frame-period count;
        frame-period-summary count;
        symbol-period count;
    }
    link-discovery (active | passive);
    negotiation-options {
        allow-remote-loopback;
    }
}

```

```
        no-allow-link-events;
    }
    pdu-interval interval;
    pdu-threshold threshold-value;
    remote-loopback;
}
}
fnp {
    interval <100ms | 1s | 10s | 1m | 10m>;
    loss-threshold number
    interface interface name {
        domain-id domain-id
    }
}
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- *Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference*
 - *Ethernet Interfaces*
 - *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*

CHAPTER 4

Statement Summary

- [auto-discovery on page 108](#)
- [calculation-weight on page 108](#)
- [connectivity-fault-management on page 109](#)
- [continuity-check on page 111](#)
- [cycle-time on page 112](#)
- [data-tlv-size on page 113](#)
- [delay on page 114](#)
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- [ethernet \(Protocols OAM\) on page 118](#)
- [fast-aps-switch on page 121](#)
- [fnp on page 122](#)
- [hardware-assisted-timestamping on page 123](#)
- [iteration-count on page 124](#)
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- [level on page 125](#)
- [maintenance-association on page 126](#)
- [maintenance-domain on page 127](#)
- [measurement-type on page 128](#)
- [mep on page 129](#)
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- [priority \(Protocols OAM\) on page 133](#)
- [protocols on page 133](#)
- [sla-iterator-profile on page 134](#)
- [sla-iterator-profiles on page 135](#)

auto-discovery

Syntax	auto-discovery;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> mep mep-id]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	Enable the MEP to accept continuity check messages from all remote MEPs.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint

calculation-weight

Syntax	calculation-weight { delay <i>delay-value</i> ; delay-variation <i>delay-variation-value</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure the calculation weight for delay and delay variation.



NOTE: This option is applicable only for two-way delay measurement.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38• Configuring an Iterator Profile on a Switch (CLI Procedure)• delay on page 114• delay-variation on page 115

connectivity-fault-management

```

Syntax connectivity-fault-management {
    action-profile profile-name {
        default-actions {
            interface-down;
        }
        event {
            adjacency-loss;
            interface-status-tlv (down | lower-layer-down);
            port-status-tlv blocked;
            rdi;
        }
    }
    performance-monitoring {
        delegate-server-processing;
        hardware-assisted-timestamping;
        sla-iterator-profiles {
            profile-name {
                disable;
                calculation-weight {
                    delay delay-weight;
                    delay-variation delay-variation-weight;
                }
                cycle-time milliseconds;
                iteration-period connections;
                measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay);
            }
        }
    }
    linktrace {
        age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
        path-database-size path-database-size;
    }
    maintenance-domain domain-name {
        bridge-domain <vlan-id [vlan-ids] >;
        instance routing-instance-name;
        interface interface-name;
        level number;
        name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2oct);
        maintenance-association ma-name {
            protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;
            remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;
            short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);
            continuity-check {
                convey-loss-threshold;
                hold-interval minutes;
                interface-status-tlv;
                interval (10m | 10s | 1m | 1s | 100ms);
                loss-threshold number;
                port-status-tlv;
            }
        }
        mep mep-id {
            auto-discovery;
        }
    }
}

```

```
direction (up | down);
interface interface-name (protect | working);
lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect |
    rem-err-xcon | xcon );
priority number;
remote-mep mep-id {
    action-profile profile-name;
    sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
        data-tlv-size size;
        iteration-count count-value;
        priority priority-value;
    }
}
}
}
virtual-switch routing-instance-name {
    bridge-domain name <vlan-ids [ vlan-ids ]>;
}
}
no-aggregate-delegate-processing;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols [oam](#) [ethernet](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description For Ethernet interfaces on M7i and M10i routers with Enhanced CFEB (CFEB-E), and on M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers, specify connectivity fault management for IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support. In Junos OS Release 9.3 and later, this statement is also supported on aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity Fault Management Overview](#)

continuity-check

Syntax	<pre>continuity-check { convey-loss-threshold; hold-interval <i>minutes</i>; interface-status-tlv; interval (10m 10s 1m 1s 100ms 10ms); loss-threshold <i>number</i>; port-status-tlv; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	Specify continuity check protocol options.
Options	<p>convey-loss-threshold—Enable loss-threshold-tlv transmission.</p> <p>hold-interval <i>minutes</i>—Specify the continuity check hold-interval, in minutes.</p> <p>interface-status-tlv—Enable interface-status-tlv transmission.</p> <p>interval (<i>10m</i> <i>10s</i> <i>1m</i> <i>1s</i> <i>100ms</i> <i>10ms</i>)—Specify the continuity check interval.</p> <p>loss-threshold <i>minutes</i>—Specify the loss-threshold, in minutes.</p> <p>port-status-tlv—Enable port-status-tlv transmission.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Continuity Check Protocol</i>

cycle-time

Syntax	<code>cycle-time cycle-time-value;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure the time (in milliseconds) taken between back-to-back transmissions of SLA frames for a single connection.
Options	<i>cycle-time-value</i> —Cycle time value in milliseconds. Range: 10 through 3,600,000 Default: 1000
Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38• <i>Configuring an Iterator Profile on a Switch (CLI Procedure)</i>

data-tlv-size

Syntax	<code>data-tlv-size size;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> mep <i>mep-id</i> remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i> sla-iterator-profile <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	Configure the size of the data TLV portion of the Y.1731 data frame.
Options	<i>size</i> —Size of the data TLV portion of the Y.1731 data frame.



NOTE: This option is applicable only for two-way delay measurement.

Range: 1 through 1400 bytes

Default: 1

Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sla-iterator-profile on page 134 • Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40

delay

Syntax	<code>delay <i>delay-value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles <i>profile-name</i> calculation-weight]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure the calculation weight for delay.
Options	<i>delay-value</i> —Calculation weight for delay.



NOTE: This option is applicable only for two-way delay measurement.

Range: 1 through 65,535

Default: 1

Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38• Configuring an Iterator Profile on a Switch (CLI Procedure)• calculation-weight on page 108

delay-variation

Syntax	<code>delay-variation <i>delay-variation-value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles <i>profile-name</i> calculation-weight]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure the calculation weight for delay variation.
Options	<i>delay-variation-value</i> —Calculation weight for delay variation.



NOTE: This option is applicable only for two-way delay measurement.

Range: 1 through 65,535

Default: 1

Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38 • Configuring an Iterator Profile on a Switch (CLI Procedure) • calculation-weight on page 108

delegate-server-processing

Syntax	<code>delegate-server-processing;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	<p>For Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers , enable server-side processing for two-way delay measurement and loss measurement.</p> <p>By default, the processing is done by the Routing Engine.</p>
Required Privilege Level	trace—To view this statement in the configuration. trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4

direction

Syntax	direction (up down);
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> mep <i>mep-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	Configure the direction of the MEP.
Options	up —An UP MEP CCM is transmitted out of every logical interface which is part of the same bridging or vpls instance except for the interface configured on this MEP.



NOTE: The up direction for MEP is not supported on T Series routers.

down—Down MEP CCMs are transmitted only out the interface configured on this MEP.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint</i>• <i>IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity Fault Management Overview</i>

domain-id

Syntax	<code>domain-id <i>domain-id</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3)], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3)]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Description	Specify a domain ID for a route. The domain ID identifies the OSPF domain from which the route originated.
Options	<i>domain-id</i> —You can specify either an IP address or an IP address and a local identifier using the following format: <i>ip-address:local-identifier</i> . If you do not specify a local identifier with the IP address, the identifier is assumed to have a value of 0. Default: If the router ID is not configured in the routing instance, the router ID is derived from an interface address belonging to the routing instance.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring Routing Between PE and CE Routers in Layer 3 VPNs</i>

ethernet (Protocols OAM)

```

Syntax  ethernet {
        connectivity-fault-management {
            action-profile profile-name {
                default-actions {
                    interface-down;
                }
            }
        }
        performance-monitoring {
            delegate-server-processing;
            hardware-assisted-timestamping;
            sla-iterator-profiles {
                profile-name {
                    disable;
                    calculation-weight {
                        delay delay-weight;
                        delay-variation delay-variation-weight;
                    }
                    cycle-time milliseconds;
                    iteration-period connections;
                    measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay);
                }
            }
        }
        linktrace {
            age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
            path-database-size path-database-size;
        }
        maintenance-domain domain-name {
            level number;
            name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2octet);
            maintenance-association ma-name {
                short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);
                protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;
                remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;
                continuity-check {
                    convey-loss-threshold;
                    hold-interval minutes;
                    interface-status-tlv;
                    interval (10m | 10s | 1m | 1s | 100ms);
                    loss-threshold number;
                    port-status-tlv;
                }
            }
            mep mep-id {
                auto-discovery;
                direction (up | down);
                interface interface-name (protect | working);
                lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect |
                    rem-err-xcon | xcon );
                priority number;
                remote-mep mep-id {
                    action-profile profile-name;
                    sla-iterator-profile profile-name {

```



```

    data-tlv-size size;
    iteration-count count-value;
    priority priority-value;
}
}
}
}
}
}
evcs evc-id {
    evc-protocol cfm management-domain domain-id (management-association
        association-id | vpls (routing-instance instance-id);
    remote-uni-count count;
    multipoint-to-multipoint;
}
link-fault-management {
    action-profile profile-name {
        action {
            link-down;
            send-critical-event;
            syslog;
        }
        event {
            link-adjacency-loss;
            link-event-rate {
                frame-error count;
                frame-period count;
                frame-period-summary count;
                symbol-period count;
            }
            protocol-down;
        }
    }
}
interface interface-name {
    apply-action-profile;
    link-discovery (active | passive);
    pdu-interval interval;
    pdu-threshold threshold-value;
    remote-loopback;
    event-thresholds {
        frame-error count;
        frame-period count;
        frame-period-summary count;
        symbol-period count;
    }
    negotiation-options {
        allow-remote-loopback;
        no-allow-link-events;
    }
}
}
lmi {
    status-counter count;
    polling-verification-timer value;
    interface name {
        uni-id uni-name;

```

```
status-counter number;  
polling-verification-timer value;  
evc-map-type (all-to-one-bundling | bundling | service-multiplexing);  
evc evc-name {  
    default-evc;  
    vlan-list vlan-id-list;  
}  
}  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols [oam](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Description For Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches, and M320, MX Series, and T Series routers, provide fault signaling and detection for 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Enabling IEEE 802.3ah OAM Support*

fast-aps-switch

Syntax	fast-aps-switch;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options aps]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(M320 routers with Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC with SFP only and EX Series switches) Reduce the Automatic Protection Switching (APS) switchover time in Layer 2 circuits.



NOTE:

- Configuring this statement reduces the APS switchover time only when the Layer 2 circuit encapsulation type for the interface receiving traffic from a Layer 2 circuit neighbor is SAToP.
- When the fast-aps-switch statement is configured in revertive APS mode, you must configure an appropriate value for revert time to achieve reduction in APS switchover time.
- To prevent the logical interfaces in the data path from being shut down, configure appropriate hold-time values on all the interfaces in the data path that support TDM.
- The fast-aps-switch statement cannot be configured when the APS annex-b option is configured.
- The interfaces that have the fast-aps-switch statement configured cannot be used in virtual private LAN service (VPLS) environments.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reducing APS Switchover Time in Layer 2 Circuits</i>

fnp

Syntax	<pre>fnp { interval <100ms 1s 10s 1m 10m>; loss-threshold <i>number</i> interface <i>interface name</i> { domain-id <i>domain-id</i> } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet]
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	On routers with ge , xe , or ae interfaces, configure an OAM Ethernet failure notification protocol.
Options	<p>interval <i>number</i>—Specifies the time between the transmission of FNP messages.</p> <p>loss-threshold <i>number</i>—FNP messages that can be lost before the FNP message is considered aged out and flushed.</p> <p>interface <i>interface-name</i>—Name of the Ethernet interface.</p> <p>domain-id <i>number</i>—Domain ID of the access network.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethernet Failure Notification Protocol Overview on page 13• Configuring the Failure Notification Protocol on page 81

hardware-assisted-timestamping

Syntax	hardware-assisted-timestamping;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Description	<p>For Ethernet interfaces on Enhanced and Enhanced Queuing Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) in MX Series routers only, enable hardware-assisted timestamping support for Ethernet frame delay measurement.</p> <p>By default, the ETH-DM feature calculates frame delays using software-based timestamping of the ETH-DM PDU frames sent and received by the MEPs in the session. As an option that can increase the accuracy of ETH-DM calculations when the DPC is loaded with heavy traffic in the receive direction, you can enable hardware-assisted timestamping of session frames in the receive direction.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4• Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26• Enabling the Hardware-Assisted Timestamping Option on page 36

iteration-count

Syntax	iteration-count <i>count-value</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> mep <i>mep-id</i> remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i> sla-iterator-profile <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	Configure the number of iterations for which the connection partakes in the iterator for acquiring SLA measurements.
Options	count-value —Number of iterations for which the connection should partake in the iterator for acquiring SLA measurements. Range: 1 through 65,535 Default: 0 (or infinite iterations)
Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sla-iterator-profile on page 134• Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40

iteration-period

Syntax	iteration-period <i>iteration-period-value</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure the iteration period, which is the maximum number of cycles per iteration (that is, the number of connections registered to an iterator cannot exceed this value).
Options	iteration-period-value —Maximum number of cycles per iteration. Range: 1 through 2000 Default: 2000
Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38• Configuring an Iterator Profile on a Switch (CLI Procedure)

level

Syntax	<code>level <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Statement introduced in junos os release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	A number used in CFM messages to identify the maintenance association.
Options	<i>number</i> —A number used to identify the maintenance domain to which the CFM message belongs. Range: 0 through 7
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring the Maintenance Domain Level</i> • <i>Configuring Ethernet 802.1ag OAM on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers</i>

maintenance-association

Syntax	<pre> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> { short-name-format (character-string vlan 2octet rfc-2685-vpn-id); protect-maintenance-association <i>protect-ma-name</i>; remote-maintenance-association <i>remote-ma-name</i>; continuity-check { hold-interval <i>minutes</i>; interval (10m 10s 1m 1s 100ms); loss-threshold <i>number</i>; } mep <i>mep-id</i> { auto-discovery; direction (up down); interface <i>interface-name</i> (protect working); lowest-priority-defect (all-defects err-xcon mac-rem-err-xcon no-defect rem-err-xcon xcon); priority <i>number</i>; remote-mep <i>mep-id</i> { action-profile <i>profile-name</i>; sla-iterator-profile <i>profile-name</i> { data-tlv-size <i>size</i>; iteration-count <i>count-value</i>; priority <i>priority-value</i>; } } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	Configure the name of the maintenance association in IEEE-compliant format.
Options	<p>ma-name—The name of the maintenance association within the maintenance domain.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Creating a Maintenance Association</i> • <i>Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint</i> • <i>Configuring Ethernet 802.1ag OAM on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers</i>

maintenance-domain

Syntax `maintenance-domain domain-name {`
 `bridge-domain name <vlan-id [vlan-ids]>;`
 `instance vpls-instance-name;`
 `level number;`
 `maintenance-association ma-name {`
 `protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;`
 `remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;`
 `short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);`
 `continuity-check {`
 `hold-interval minutes;`
 `interval (10m | 10s | 1m | 1s | 100ms);`
 `loss-threshold number`
 `}`
 `mep mep-id {`
 `auto-discovery;`
 `direction (up | down);`
 `interface interface-name (protect | working);`
 `lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect |`
 `rem-err-xcon | xcon);`
 `priority number;`
 `remote-mep mep-id {`
 `action-profile profile-name;`
 `sla-iterator-profile profile-name {`
 `data-tlv-size size;`
 `iteration-count count-value;`
 `priority priority-value;`
 `}`
 `}`
 `}`
 `mip-half-function(none | default | explicit);`
 `name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2oct);`
 `}`
 `virtual-switch name {`
 `bridge-domain name <vlan-id [vlan-ids]>;`
 `}`
`}`

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols [oam](#) [ethernet](#) [connectivity-fault-management](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

Description Configure the name of the maintenance domain in IEEE-compliant format.

Options *domain-name*—Name of the maintenance domain.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

- Related Documentation**
- *Creating the Maintenance Domain*
 - *Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint*
 - *Configuring Ethernet 802.1ag OAM on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers*

measurement-type

Syntax	measurement-type (loss statistical-loss-measurement two-way-delay);
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring sla-iterator-profiles <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. The statistical-loss-measurement option introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Description	Configure the measurement type for the service level agreement (SLA) frames. An SLA frame is a type of packet used to measure frame loss in Ethernet connections.
Options	loss —Use Y.1731-compliant line module (LM) frames to measure frame loss. statistical-loss-measurement — Use Y.1731-compliant two-way data module (DM) frames to statistically measure frame loss. two-way-delay —Use Y.1731-compliant two-way DM frames to measure frame loss.
Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	• Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38

mep

Syntax	<pre> mep mep-id { auto-discovery; direction (up down); interface interface-name (protect working); priority number; remote-mep mep-id { action-profile profile-name; sla-iterator-profile profile-name { data-tlv-size size; iteration-count count-value; priority priority-value; } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain md-name maintenance-association ma-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	The numeric identifier of the maintenance association end point (MEP) within the maintenance association.
Options	<p>mep-id—Specify the numeric identifier of the MEP.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 8191</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint

oam

```

Syntax  oam {
        ethernet {
            connectivity-fault-management {
                action-profile profile-name {
                    default-actions {
                        interface-down;
                    }
                }
            }
            performance-monitoring {
                delegate-server-processing;
                hardware-assisted-timestamping;
                sla-iterator-profiles {
                    profile-name {
                        disable;
                        calculation-weight {
                            delay delay-weight;
                            delay-variation delay-variation-weight;
                        }
                        cycle-time milliseconds;
                        iteration-period connections;
                        measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay);
                    }
                }
            }
            linktrace {
                age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
                path-database-size path-database-size;
            }
            maintenance-domain domain-name {
                level number;
                name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2octet);
                maintenance-association ma-name {
                    short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);
                    protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;
                    remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;
                    continuity-check {
                        convey-loss-threshold;
                        hold-interval minutes;
                        interface-status-tlv;
                        interval (10m | 10s | 1m | 1s | 100ms);
                        loss-threshold number;
                        port-status-tlv;
                    }
                    mep mep-id {
                        auto-discovery;
                        direction (up | down);
                        interface interface-name (protect | working);
                        lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect |
                            rem-err-xcon | xcon );
                        priority number;
                        remote-mep mep-id {
                            action-profile profile-name;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

```

```

        sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
            data-tlv-size size;
            iteration-count count-value;
            priority priority-value;
        }
    }
}
}
}
link-fault-management {
    action-profile profile-name {
        action {
            link-down;
            send-critical-event;
            syslog;
        }
        event {
            link-adjacency-loss;
            link-event-rate {
                frame-error count;
                frame-period count;
                frame-period-summary count;
                symbol-period count;
            }
            protocol-down;
        }
    }
}
interface interface-name {
    apply-action-profile
    link-discovery (active | passive);
    pdu-interval interval;
    pdu-threshold threshold-value;
    remote-loopback;
    event-thresholds {
        frame-error count;
        frame-period count;
        frame-period-summary count;
        symbol-period count;
    }
    negotiation-options {
        allow-remote-loopback;
        no-allow-link-events;
    }
}
}
}
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

Description	For Ethernet interfaces on M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, provide IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) support. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>IEEE 802.3ah OAM Link-Fault Management Overview</i>• <i>Configuring Ethernet 802.1ag OAM on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers</i>

performance-monitoring

Syntax	<pre>performance-monitoring { delegate-server-processing; hardware-assisted-timestamping; sla-iterator-profiles { profile-name { disable; calculation-weight { delay delay-weight; delay-variation delay-variation-weight; } cycle-time milliseconds; iteration-period connections; measurement-type (loss statistical-frame-loss two-way-delay); } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Description	Specify performance monitoring support for Ethernet frame delay measurement. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethernet Frame Delay Measurements Overview on page 4• Guidelines for Configuring Routers to Support an ETH-DM Session on page 26• Enabling the Hardware-Assisted Timestamping Option on page 36

priority (Protocols OAM)

Syntax	<code>priority <i>priority-value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> mep <i>mep-id</i> remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i> sla-iterator-profile <i>profile-name</i> sla-iterator-profile]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	Configure the priority of the iterator profile, which is the vlan-pcp value that is sent in the Y.1731 data frames.
Options	<p><i>priority-value</i>—Priority value, which is the vlan-pcp value that is sent in the Y.1731 data frames.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7</p> <p>Default: 0</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>Configure—To enter configuration mode.</p> <p>Control—To modify any configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sla-iterator-profile on page 134 • Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40

protocols

Syntax	<code>protocols [<i>inet iso mpls</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit logical-unit-number family tcc]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	For Layer 2.5 VPNs on T Series, MX Series, M120, and M320 routers support, configure IS-IS (ISO traffic) or MPLS traffic to traverse a TCC interface. By default, IPv4 (<i>inet</i>) traffic runs on T Series, MX, Series, M120, and M320 routers and over TCC interfaces. You must configure the same traffic type on both ends of the Layer 2.5 VPN.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring IS-IS or MPLS Traffic for TCC Interfaces

sla-iterator-profile

Syntax	<code>sla-iterator-profile <i>profile-name</i> { data-tlv-size <i>size</i>; iteration-count <i>count-value</i>; priority <i>priority-value</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> mep <i>mep-id</i> remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	Configure a remote MEP with an iterator profile and specify the options.
Options	<p><i>profile-name</i>—Name of the iterator profile configured for a remote MEP. For more information about configuring a remote MEP with an iterator profile, see “Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile” on page 40.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	Configure—To enter configuration mode. Control—To modify any configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38• Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40• Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78• Managing Iterator Statistics on page 59• sla-iterator-profiles on page 135

sla-iterator-profiles

Syntax	<pre>sla-iterator-profiles { profile-name { calculation-weight { delay delay-weight; delay-variation delay-variation-weight; } cycle-time milliseconds; iteration-period iteration-period-value; measurement-type (loss statistical-frame-loss two-way-delay); } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management performance-monitoring]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	Configure an iterator application and specify the iterator profile options.
Options	<p>profile-name—Name of the iterator profile. For more information about configuring the iterator profile, see “Configuring an Iterator Profile” on page 38.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>Configure—To enter configuration mode.</p> <p>Control—To modify any configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring an Iterator Profile on page 38 • Configuring a Remote MEP with an Iterator Profile on page 40 • Verifying the Configuration of an Iterator Profile on page 78 • Managing Iterator Statistics on page 59

PART 3

Administration

- [Monitoring Commands on page 139](#)

CHAPTER 5

Monitoring Commands

- `monitor ethernet delay-measurement`
- `monitor ethernet loss-measurement`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics`
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics`
- `show oam ethernet evc`
- `show oam ethernet fnp interface`
- `show oam ethernet fnp messages`
- `show oam ethernet fnp status`
- `show oam ethernet link-fault-management`
- `show oam ethernet lmi`
- `show oam ethernet lmi statistics`

monitor ethernet delay-measurement

Syntax `monitor ethernet delay-measurement`
 `maintenance-domain md-name`
 `maintenance-association ma-name`
 `(one-way | two-way)`
 `(remote-mac-address | mep remote-mep-id)`
 `<count frame-count>`
 `<wait interval-seconds>`
 `<priority 802.1p value>`
 `<size>`
 `<no-session-id-tlv>`
 `<xml>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

Description Start an ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet frame delay measurement session between the specified local connectivity fault management (CFM) maintenance association end point (MEP) and the specified remote MEP, and display a summary of the frames exchanged in the measurement session. Frame delay measurement statistics are stored at one of the MEPs for later retrieval.



NOTE: If you attempt to monitor delays to a nonexistent MAC address, you must type Ctrl +c to explicitly quit the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command and return to the CLI command prompt.

To start an Ethernet frame delay measurement session, the router initiates an exchange of frames carrying one-way or two-way frame delay measurement protocol data units (PDUs) between the local and remote MEPs. The frame counts—the types of and number of Ethernet frame delay measurement PDU frames exchanged to measure frame delay times—are displayed as the run-time output of the **monitor ethernet delay-measurement** command and are also stored at both the initiator and receiver MEPs for later retrieval. Ethernet frame delay measurement statistics, described below, are measured and stored at only one of the MEPs:

Frame delay—The difference, in microseconds, between the time a frame is sent and when it is received.

Frame delay variation—The difference, in microseconds, between consecutive frame delay values. Frame delay variation is sometimes called “frame jitter.”

For one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, only the receiver MEP (on the remote system) collects statistics. For two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, only the initiator MEP (on the local system) collects statistics.

Options **`maintenance-domain md-name`**—Name of an existing CFM maintenance domain.
`maintenance-association ma-name`—Name of an existing CFM maintenance association.

one-way—Measurement type is one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, which is based on the difference between the time at which the initiator MEP sends a one-way delay measurement request (IDM) frame and the time at which the receiver MEP receives the frame.

two-way—Measurement type is two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, which is based on the difference between the time at which the initiator MEP sends a two-way delay measurement message (DMM) frame and the time at which the initiator MEP receives an associated two-way delay measurement reply (DMR) frame from the responder MEP, subtracting the time elapsed at the responder MEP.

mep remote-mep-id—Numeric identifier of the peer MEP with which to perform Ethernet frame delay measurement. The discovered MAC address of the peer MEP is used. The range of values is 1 through 8191.

remote-mac-address—Unicast MAC address of the peer MEP with which to perform Ethernet frame delay measurement. Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: *nnnn.nnnn.nnnn* or *nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn*. For example, **0011.2233.4455** or **00:11:22:33:44:55**. Multicast MAC addresses are not supported.

count frame-count—(Optional) Number of frames to send to the specified peer MEP. The range of values is 1 through 65,535 frames. The default value is 10 frames.

wait interval-seconds—(Optional) Number of seconds to wait between sending frames. The range of values is from 1 through 255 seconds. The default value is 1 second.

priority 802.1p value—(Optional) Priority of the delay measurement request frame supported by both one-way delay measurement and two-way delay measurement. The range of values is from 0 through 7. The default value is zero.

size—(Optional) Size of the data TLV to be included in the request frame. The range of values is from 1 through 1400 bytes.

no-session-id-tlv—(Optional) Prevent insertion of the session ID TLV in the request frame.

xml—(Optional) Allow the output of the command to be displayed in XML format supported by both one-way delay measurement and two-way delay measurement. Note that the only way to get output in XML format is to use the **xml** argument. The **display xml** command does not work.

Additional Information To display the frame counts collected at an MEP as the result of this command, see the following command descriptions in the [CLI Explorer](#):

- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics**

To display the statistics collected at an MEP as the result of this command, see the following command descriptions in the [CLI Explorer](#).

- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics**

To clear both the frame counts and the statistics collected for MEPs, use the **clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics** command, described in the [CLI Explorer](#).

For a complete description of Ethernet frame delay measurement, see the *ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM* topics in the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Required Privilege Level	trace and maintenance
List of Sample Output	monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way on page 143 monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way on page 143 monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way (Invalid DMR Frames Received) on page 144
Output Fields	<p>The monitor ethernet delay-measurement command displays different output at the CLI, depending on whether you start a one-way or two-way frame delay measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 7 on page 142 lists the run-time output fields for the monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way command. • Table 8 on page 143 lists the run-time output fields for the monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way command. <p>Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 7: monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way Output Fields

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
One-way ETH-DM request to	Unicast MAC address of the remote peer MEP.
Interface	Name of the Ethernet physical, logical, or trunk interface to which the local MEP is attached.
1DM Frames sent	PDU frames sent to the remote MEP in this ETH-DM session.
Packets transmitted	Total number of 1DM PDU frames sent to the remote MEP during this measurement session.
Average delay	Average two-way frame delay measured in this session.
Average delay variation	Average frame jitter measured in this session.
Best case delay	Lowest two-way frame delay measured in this session.
Worst case delay	Highest two-way frame delay measured in this session.

Table 7: monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
-------------------	--------------------------

NOTE: For one-way delay measurement, these CLI output fields display **NA** ("not applicable") at the initiator MEP because one-way frame delay measurements occur at the receiver MEP.

Table 8: monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way Output Fields

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement request to	Unicast MAC address of the remote peer MEP.
Interface	Name of the Ethernet physical, logical, or trunk interface to which the local MEP is attached.
DMR received from	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP that transmitted this DMR frame in response to a DMM frame.
Delay	Two-way delay, in microseconds, for the initiator-transmitted DMM frame.
Delay variation	Difference, in microseconds, between the current and previous delay values. This is also known as <i>jitter</i> .
Packets transmitted	Total number of DMM PDU frames sent to the remote MEP in this measurement session.
Valid packets received	Total number of DMR PDU frames received from the remote MEP in this measurement session.
Average delay	Average two-way frame delay measured in this session.
Average delay variation	Average frame jitter measured in this session.
Best case delay	Lowest two-way frame delay measured in this session.
Worst case delay	Highest two-way frame delay measured in this session.

Sample Output

monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way

```
user@host> monitor ethernet delay-measurement one-way 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
One-way ETH-DM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, Interface xe-5/0/0.0
1DM Frames sent : 10
--- Delay measurement statistics ---
Packets transmitted: 10
Average delay: NA, Average delay variation: NA
Best case delay: NA, Worst case delay: NA
```

monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way

```
user@host> monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
```

```

Two-way ETH-DM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, Interface xe-5/0/0.0
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 100 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 8 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 111 usec Delay variation: 19 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 110 usec Delay variation: 1 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 119 usec Delay variation: 9 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 122 usec Delay variation: 3 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 30 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 108 usec Delay variation: 16 usec

--- Delay measurement statistics ---
Packets transmitted: 10, Valid packets received: 10
Average delay: 103 usec, Average delay variation: 8 usec
Best case delay: 92 usec, Worst case delay: 122 usec

```

monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way (Invalid DMR Frames Received)

```

user@host> monitor ethernet delay-measurement two-way 00:05:85:73:39:4a
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 count 10
Two-way ETH-DM request to 00:05:85:73:39:4a, Interface xe-5/0/0.0
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 100 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 8 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 0 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 111 usec Delay variation: 19 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 110 usec Delay variation: 1 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 119 usec Delay variation: 9 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 122 usec Delay variation: 3 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 92 usec Delay variation: 30 usec
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a with invalid timestamp(s).
DMR received from 00:05:85:73:39:4a Delay: 108 usec Delay variation: 16 usec

--- Delay measurement statistics ---
Packets transmitted: 10, Valid packets received: 9, Invalid packets received: 1
Average delay: 105 usec, Average delay variation: 9 usec
Best case delay: 92 usec, Worst case delay: 122 usec

```

monitor ethernet loss-measurement

Syntax monitor ethernet loss-measurement
 maintenance-domain *md-name*
 maintenance-association *ma-name*
 (*remote-mac-address* | mep *remote-mep-id*)
 <count *frame-count*>
 <wait *interval-seconds*>
 <priority *802.1p value*>
 <no-session-id-tlv>
 <xml>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

Description Start an ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet frame loss measurement session between the specified local connectivity fault management (CFM) maintenance association end point (MEP) and the specified remote MEP, and display a count of transmitted and received data frames between the pair of MEPs. Frame loss measurement statistics are stored at one of the MEPs for later retrieval. For MX Series routers, supports point-to-point down MEPs for Ethernet interfaces (as per IEEE 802.1ag over VPWS).



NOTE: If you attempt to monitor loss to a nonexistent MAC address, you must type Ctrl + c to explicitly quit the **monitor ethernet loss-measurement** command and return to the CLI command prompt.

To start an Ethernet frame loss measurement session, the router first sends frames with ETH-LM information to a peer MEP and similarly receives frames with ETH-LM information from the peer MEP. Frame loss is calculated by collecting the counter values applicable for ingress and egress service frames where the counters maintain a count of transmitted and received data frames between a pair of MEPs. The loss measurement statistics are retrieved as the output of the **monitor ethernet loss-measurement** command and are also stored at the initiator. The frames counts are stored at both the initiator and the receiver MEPs for later retrieval.

Options **maintenance-domain *md-name***—Name of an existing CFM maintenance domain.

maintenance-association *ma-name*—Name of an existing CFM maintenance association.

mep *remote-mep-id*—Numeric identifier of the peer MEP with which to perform Ethernet frame loss measurement. The discovered MAC address of the peer MEP is used. The range of values is from 1 through 8192.

remote-mac-address—Unicast MAC address of the peer MEP with which to perform Ethernet frame loss measurement. Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: *nnnn.nnnn.nnnn* or *nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn* (for example, 0011.2233.4455 or 00:11:22:33:44:55). Multicast MAC addresses are not supported.

count *frame-count*—(Optional) Number of frames to send to the specified peer MEP. The range of values is from 1 through 65535 frames. The default value is 10 frames.

wait *interval-seconds*—(Optional) Number of seconds to wait between sending frames. The range of values is from 1 through 255 seconds. The default value is 1 second.

priority *802.1p value*—(Optional) Priority of the delay measurement request frame. The range of values is from 0 through 7. The default value is 1 second.

no-session-id-tlv—(Optional) Disable the **session id TLV** argument set in the request frame.

xml—(Optional) Allow the output of the command to be displayed in XML format.

Additional Information To display the iterator output for an LM session, run the following command:

- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics sla-iterator <profile> maintenance-association <MA> maintenance-domain <MD> local-mep <MEP> remote-mep <RMEP>**

To display the frame counts collected at an MEP as the result of this command, see the following command descriptions in the [CLI Explorer](#):

- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics**

To display the statistics collected at an MEP as the result of this command, see the following command descriptions in the [CLI Explorer](#):

- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics**
- **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics**

To clear both the frame counts and the statistics collected for MEPs, use the **clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics maintenance-domain *md-name* maintenance-association *ma-name*** command, as described in the [CLI Explorer](#).

For a complete description of Ethernet frame loss measurement, see the *ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM* topics in the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Required Privilege Level trace and maintenance

Related Documentation

- [Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement Overview on page 10](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices](#)
- [CLI Explorer](#)

List of Sample Output [monitor ethernet loss-measurement on page 148](#)

Output Fields [Table 9 on page 147](#) lists the output fields for the **monitor ethernet loss-measurement** command and their descriptions. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 9: monitor ethernet loss-measurement output fields

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Ethernet loss delay measurement request to	Unicast MAC address of the remote peer MEP.
Interface	Name of the Ethernet physical, logical, or trunk interface to which the local MEP is attached.
LMR received from	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP that transmitted this LMR frame in response to a loss measurement message (LMM) frame.
Near-end frame loss	Count of frame loss associated with ingress data frames.
Far-end frame loss	Count of frame loss associated with egress data frames.
Near-end loss ratio	Ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the number of service frames not delivered divided by the total number of service frames during time interval T at the ingress interface.
Far-end loss ratio	Ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the number of service frames not delivered divided by the total number of service frames during time interval T at the egress interface.
LMM packets transmitted	Total number of LMM PDU frames sent to the remote MEP in this measurement session.
LMR packets received	Total number of LMR PDU frames received from the remote MEP in this measurement session.
Average near-end frame loss	Average frame loss measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Average near-end loss ratio	Average frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Average far-end frame loss	Average frame loss measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Average far-end loss ratio	Average frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Near-end best case frame loss	Lowest frame loss measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Near-end best case loss ratio	Lowest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Near-end worst case frame loss	Highest frame loss measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Near-end worst case loss ratio	Highest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.

Table 9: monitor ethernet loss-measurement output fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Far-end best case frame loss	Lowest frame loss measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Far-end best case loss ratio	Lowest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Far-end worst case frame loss	Highest frame loss measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Far-end worst case loss ratio	Highest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with egress data frames.

Note that in the preceding table, the term *number of service frames not delivered* is the difference between the number of service frames arriving at the ingress Ethernet flow point and the number of service frames delivered at the egress Ethernet flow point in a point-to-point Ethernet connection.

Sample Output

monitor ethernet loss-measurement

```
user@host> monitor ethernet loss-measurement mep 2 64:87:88:6a:da:94 maintenance-domain
md maintenance-association ma count 10
ETH-LM request to 64:87:88:6a:da:94, Interface ge-2/3/2.0
```

```
LMR received from 64:87:88:6a:da:94
Near-end frame loss(CIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(CIR):0
Near-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000%
Near-end frame loss(EIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(EIR):260
Near-end frame loss ratio(EIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(EIR):88.43537%
```

```
LMR received from 64:87:88:6a:da:94
Near-end frame loss(CIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(CIR):1
Near-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.51546%
Near-end frame loss(EIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(EIR):257
Near-end frame loss ratio(EIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(EIR):88.31615%
```

```
LMR received from 64:87:88:6a:da:94
Near-end frame loss(CIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(CIR):0
Near-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000%
Near-end frame loss(EIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(EIR):261
Near-end frame loss ratio(EIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(EIR):88.77551%
```

```
LMR received from 64:87:88:6a:da:94
Near-end frame loss(CIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(CIR):0
Near-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000%
Near-end frame loss(EIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(EIR):260
Near-end frame loss ratio(EIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(EIR):88.43537%
```

```
LMR received from 64:87:88:6a:da:94
Near-end frame loss(CIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(CIR):1
Near-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.51020%
Near-end frame loss(EIR)      :0          Far-end frame loss(EIR):259
```

Near-end frame loss ratio(EIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(EIR):88.09524%

LMR received from 64:87:88:6a:da:94

Near-end frame loss(CIR) :0 Far-end frame loss(CIR):0
 Near-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000%
 Near-end frame loss(EIR) :0 Far-end frame loss(EIR):519
 Near-end frame loss ratio(EIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(EIR):88.71795%

LMR received from 64:87:88:6a:da:94

Near-end frame loss(CIR) :0 Far-end frame loss(CIR):1
 Near-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(CIR):0.51020%
 Near-end frame loss(EIR) :0 Far-end frame loss(EIR):259
 Near-end frame loss ratio(EIR):0.00000% Far-end frame loss ratio(EIR):88.09524%

--- Loss measurement statistics ---

LM packets transmitted: 10, Valid LMR packets received: 8

Average near-end loss(CIR) : 0.00000
 Average near-end loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
 Average far-end loss(CIR) : 0.42857
 Average far-end loss ratio(CIR) : 0.21941%
 Near-end best case loss(CIR) : 0
 Near-end best case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
 Near-end worst case loss(CIR) : 0
 Near-end worst case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
 Far-end best case loss(CIR) : 0
 Far-end best case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
 Far-end worst case loss(CIR) : 1
 Far-end worst case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.51546%
 Average near-end loss(EIR) : 0.00000
 Average near-end loss ratio(EIR) : 0.00000%
 Average far-end loss(EIR) : 296.42857
 Average far-end loss ratio(EIR) : 88.41011%
 Near-end best case loss(EIR) : 0
 Near-end best case loss ratio(EIR) : 0.00000%
 Near-end worst case loss(EIR) : 0
 Near-end worst case loss ratio(EIR) : 0.00000%
 Far-end best case loss(EIR) : 257
 Far-end best case loss ratio(EIR) : 88.09524%
 Far-end worst case loss(EIR) : 519
 Far-end worst case loss ratio(EIR) : 88.77551%

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics

Syntax	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics <count <i>entry-count</i>> <local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> <remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Description	On MX Series routers with Ethernet interfaces on Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs), display ETH-DM delay statistics. On EX Series switches, display delay measurement results.
Options	count <i>entry-count</i> —(Optional) Number of entries to display from the statistics table. The range of values is 1 through 100. The default value is 100 entries. local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i> —(Optional) Numeric identifier of the local MEP. On MX Series routers, the range of values is 1 through 8192. On EX Series switches, the range of values is 1 through 8191. maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> —Name of an existing CFM maintenance association. maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> —Name of an existing connectivity fault management (CFM) maintenance domain. remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i> —(Optional) Numeric identifier of the remote MEP. On MX Series routers, the range of values is 1 through 8192. On EX Series switches, the range of values is 1 through 8191.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics• clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 152 show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics remote-mep on page 152
Output Fields	Table 10 on page 151 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics command and the show oam ethernet

connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 10: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics and mep-statistics Output Fields

Output Field Name	Field Description
MEP identifier	Maintenance association end point (MEP) numeric identifier.
MAC address	Unicast MAC address configured for the MEP.
Remote MEP count	Number of remote MEPs (unless you specify the remote-mep option).
Remote MEP identifier	Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.
Remote MAC address	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP.
Index	Index number that corresponds to the ETH-DM entry in the CFM database.
One-way delay (usec)	<p>For a one-way ETH-DM session, the frame delay time, in microseconds, measured at the receiver MEP.</p> <p>For a detailed description of one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, see the <i>ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM</i> topics in the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>.</p>
Two-way delay (usec)	<p>For a two-way ETH-DM session, the frame delay time, in microseconds, measured at the initiator MEP.</p> <p>For a detailed description of two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, see the <i>ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM</i> topics in the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>.</p>
Average one-way delay	Average one-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average one-way delay variation	Average one-way “frame jitter” for the statistics displayed.
Best-case one-way delay	Lowest one-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Worst-case one-way delay	Highest one-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average two-way delay	Average two-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average two-way delay variation	Average two-way “frame jitter” for the statistics displayed.
Best-case two-way delay	Lowest two-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Worst-case two-way delay	Highest two-way frame delay calculated in this session.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-
management
delay-statistics

```
user@switch> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
Remote MEP count: 2
Remote MEP identifier: 101
Remote MAC address: 00:05:85:73:39:4a
Delay measurement statistics:
Index  One-way delay  Two-way delay
      (usec)      (usec)
    1      259      519
    2      273      550
    3      287      571
    4      299      610
    5      313      650
Average one-way delay      : 286 usec
Average one-way delay variation: 62 usec
Best case one-way delay    : 259 usec
Worst case one-way delay   : 313 usec
Average two-way delay      : 580 usec
Average two-way delay variation: 26 usec
Best case two-way delay    : 519 usec
Worst case two-way delay   : 650 usec

Remote MEP identifier: 102
Remote MAC address: 00:04:55:63:39:5a
Delay measurement statistics:
Index  One-way delay  Two-way delay
      (usec)      (usec)
    1      29      58
    2      23      59
    3      27      56
    4      29      62
    5      33      68
Average one-way delay      : 28 usec
Average one-way delay variation: 3 usec
Best case one-way delay    : 23 usec
Worst case one-way delay   : 33 usec
Average two-way delay      : 60 usec
Average two-way delay variation: 3 usec
Best case two-way delay    : 56 usec
Worst case two-way delay   : 68 usec
```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-
management delay-statistics remote-mep

```
user@switch> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 remote-mep 101
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39

Remote MEP identifier: 101
Remote MAC address: 00:05:85:73:39:4a
Delay measurement statistics:
Index  One-way delay  Two-way delay
      (usec)      (usec)
    1      259      519
```

2	273	550
3	287	571
4	299	610
5	313	650

Average one-way delay : 286 usec
Average one-way delay variation: 62 usec
Best case one-way delay : 259 usec
Worst case one-way delay : 313 usec
Average two-way delay : 580 usec
Average two-way delay variation: 26 usec
Best case two-way delay : 519 usec
Worst case two-way delay : 650 usec

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state

Syntax	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interface <i>interface-name</i> instance <i>instance-name</i> <brief detail extensive>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	On M7i and M10i with the Enhanced CFEB (CFEB-E), M320, MX Series, T320, and T640 routers, display IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) connectivity fault management forwarding state information for Ethernet interfaces.
Options	<p>interface <i>interface-name</i>—Display forwarding state information for the specified Ethernet interface only.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—Display forwarding state information for the specified forwarding instance only.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	<p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state instance on page 155</p> <p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interface on page 155</p> <p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interface detail on page 156</p> <p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interfaceinterface-name on page 157</p>
Output Fields	Table 11 on page 154 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 11: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface name	Interface identifier.	All levels
Link (Status)	Local link status.	All levels
Filter action	Filter action for messages at the level.	All levels
Next hop type	Next-hop type.	All levels
Next index	Next-hop index number.	brief
Level	Maintenance domain (MD) level.	detail

Table 11: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Direction	MEP direction configured.	none
Instance name	Forwarding instance name.	All levels
CEs	Number of customer edge (CE) interfaces.	All levels
VEs	Number of VPN endpoint (VE) interfaces.	All levels

Sample Output

show oam ethernet
connectivity-fault-
management forwarding-
state instance

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state instance
Instance name: __+bd1__
CEs: 3
VEs: 0
Maintenance domain forwarding state:

Level   Direction   Filter action   Nexthop
                     type
0               Drop           none
1               Drop           none
2               Drop           none
3               Drop           none
4               Drop           none
5               Drop           none
6               Drop           none
7               Drop           none
```

show oam ethernet
connectivity-fault-
management forwarding-
state interface

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interface
Interface name: ge-3/0/0.0
Instance name: __+bd1__
Maintenance domain forwarding state:

Level   Direction   Filter action   Nexthop
                     type
0               Drop           none
1               Drop           none
2               Drop           none
3               Drop           none
4               Drop           none
5               Drop           none
6               Drop           none
7       down   Receive        none
```

Interface name: xe-0/0/0.0

Instance name: __+bd1__

Maintenance domain forwarding state:

Level	Direction	Filter action	Nexthop type	Nexthop index
0		Drop	none	
1		Drop	none	
2		Drop	none	
3		Drop	none	
4		Drop	none	
5		Drop	none	
6		Drop	none	
7	down	Receive	none	

**show oam ethernet
connectivity-fault-
management forwarding-
state interface detail**

user@host> **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interface detail**

Interface name: ge-3/0/0.0

Instance name: __+bd1__

Level: 0

Filter action: Drop

Nexthop type: none

Level: 1

Filter action: Drop

Nexthop type: none

Level: 2

Filter action: Drop

Nexthop type: none

Level: 3

Filter action: Drop

Nexthop type: none

Level: 4

Filter action: Drop

Nexthop type: none

Level: 5

Filter action: Drop

Nexthop type: none

Level: 6

Filter action: Drop

Nexthop type: none

Level: 7

Direction: down

Filter action: Receive

Nexthop type: none

Interface name: xe-0/0/0.0

Instance name: __+bd1__

```

Level: 0
Filter action: Drop
Nexthop type: none

```

```

Level: 1
Filter action: Drop
Nexthop type: none

```

```

...

```

```

show oam ethernet
connectivity-fault-
management forwarding-
state interface
interface-name

```

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state interface
interface-name ge-3/0/0/0.0
Interface name: ge-3/0/0.0
Instance name: __+bd1__
Maintenance domain forwarding state:

```

Level	Direction	Filter action	Nexthop type	Nexthop index
0		Drop	none	
1		Drop	none	
2		Drop	none	
3		Drop	none	
4		Drop	none	
5		Drop	none	
6		Drop	none	
7	down	Receive	none	

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces

Syntax	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces <ethernet-interface-name> <level md-level> <brief detail extensive>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Support for ITU-T Y.1731 frame delay measurement added in Junos OS Release 9.5. Support for ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet synthetic frame loss measurement (ETH-SLM) added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for ACX Series and MX Series routers.
Description	<p>On M7i and M10i routers with Enhanced CFEB (CFEB-E), and on M320, MX Series, ACX Series, T320, and T640 routers, display IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) connectivity fault management (CFM) database information for Ethernet interfaces.</p> <p>In addition, for Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers, also display any ITU-T Y.1731 frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) frame counts when detail or extensive mode is specified.</p> <p>For Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers, display any ITU-T Y.1731 synthetic frame loss measurement (ETH-SLM) statistics and frame counts.</p>
Options	<p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Specified level of output.</p> <p>ethernet-interface-name—(Optional) CFM information only for CFM entities attached to the specified Ethernet interface.</p> <p>level md-level—(Optional) CFM information for CFM identities enclosed within a maintenance domain of the specified level.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 150• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182
List of Sample Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 163• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail on page 163• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail (One-Way ETH-DM) on page 164• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail (Connection Protection TLV Configured) on page 165• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces extensive on page 166• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces level on page 167

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces \(trunk ports\) on page 167](#)

Output Fields Table 12 on page 159 lists the output fields for the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 12: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Interface identifier.	All levels
Interface status	Local interface status.	All levels
Link status	Local link status. Up , down , or oam-down .	All levels
Maintenance domain name	Maintenance domain name.	detail extensive
Format (Maintenance domain)	Maintenance domain name format configured.	detail extensive
Level	Maintenance domain level configured.	All levels
Maintenance association name	Maintenance association name.	detail extensive
Format (Maintenance association)	Maintenance association name format configured.	detail extensive
Continuity-check status	Continuity-check status.	detail extensive
Interval	Continuity-check message interval.	detail extensive
Loss-threshold	Lost continuity-check message threshold.	detail extensive
Interface status TLV	Status of the interface status TLV, if configured on the MEP interface: none , up , down , testing , unknown , dormant , notPresent , lowerLayerDown	detail extensive
Port status TLV	Status of the port status TLV, if configured on the MEP interface: none , no , yes	detail extensive
Connection Protection TLV	Status of the connection protection TLV if configured on the MEP interface: no , yes If yes , then the transmitted connection protection TLV is decoded and the following three fields are displayed: Prefer me , Protection in use , FRR Flag	detail extensive

Table 12: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Prefer me	If set to yes , the path through which CCM was transmitted is preferred (unless the path fails). It is used for signaling a manual-switch command to the remote side. Its value can be yes or no .	detail extensive
Protection in use	Used for protection decision coordination. Its value is set to yes if the endpoint transmitting the CCM is currently transmitting the user traffic to protection path. Its value can be yes or no .	detail extensive
FRR Flag	LSR/LER forwarding the CCM Frame into a bypass tunnel is set. Its value can be yes or no .	detail extensive
MEP identifier	Maintenance association end point (MEP) identifier.	All levels
Neighbors	Number of MEP neighbors.	All levels
Direction	MEP direction configured.	detail extensive
MAC address	MAC address configured for the MEP.	detail extensive
MEP status	Indicates the status of the connectivity fault management (CFM) protocol running on the MEP: Running , inactive , disabled , or unsupported .	detail extensive
Remote MEP not receiving CCM	Whether the remote MEP is not receiving connectivity check messages (CCMs).	detail extensive
Erroneous CCM received	Whether erroneous CCMs have been received.	detail extensive
Cross-connect CCM received	Whether cross-connect CCMs have been received.	detail extensive
RDI sent by some MEP	Whether the remote defect indication (RDI) bit is set in messages that have been received. The absence of the RDI bit in a CCM indicates that the transmitting MEP is receiving CCMs from all configured MEPs.	detail extensive
CCMs sent	Number of CCMs transmitted.	detail extensive
CCMs received out of sequence	Number of CCMs received out of sequence.	detail extensive
LBMs sent	Number of loopback request messages (LBMs) sent.	detail extensive
Valid in-order LBRs received	Number of loopback response messages (LBRs) received that were valid messages and in sequence.	detail extensive

Table 12: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Valid out-of-order LBRs received	Number of LBRs received that were valid messages and not in sequence.	detail extensive
LBRs received with corrupted data	Number of LBRs received that were corrupted.	detail extensive
LBRs sent	Number of LBRs transmitted.	detail extensive
LTMs sent	Linktrace messages (LTMs) transmitted.	detail extensive
LTMs received	Linktrace messages received.	detail extensive
LTRs sent	Linktrace responses (LTRs) transmitted.	detail extensive
LTRs received	Linktrace responses received.	detail extensive
Sequence number of next LTM request	Sequence number of next LTM request to be transmitted.	detail extensive
1DMs sent	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of one-way delay measurement (1DM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session. For all other cases, this field displays 0.	detail extensive
Valid 1DMs received	If the interface is attached to a receiver MEP for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of valid 1DM frames received. For all other cases, this field displays 0.	detail extensive
Invalid 1DMs received	If the interface is attached to a receiver MEP for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of invalid 1DM frames received. For all other cases, this field displays 0.	detail extensive
Out of sync 1DMs received	If the interface is attached to a receiver MEP for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of out-of-sync one-way delay measurement request packets received.	detail extensive
DMMs sent	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of Delay Measurement Message (DMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session. For all other cases, this field displays 0.	detail extensive
Valid DMMs received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of valid two-way delay measurement request packets received.	detail extensive
Invalid DMMs received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of invalid two-way delay measurement request packets received.	detail extensive

Table 12: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
DMRs sent	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of delay measurement reply (DMR) frames sent. For all other cases, this field displays 0.	detail extensive
Valid DMRs received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of valid DMRs received. For all other cases, this field displays 0.	detail extensive
Invalid DMRs received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of invalid DMRs received. For all other cases, this field displays 0.	detail extensive
LMM sent	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of loss measurement message (LMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session.	detail extensive
Valid LMM received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of valid loss measurement request packets received.	detail extensive
Invalid LMM received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of invalid loss measurement request packets received.	detail extensive
LMR sent	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of loss measurement reply (LMR) frames sent.	detail extensive
Valid LMR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of valid LMR frames received.	detail extensive
Invalid LMR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of invalid LMR frames received.	detail extensive
SLM sent	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of synthetic loss measurement (SLM) request packets transmitted from the source MEP to the remote or destination MEP in this session.	detail extensive
Valid SLM received	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of valid SLM PDUs transmitted from the source MEP to the remote or destination MEP.	detail extensive
Invalid SLM received	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of invalid SLM PDUs transmitted from the source MEP to the remote or destination MEP.	detail extensive
SLR sent	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number detail extensive of synthetic loss reply (SLR) frames sent.	detail extensive

Table 12: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Valid SLR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of valid SLR PDUs that the source MEP received from the remote or destination MEP.	detail extensive
Invalid SLR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of invalid SLR PDUs that the source MEP received from the remote or destination MEP.	detail extensive
Remote MEP count	Number of remote MEPs.	extensive
Identifier (remote MEP)	MEP identifier of the remote MEP.	extensive
MAC address (remote MEP)	MAC address of the remote MEP.	extensive
State (remote MEP)	State of the remote MEP.	extensive
Interface (remote MEP)	Interface of the remote MEP.	extensive

Sample Output

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces
Interface      Link      Status      Level      MEP      Neighbors
               Identifier
ge-1/1/0.0     Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.1     Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.10    Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.100   Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.101   Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.102   Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.103   Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.104   Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.105   Up        Active      0          2        1
ge-1/1/0.106   Up        Active      0          2        1
...

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail
Interface name: ge-5/2/9.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Maintenance domain name: md0, Format: string, Level: 5
Maintenance association name: ma1, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 1, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:90:69:0b:4b:94

```

```

MEP status: running
Defects:
  Remote MEP not receiving CCM                : no
  Erroneous CCM received                      : yes
  Cross-connect CCM received                  : no
  RDI sent by some MEP                       : yes
Statistics:
  CCMs sent                                  : 76
  CCMs received out of sequence              : 0
  LBMs sent                                  : 0
  Valid in-order LBRs received               : 0
  Valid out-of-order LBRs received           : 0
  LBRs received with corrupted data          : 0
  LBRs sent                                  : 0
  LTMs sent                                  : 0
  LTMs received                              : 0
  LTRs sent                                  : 0
  LTRs received                              : 0
  Sequence number of next LTM request        : 0
  1DMs sent                                  : 0
  Valid 1DMs received                       : 0
  Invalid 1DMs received                     : 0
  DMMs sent                                  : 0
  DMRs sent                                  : 0
  Valid DMRs received                      : 0
  Invalid DMRs received                    : 0
  LMM sent                                  : 10
  Valid LMM received                       : 20
  Invalid LMM received                     : 0
  LMR sent                                  : 20
  Valid LMR received                      : 10
  Invalid LMR received                    : 0
  SLM sent                                  : 10
  Valid SLM received                      : 20
  Invalid SLM received                    : 0
  SLR sent                                  : 20
  Valid SLR received                      : 10
  Invalid SLR received                    : 0
Remote MEP count: 2
  Identifier  MAC address  State  Interface
  2001       00:90:69:0b:7f:71  ok    ge-5/2/9.0
  4001       00:90:69:0b:09:c5  ok    ge-5/2/9.0

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail (One-Way ETH-DM)

```

user@host show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail
Interface name: ge-0/2/5.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Maintenance domain name: md6, Format: string, Level: 6
Maintenance association name: ma6, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 101, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:48:57
MEP status: running
Defects:
  Remote MEP not receiving CCM                : no
  Erroneous CCM received                      : no
  Cross-connect CCM received                  : no
  RDI sent by some MEP                       : no
Statistics:
  CCMs sent                                  : 1590
  CCMs received out of sequence              : 0

```

```

LBMs sent : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent : 0
LTMs sent : 0
LTMs received : 0
LTRs sent : 0
LTRs received : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
1DMs sent : 10
Valid 1DMs received : 0
Invalid 1DMs received : 0
DMMs sent : 0
DMRs sent : 0
Valid DMRs received : 0
Invalid DMRs received : 0
Remote MEP count: 1
Identifier    MAC address      State    Interface
201          00:90:69:0a:43:94    ok      ge-0/2/5.0

```

**show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-
management interfaces detail
(Connection Protection TLV Configured)**

```
user@hostshow oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces detail
```

```

Interface name: xe-6/2/0.0 , Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Maintenance domain name: md6, Format: string, Level: 6
Maintenance association name: ma6, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 1s, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
Interface status TLV: none, Port status TLV: none
Connection Protection TLV: yes
  Prefer me: no, Protection in use: no, FRR Flag: no
MEP identifier: 1, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:19:e2:b1:14:30
MEP status: running
Defects:
  Remote MEP not receiving CCM : no
  Erroneous CCM received : no
  Cross-connect CCM received : no
  RDI sent by some MEP : no
  Some remote MEP's MAC in error state : no
Statistics:
  CCMs sent : 225
  CCMs received out of sequence : 0
  LBMs sent : 0
  Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
  Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
  LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
  LBRs sent : 0
  LTMs sent : 0
  LTMs received : 0
  LTRs sent : 0
  LTRs received : 0
  Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
  1DMs sent : 0
  Valid 1DMs received : 0
  Invalid 1DMs received : 0
  Out of sync 1DMs received : 0
  DMMs sent : 0
  Valid DMMs received : 0

```

```

Invalid DMMs received           : 0
DMRs sent                      : 0
Valid DMRs received            : 0
Invalid DMRs received          : 0
LMMs sent                     : 0
Valid LMMs received            : 0
Invalid LMMs received          : 0
LMRs sent                     : 0
Valid LMRs received            : 0
Invalid LMRs received          : 0
Remote MEP count: 1
  Identifier  MAC address      State  Interface
    2        00:90:69:7f:e4:30

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces extensive

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces extensive
Interface name: ge-5/2/9.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Maintenance domain name: md0, Format: string, Level: 5
Maintenance association name: ma1, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
Interface status TLV: none, Port status TLV: none
Connection Protection TLV: no
MEP identifier: 1, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:90:69:0b:4b:94
MEP status: running
Defects:
  Remote MEP not receiving CCM           : no
  Erroneous CCM received                 : yes
  Cross-connect CCM received             : no
  RDI sent by some MEP                   : yes
Statistics:
  CCMs sent                             : 76
  CCMs received out of sequence          : 0
  LBMs sent                             : 0
  Valid in-order LBRs received           : 0
  Valid out-of-order LBRs received       : 0
  LBRs received with corrupted data      : 0
  LBRs sent                             : 0
  LTMs sent                             : 0
  LTMs received                         : 0
  LTRs sent                             : 0
  LTRs received                         : 0
  Sequence number of next LTM request    : 0
  1DMs sent                             : 0
  Valid 1DMs received                   : 0
  Invalid 1DMs received                  : 0
  DMMs sent                             : 0
  DMRs sent                             : 0
  Valid DMRs received                   : 0
  Invalid DMRs received                  : 0
  SLM sent                             : 10
  Valid SLM received                    : 20
  Invalid SLM received                  : 0
  SLR sent                             : 20
  Valid SLR received                    : 10
  Invalid SLR received                  : 0
Remote MEP count: 2
  Identifier  MAC address      State  Interface

```



```

2001    00:90:69:0b:7f:71    ok    ge-5/2/9.0
4001    00:90:69:0b:09:c5    ok    ge-5/2/9.0

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces level

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces level 7
Interface      Link      Status      Level      MEP      Neighbors
                Identifier
ge-3/0/0.0     Up        Active      7          201      0
xe-0/0/0.0     Up        Active      7          203      1

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces (trunk ports)

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces
```

```

Interface      Link      Status      Level      MEP      Neighbors
                Identifier
ge-4/0/1.0, vlan 100    Up        Active      5          100      0
ge-10/3/10.4091, vlan 4091 Down      Inactive    4          400      0
ge-4/0/0.0       Up        Active      6          200      0

```

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces ge-4/0/0.0
```

```

Interface      Link      Status      Level      MEP      Neighbors
                Identifier
ge-4/0/0.0     Up        Active      6          200      0

```

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces ge-4/0/1.0 vlan 100
```

```

Interface      Link      Status      Level      MEP      Neighbors
                Identifier
ge-4/0/1.0, vlan 100    Up        Active      5          100      0

```

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces ge-10/3/10.4091
vlan 4091
```

```

Interface      Link      Status      Level      MEP      Neighbors
                Identifier
ge-10/3/10.4091, vlan 4091 Down      Inactive    4          400      0

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database

Syntax	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database mac-address maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Description	On M320, MX Series, T320, and T640 routers, display IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) connectivity fault management maintenance linktrace database information.
Options	<p>mac-address—Display connectivity fault management path database information for the specified MAC address of the remote host.</p> <p>maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i>—Display connectivity fault management path database information for the specified maintenance association.</p> <p>maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i>—Display connectivity fault management path database information for the specified maintenance domain.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	<p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database on page 169</p> <p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database (Two traceroute Commands) on page 169</p>
Output Fields	Table 13 on page 168 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 13: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Linktrace to	MAC address of the 802.1ag node to which the linktrace message is targeted.
Interface	Interface used by the local MEP to send the linktrace message (LTM).
Maintenance Domain	Maintenance domain identifier specified in the traceroute command.
Maintenance Association	Maintenance association identifier specified in the traceroute command.
Level	Maintenance domain level configured for the maintenance domain.
Local Mep	MEP identifier of the local MEP originating the linktrace.
Hop	Sequential hop count of the linktrace path.

Table 13: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
TTL	Number of hops remaining in the linktrace message (LTM). The time to live (TTL) is decremented at each hop.
Source MAC address	MAC address of the 802.1ag node responding to the LTM or the source MAC address of the LTR.
Next hop MAC address	MAC address of the egress interface of the node to which the LTM is forwarded or the next-hop MAC address derived from the next egress identifier in the Egress-ID TLV of the LTR PDU.
Transaction Identifier	4-byte identifier maintained by the MEP. Each LTM uses a transaction identifier. The transaction identifier is maintained globally across all maintenance domains. Use the transaction identifier to match an incoming linktrace responses (LTR), with a previously sent LTM.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database
maintenance-domain MD1 maintenance-association MA1 00:01:02:03:04:05
Linktrace to 00:01:02:03:04:05, Interface : ge-5/0/0.0
Maintenance Domain: MD1, Level: 7
Maintenance Association: MA1, Local Mep: 1
```

Hop	TTL	Source MAC address	Next hop MAC address
Transaction Identifier:100001			
1	63	00:00:aa:aa:aa:aa	00:00:ab:ab:ab:ab
2	62	00:00:bb:bb:bb:bb	00:00:bc:bc:bc:bc
3	61	00:00:cc:cc:cc:cc	00:00:cd:cd:cd:cd
4	60	00:01:02:03:04:05	00:00:00:00:00:00

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database (Two traceroute Commands)

```
user@host> traceroute ethernet maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
00:01:02:03:04:05
Linktrace to 00:01:02:03:04:05, Interface : ge-5/0/0.0
Maintenance Domain: MD1, Level: 7
Maintenance Association: MA1, Local Mep: 1
```

Hop	TTL	Source MAC address	Next hop MAC address
Transaction Identifier:100002			
1	63	00:00:aa:aa:aa:aa	00:00:ab:ab:ab:ab
2	62	00:00:bb:bb:bb:bb	00:00:bc:bc:bc:bc
3	61	00:00:cc:cc:cc:cc	00:00:cd:cd:cd:cd
4	60	00:01:02:03:04:05	00:00:00:00:00:00
Transaction Identifier:100003			
1	63	00:00:aa:aa:aa:aa	00:00:ab:ab:ab:ab

2	62	00:00:bb:bb:bb:bb	00:00:bc:bc:bc:bc
3	61	00:00:cc:cc:cc:cc	00:00:cd:cd:cd:cd
4	60	00:01:02:03:04:05	00:00:00:00:00:00

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database

Syntax	<pre>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> <local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>> <remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for ITU-T Y.1731 frame delay measurement added in Junos OS Release 9.5.</p> <p>Support for ITU-T Y.1731 synthetic frame loss measurement added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>On M7i and M10i routers with Enhanced CFEB (CFEB-E), and on M320, M120, MX Series, ACX Series, T320, and T640 routers, display IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) connectivity fault management (CFM) database information for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs) in a CFM session.</p> <p>In addition, on M120, M320, and MX series routers, also display port status TLV, interface status TLV, and action profile information.</p> <p>In addition, for Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers, also display any ITU-T Y.1731 frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) frame counts.</p> <p>For Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers, display any ITU-T Y.1731 synthetic frame loss measurement (ETH-SLM) statistics and frame counts.</p>
Options	<p>maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i>—Name of the maintenance association.</p> <p>maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i>—Name of the maintenance domain.</p> <p><i>local-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of local MEP.</p> <p><i>remote-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics • show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 150 • show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158 • show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182
List of Sample Output	<p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 176</p> <p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database (One-Way ETH-DM) on page 177</p> <p>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database local-mep remote-mep on page 178</p>

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database remote-mep \(Action Profile Event\) on page 178](#)

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database \(Connection Protection TLV Configured\) on page 178](#)

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 179](#)

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database \(enhanced continuity measurement\) on page 180](#)

Output Fields Table 14 on page 172 lists the output fields for the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 14: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Maintenance domain name	Maintenance domain name.
Format (Maintenance domain)	Maintenance domain name format configured.
Level	Maintenance domain level configured.
Maintenance association name	Maintenance association name.
Format (Maintenance association)	Maintenance association name format configured.
Continuity-check status	Continuity-check status.
Interval	Continuity-check message interval.
Loss-threshold	Lost continuity-check message threshold.
Connection Protection TLV	Status of the connection protection TLV, if configured on the MEP interface: no , yes If yes , then the transmitted connection protection TLV is decoded and the following three fields are displayed: Prefer me , Protection in use , FRR Flag
Prefer me	If set to yes , the path through which CCM was transmitted is preferred (unless the path fails). It is used for signaling a manual-switch command to remote side. Its value can be yes or no .
Protection in use	Used for protection decision coordination. Its value is set to yes if the endpoint transmitting the CCM is currently transmitting the user traffic to protection path. Its value can be yes or no .
FRR Flag	LSR/LER forwarding the CCM Frame into a bypass tunnel is set. Its value can be yes or no .

Table 14: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
MEP identifier	Maintenance association end point (MEP) identifier.
Direction	MEP direction configured.
MAC address	MAC address configured for the MEP.
Auto-discovery	Whether automatic discovery is enabled or disabled.
Priority	Priority used for CCMs and linktrace messages transmitted by the MEP.
Interface name	Interface identifier.
Interface status	Local interface status.
Link status	Local link status.
Remote MEP not receiving CCM	Whether the remote MEP is not receiving CCMs.
Erroneous CCM received	Whether erroneous CCMs have been received.
Cross-connect CCM received	Whether cross-connect CCMs have been received.
RDI sent by some MEP	Whether the remote defect indication (RDI) bit is set in messages that have been received. The absence of the RDI bit in a CCM indicates that the transmitting MEP is receiving CCMs from all configured MEPs.
CCMs sent	Number of CCMs transmitted.
CCMs received out of sequence	Number of CCMs received out of sequence.
LBMs sent	Number of loopback messages (LBMs) sent.
Valid in-order LBRs received	Number of loopback response messages (LBRs) received that were valid messages and in sequence.
1DMs sent	<p>If the MEP is an initiator for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of one-way delay measurement (1DM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session.</p> <p>For all other cases, this field displays 0.</p>
Valid 1DMs received	<p>If the MEP is a receiver for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of valid 1DM frames received.</p> <p>For all other cases, this field displays 0.</p>

Table 14: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Invalid 1DMs received	If the MEP is a receiver for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of invalid 1DM frames received. For all other cases, this field displays 0.
Out of sync 1DMs received	If the MEP is a receiver for a one-way ETH-DM session: Number of out-of-sync one-way delay measurement request packets received.
DMMs sent	If the MEP is an initiator for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of Delay Measurement Message (DMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session. For all other cases, this field displays 0.
Valid DMMs received	If the MEP is an initiator for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of valid two-way delay measurement packets received.
Invalid DMMs received	If the MEP is an initiator for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of invalid two-way delay measurement packets received.
DMRs sent	If the MEP is a responder for a ETH-DM session: Number of Delay Measurement Reply (DMR) frames sent. For all other cases, this field displays 0.
Valid DMRs received	If the MEP is an initiator for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of valid DMRs received. For all other cases, this field displays 0.
Invalid DMRs received	If the MEP is an initiator for a two-way ETH-DM session: Number of invalid DMRs received. For all other cases, this field displays 0.
Valid out-of-order LBRs received	Number of LBRs received that were valid messages and not in sequence.
LBRs received with corrupted data	Number of LBRs received that were corrupted.
LBRs sent	Number of LBRs transmitted.
LTMs sent	Linktrace messages (LTMs) transmitted.
LTMs received	Linktrace messages received.
LTRs sent	Linktrace responses (LTRs) transmitted.
LTRs received	Linktrace responses received.
Sequence number of next LTM request	Sequence number of the next linktrace message request to be transmitted.

Table 14: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
LMM sent	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of loss measurement message (LMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session.
Valid LMM received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of valid loss measurement request packets received.
Invalid LMM received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH LM session: Number of invalid loss measurement request packets received.
LMR sent	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of loss measurement reply (LMR) frames sent.
Valid LMR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH LM session: Number of valid LMR frames received.
Invalid LMR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-LM session: Number of invalid LMR frames received.
SLM sent	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of synthetic loss measurement (SLM) request packets transmitted from the source MEP to the remote or destination MEP in this session.
Valid SLM received	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of valid SLM PDUs transmitted from the source MEP to the remote or destination MEP.
Invalid SLM received	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of invalid SLM PDUs transmitted from the source MEP to the remote or destination MEP.
SLR sent	If the interface is attached to a responder MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number detail extensive of synthetic loss reply (SLR) frames sent.
Valid SLR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of valid SLR PDUs that the source MEP received from the remote or destination MEP.
Invalid SLR received	If the interface is attached to an initiator MEP for a ETH-SLM session: Number of invalid SLR PDUs that the source MEP received from the remote or destination MEP.
Remote MEP identifier	MEP identifier of the remote MEP.
State (remote MEP)	State of the remote MEP: idle , start , ok , or failed .
MAC address	MAC address of the remote MEP.
Type	Whether the remote MEP MAC address was learned using automatic discovery or configured.
Interface	Interface of the remote MEP. A seven-digit number is appended if CFM is configured to run on a routing instance of type VPLS.

Table 14: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Last flapped	Date, time, and how long ago the remote MEP interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hours:minutes:seconds timezone (hours:minutes:seconds ago) . For example, Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago).
Remote defect indication	Whether the remote defect indication (RDI) bit is set in messages that have been received or transmitted.
Port status TLV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Maintenance domain section, displays the last transmitted port status TLV value. In the Remote MEP section, displays the last value of port status TLV received from the remote MEP. <p>In the Action profile section, displays, the last occurred event port-status-tlv blocked event. This event occurred due to the reception of blocked value in the port status TLV from remote MEP.</p>
Interface status TLV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Maintenance domain section, displays the last transmitted interface status TLV value. In the Remote MEP section, displays the last value of interface status TLV received from the remote MEP. <p>In the Action profile section, if displays, the last occurred event interface-status-tlv event (either lower-layer-down or down). This event occurred due to the reception of either lower or down value in the interface status TLV from remote MEP.</p>
Action profile	Name of the action profile occurrence associated with a remote MEP.
Last event	When an action profile occurs, displays the last event that triggered it.
Last event cleared	When all the configured and occurred events (under action profile) are cleared, then the action taken gets reverted (such as down interface is made up) and the corresponding time is noted and displayed.
Action	Action taken and the corresponding time of the action occurrence.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain vpls-vlan2000 maintenance-association vpls-vlan200
Maintenance domain name: vpls-vlan2000, Format: string, Level: 5
Maintenance association name: vpls-vlan200, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 200, Direction: up, MAC address: 00:19:e2:b0:74:01
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface status TLV: none, Port status TLV: none
Connection Protection TLV: no Interface name: ge-0/0/1.0, Interface status:
Active, Link status: Up
Defects:
  Remote MEP not receiving CCM                : no
  Erroneous CCM received                      : no
  Cross-connect CCM received                  : no
  RDI sent by some MEP                       : no
Statistics:

```

```

CCMs sent : 1476
CCMs received out of sequence : 0
LBMs sent : 85
Valid in-order LBRs received : 78
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent : 0
LTMs sent : 1
LTMs received : 0
LTRs sent : 0
LTRs received : 1
Sequence number of next LTM request : 1
IDMs sent : 0
Valid IDMs received : 0
Invalid IDMs received : 0
DMMs sent : 0
DMRs sent : 0
Valid DMRs received : 0
Invalid DMRs received : 0
Remote MEP count: 1
Identifier   MAC address      State   Interface
100         00:19:e2:b2:81:4b    ok     vt-0/1/10.1049088

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault- management mep-database (One-Way ETH-DM)

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-domain ma6
Maintenance domain name: md6, Format: string, Level: 6
Maintenance association name: ma6, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 101, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:48:57
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface name: ge-0/2/5.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Defects:
Remote MEP not receiving CCM : no
Erroneous CCM received : no
Cross-connect CCM received : no
RDI sent by some MEP : no
Statistics:
CCMs sent : 1590
CCMs received out of sequence : 0
LBMs sent : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent : 0
LTMs sent : 0
LTMs received : 0
LTRs sent : 0
LTRs received : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
IDMs sent : 10
Valid IDMs received : 0
Invalid IDMs received : 0
DMMs sent : 0
DMRs sent : 0
Valid DMRs received : 0
Invalid DMRs received : 0
Remote MEP count: 1

```

Identifier	MAC address	State	Interface
201	00:90:69:0a:43:94	ok	ge-0/2/5.0

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database local-mep remote-mep

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain vpls-vlan2000 maintenance-association vpls-vlan200 local-mep 200
remote-mep 100
Maintenance domain name: vpls-vlan2000, Format: string, Level: 5
Maintenance association name: vpls-vlan200, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 200, Direction: up, MAC address: 00:19:e2:b0:74:01
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface name: ge-0/0/1.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up

Remote MEP identifier: 100, State: ok
MAC address: 00:19:e2:b2:81:4b, Type: Learned
Interface: vt-0/1/10.1049088
Last flapped: Never
Remote defect indication: false
Port status TLV: none
Interface status TLV: none

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database remote-mep (Action Profile Event)

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md5 maintenance-association ma5 remote-mep 200
Maintenance domain name: md5, Format: string, Level: 5
Maintenance association name: ma5, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 1s, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 100, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:e8:ad
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface status TLV: none, Port status TLV: none
Interface name: ge-1/0/8.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up

Remote MEP identifier: 200, State: ok
MAC address: 00:05:85:73:96:1f, Type: Configured
Interface: ge-1/0/8.0
Last flapped: Never
Remote defect indication: false
Port status TLV: none
Interface status TLV: lower-layer-down
Action profile: juniper
  Last event: Interface-status-tlv lower-layer-down
  Action: Interface-down, Time: 2009-03-27 14:25:10 PDT (00:00:02 ago)

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database (Connection Protection TLV Configured)

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md5 maintenance-association ma5

```

If connection-protection is not enabled on down MEPs, but connection-protection TLV is used, MX always sets the protection-in-use flag in connection-protection tlv, while CCMs are sent out. During reversion, this is an indicator to the receiver that protect-path is in use, otherwise the peer (receiver) assumes working is active and reversion does not work as expected. Setting this bit does not affect protection-switching/traffic-loss.

```

Maintenance domain name: md5, Format: string, Level: 5
Maintenance association name: ma5, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 1s, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 1, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:19:e2:b1:14:30
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface status TLV: none, Port status TLV: none
Connection Protection TLV: yes
  Prefer me: no, Protection in use: no, FRR Flag: no
Interface name: xe-6/2/0.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up
Defects:
  Remote MEP not receiving CCM                : no
  Erroneous CCM received                      : no
  Cross-connect CCM received                  : no
  RDI sent by some MEP                       : no
  Some remote MEP's MAC in error state        : no
Statistics:
  CCMs sent                                  : 251
  CCMs received out of sequence              : 0
  LBMs sent                                  : 0
  Valid in-order LBRs received               : 0
  Valid out-of-order LBRs received           : 0
  LBRs received with corrupted data          : 0
  LBRs sent                                  : 0
  LTMs sent                                  : 0
  LTMs received                              : 0
  LTRs sent                                  : 0
  LTRs received                              : 0
  Sequence number of next LTM request        : 0
  1DMs sent                                  : 0
  Valid 1DMs received                       : 0
  Invalid 1DMs received                     : 0
  Out of sync 1DMs received                 : 0
  DMMs sent                                  : 0
  Valid DMMs received                      : 0
  Invalid DMMs received                    : 0
  DMRs sent                                  : 0
  Valid DMRs received                     : 0
  Invalid DMRs received                    : 0
  LMMs sent                                  : 0
  Valid LMMs received                     : 0
  Invalid LMMs received                    : 0
  LMRs sent                                  : 0
  Valid LMRs received                     : 0
  Invalid LMRs received                    : 0
Remote MEP count: 1
Identifier    MAC address    State    Interface
  2          00:90:69:7f:e4:30

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md5 maintenance-association ma5
Maintenance association name: ma1, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 1s, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 1, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:14:f6:b6:01:fe
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface name: ge-1/0/0.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up

Defects:
Remote MEP not receiving CCM                : no

```

```

Erroneous CCM received           : no
Cross-connect CCM received      : no
RDI sent by some MEP           : no

Statistics:
CCMs sent                       : 328703
CCMs received out of sequence   : 0
LBMs sent                       : 85
Valid in-order LBRs received    : 78
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent                       : 0
LTMs sent                       : 0
LTMs received                   : 0
LTRs sent                       : 0
LTRs received                   : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
1DMs sent                       : 10
Valid 1DMs received             : 10
Invalid 1DMs received           : 0
DMMs sent                       : 20
DMRs sent                       : 0
Valid DMRs received            : 10
Invalid DMRs received           : 0
LMM sent                        : 10
Valid LMM received              : 20
Invalid LMM received            : 0
LMR sent                        : 20
Valid LMR received              : 10
Invalid LMR received            : 0
SLM sent                        : 10
Valid SLM received              : 20
Invalid SLM received            : 0
SLR sent                        : 20
Valid SLR received              : 10
Invalid SLR received            : 0

Remote MEP count                 : 1

Identifier    MAC address    State    Interface
  2          00:12:1e:fb:ea:7d    ok      ge-1/0/0.0

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault- management mep-database (enhanced continuity measurement)

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
maintenance-domain md5 maintenance-association ma5 local-mep 2001 remote-mep 1001
Maintenance domain name: md5, Format: string, Level: 5
Maintenance association name: ma5, Format: string
Continuity-check status: enabled, Interval: 100ms, Loss-threshold: 3 frames
MEP identifier: 2001, Direction: down, MAC address: 00:19:e2:b2:81:4a
Auto-discovery: enabled, Priority: 0
Interface status TLV: up, Port status TLV: up
Interface name: ge-2/0/0.0, Interface status: Active, Link status: Up

Remote MEP identifier: 1001, State: ok
MAC address   : 00:19:e2:b0:74:00, Type: Learned
Interface     : ge-2/0/0.0
Last flapped  : Never
+ Continuity  : 91%, Admin-enable duration: 2100sec, Oper-down duration: 100sec
Remote defect indication: false

```

Port status TLV: none
Interface status TLV: none

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics

Syntax	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> <mep <i>mep-id</i> > <remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i> > <count <i>entry-count</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches. Support for ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet synthetic frame loss measurement (ETH-SLM) added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX Series routers.
Description	On MX Series and ACX Series routers and EX Series switches with Ethernet interfaces, display ETH-DM statistics and ETH-DM frame counts. For Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers, display any ITU-T Y.1731 synthetic frame loss measurement (ETH-SLM) statistics and frame counts.
Options	maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> —Name of an existing CFM maintenance domain. maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> —Name of an existing CFM maintenance association. mep <i>mep-id</i> —(Optional) Numeric identifier of the local MEP. The range of values is 1 through 8192. On EX Series switches, the range of values is 1 through 8191. remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i> —(Optional) Numeric identifier of the remote MEP. The range of values is 1 through 8192. On EX Series switches, the range of values is 1 through 8191. count <i>entry-count</i> —(Optional) Number of entries to display from the statistics table. The range of values is 1 through 100. The default value is 100 entries.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics on page 150• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics (CIR counters only) on page 184 show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics (CIR and EIR counters enabled) on page 186 show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics remote-mep (CIR counters only) on page 187

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics remote-mep \(CIR and EIR counters enabled\) on page 188](#)

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 190](#)

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics](#)

[remote-mep on page 191](#)

Output Fields Table 15 on page 183 lists the output fields for the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 15: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics and mep-statistics Output Fields

Output Field Name	Field Description
MEP identifier	Maintenance association end point (MEP) numeric identifier.
MAC address	Unicast MAC address configured for the MEP.
Remote MEP count	Number of remote MEPs (unless you specify the remote-mep option).
Remote MEP identifier	Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.
Remote MAC address	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP.
Index	Index number that corresponds to the ETH-DM entry in the CFM database.
One-way delay (usec)	<p>For a one-way ETH-DM session, the frame delay time, in microseconds, measured at the receiver MEP.</p> <p>For a detailed description of one-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, see the <i>ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM</i> topics in the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>.</p>
Two-way delay (usec)	<p>For a two-way ETH-DM session, the frame delay time, in microseconds, measured at the initiator MEP.</p> <p>For a detailed description of two-way Ethernet frame delay measurement, see the <i>ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM</i> topics in the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>.</p>
Average one-way delay	Average one-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average one-way delay variation	Average one-way “frame jitter” for the statistics displayed.
Best-case one-way delay	Lowest one-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Worst-case one-way delay	Highest one-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average two-way delay	Average two-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average two-way delay variation	Average two-way “frame jitter” for the statistics displayed.

Table 15: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics and mep-statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Field Description
Best-case two-way delay	Lowest two-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Worst-case two-way delay	Highest two-way frame delay calculated in this session.
SLM packets sent	Total number of synthetic loss message (SLM) PDU frames sent from the source MEP to the remote MEP during this ETH-SLM session.
SLM packets received	Total number of synthetic loss message (SLM) PDU frames that the remote MEP received from the source MEP during this ETH-SLM session.
SLR packets sent	Total number of synthetic loss reply (SLR) PDU frames that the remote MEP sent to the source MEP during this measurement session.
SLR packets received	Total number of synthetic loss reply (SLR) PDU frames that the source MEP received from the remote MEP during this measurement session.
Local TXFC1 value	Number of synthetic frames transmitted to the peer MEP for a test ID. A test ID is used to distinguish each synthetic loss measurement because multiple measurements can be simultaneously activated also on a given CoS and MEP pair. It must be unique at least within the context of any SLM for the MEG and initiating MEP.
Local RXFC1 value	Number of synthetic frames received from the peer MEP for a test ID. The MEP generates a unique Test ID for the session, adds the source MEP ID, and initializes the local counters for the session before SLM initiation. For each SLM PDU transmitted for the session (test ID), the local counter TXFC1 is sent in the packet.
Last Received SLR frame TXFCf(tc)	Value of the local counter TxFC1 at the time of SLM frame transmission.
Last Received SLR frame TXFCb(t)	Value of the local counter RxFC1 at the time of SLR frame transmission.
Frame loss (near-end)	Count of frame loss associated with ingress data frames.
Frame loss (far-end)	Count of frame loss associated with egress data frames.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics (CIR counters only)

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma-1 local-mep 3 remote-mep 103 count 3
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
Remote MEP count                : 1
CCMs sent                       : 6550
CCMs received out of sequence   : 0
LBMs sent                       : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received    : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0

```

```

LBRs sent : 0
LTMs sent : 0
LTMs received : 0
LTRs sent : 0
LTRs received : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
1DMs sent : 5
Valid 1DMs received : 0
Invalid 1DMs received : 0
DMMs sent : 5
DMRs sent : 0
Valid DMRs received : 5
Invalid DMRs received : 0
LMM sent : 5
Valid LMM received : 5
Invalid LMM received : 0
LMR sent : 0
Valid LMR received : 5
Invalid LMR received : 0
Remote MEP identifier : 101
Remote MAC address : 00:05:85:73:39:4a

```

Delay measurement statistics:

Index	One-way delay (usec)	Two-way delay (usec)
1	259	519
2	273	550
3	287	571
4	299	610
5	313	650

```

Average one-way delay : 286 usec
Average one-way delay variation : 62 usec
Best case one-way delay : 259 usec
Average two-way delay : 580 usec
Average two-way delay variation : 26 usec
Best case two-way delay : 519 usec
Worst case two-way delay : 650 usec

```

Loss measurement statistics:

Index	Near-end Frame loss (CIR)	Far-end Frame loss (CIR)	Near-end Frame loss (EIR)	Far-end Frame loss (EIR)
1	9	9		
2	3	5		
3	7	5		
4	9	6		
5	3	6		

```

Average near-end loss (CIR) : 6.2
Average near-end loss ratio (CIR) : 6.2%
Average far-end loss (CIR) : 6.2
Average far-end loss ratio (CIR) : 6.2%
Near-end best case loss (CIR) : 3
Near-end best case loss ratio (CIR) : 3%
Near-end worst case loss (CIR) : 9
Near-end worst case loss ratio (CIR) : 9%
Far-end best case loss (CIR) : 5
Far-end best case loss ratio (CIR) : 5%
Far-end worst case loss (CIR) : 9
Far-end worst case loss ratio (CIR) : 9%

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics (CIR and EIR counters enabled)

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma-1 local-mep 3 remote-mep 103 count 3
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
```

```
Remote MEP count           : 1
CCMs sent                  : 6550
CCMs received out of sequence : 0
LBMs sent                  : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent                  : 0
LTMs sent                  : 0
LTMs received              : 0
LTRs sent                  : 0
LTRs received              : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
IDMs sent                  : 5
Valid IDMs received        : 0
Invalid IDMs received       : 0
DMMs sent                  : 5
DMRs sent                  : 0
Valid DMRs received        : 5
Invalid DMRs received       : 0
LMM sent                   : 5
Valid LMM received         : 5
Invalid LMM received        : 0
LMR sent                   : 0
Valid LMR received         : 5
Invalid LMR received        : 0
Remote MEP identifier       : 101
Remote MAC address         : 00:05:85:73:39:4a
```

Delay measurement statistics:

Index	One-way delay (usec)	Two-way delay (usec)
1	259	519
2	273	550
3	287	571
4	299	610
5	313	650

```
Average one-way delay           : 286 usec
Average one-way delay variation  : 62 usec
Best case one-way delay         : 259 usec
Average two-way delay           : 580 usec
Average two-way delay variation  : 26 usec
Best case two-way delay         : 519 usec
Worst case two-way delay        : 650 usec
```

Loss measurement statistics:

Index	Near-end Frame loss (CIR)	Far-end Frame loss (CIR)	Near-end Frame loss (EIR)	Far-end Frame loss (EIR)
1	9	9	2	4
2	3	5	4	6
3	7	5	0	2
4	9	6	8	2
5	3	6	6	4

Average near-end loss (CIR)	: 6.2
Average near-end loss ratio (CIR)	: 6.2%
Average far-end loss (CIR)	: 6.2
Average far-end loss ratio (CIR)	: 6.2%
Near-end best case loss (CIR)	: 3
Near-end best case loss ratio (CIR)	: 3%
Near-end worst case loss (CIR)	: 9
Near-end worst case loss ratio (CIR)	: 9%
Far-end best case loss (CIR)	: 5
Far-end best case loss ratio (CIR)	: 5%
Far-end worst case loss (CIR)	: 9
Far-end worst case loss ratio (CIR)	: 9%
Average near-end loss (EIR)	: 4
Average near-end loss ratio (EIR)	: 4%
Average far-end loss (EIR)	: 3.4
Average far-end loss ratio (EIR)	: 3.4%
Near-end best case loss (EIR)	: 0
Near-end best case loss ratio (EIR)	: 0%
Near-end worst case loss (EIR)	: 8
Near-end worst case loss ratio (EIR)	: 8%
Far-end best case loss (EIR)	: 2
Far-end best case loss ratio (EIR)	: 2%
Far-end worst case loss (EIR)	: 6
Far-end worst case loss ratio (EIR)	: 6%

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics remote-mep (CIR counters only)

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma-1 local-mep 3 remote-mep 103 count 3
remote-mep 101
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
CCMs sent : 7762
CCMs received out of sequence : 0
LBMs sent : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent : 0
LTMs sent : 0
LTMs received : 0
LTRs sent : 0
LTRs received : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
IDMs sent : 5
Valid IDMs received : 0
Invalid IDMs received : 0
DMMs sent : 5
DMRs sent : 0
Valid DMRs received : 5
Invalid DMRs received : 0
LMM sent : 5
Valid LMM received : 5
Invalid LMM received : 0
LMR sent : 0
Valid LMR received : 5
Invalid LMR received : 0
Remote MEP identifier : 101
Remote MAC address : 00:05:85:73:39:4a

```

Delay measurement statistics:

Index	One-way delay (usec)	Two-way delay (usec)
1	259	519
2	273	550
3	287	571
4	299	610
5	313	650

Average one-way delay : 286 usec
 Average one-way delay variation : 62 usec
 Best case one-way delay : 259 usec
 Average two-way delay : 580 usec
 Average two-way delay variation : 26 usec
 Best case two-way delay : 519 usec
 Worst case two-way delay : 650 usec

Loss measurement statistics:

Index	Near-end Frame loss (CIR)	Far-end Frame loss (CIR)	Near-end Frame loss (EIR)	Far-end Frame loss (EIR)
1	9	9		
2	3	5		
3	7	5		
4	9	6		
5	3	6		

Average near-end loss (CIR) : 6.2
 Average near-end loss ratio (CIR) : 6.2%
 Average far-end loss (CIR) : 6.2
 Average far-end loss ratio (CIR) : 6.2%
 Near-end best case loss (CIR) : 3
 Near-end best case loss ratio (CIR) : 3%
 Near-end worst case loss (CIR) : 9
 Near-end worst case loss ratio (CIR) : 9%
 Far-end best case loss (CIR) : 5
 Far-end best case loss ratio (CIR) : 5%
 Far-end worst case loss (CIR) : 9
 Far-end worst case loss ratio (CIR) : 9%
 Average near-end loss (EIR) : 4
 Average near-end loss ratio (EIR) : 4%
 Average far-end loss (EIR) : 3.4
 Average far-end loss ratio (EIR) : 3.4%
 Near-end best case loss (EIR) : 0
 Near-end best case loss ratio (EIR) : 0%
 Near-end worst case loss (EIR) : 8
 Near-end worst case loss ratio (EIR) : 8%
 Far-end best case loss (EIR) : 2
 Far-end best case loss ratio (EIR) : 2%
 Far-end worst case loss (EIR) : 6
 Far-end worst case loss ratio (EIR) : 6%

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics remote-mep (CIR and EIR counters enabled)

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma-1 local-mep 3 remote-mep 103 count 3
remote-mep 101
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
CCMs sent : 7762
CCMs received out of sequence : 0
LBMs sent : 0
  
```

```

Valid in-order LBRs received      : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
LBRs sent                        : 0
LTMs sent                       : 0
LTMs received                    : 0
LTRs sent                       : 0
LTRs received                    : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
1DMs sent                       : 5
Valid 1DMs received              : 0
Invalid 1DMs received            : 0
DMMs sent                       : 5
DMRs sent                       : 0
Valid DMRs received              : 5
Invalid DMRs received            : 0
LMM sent                       : 5
Valid LMM received               : 5
Invalid LMM received             : 0
LMR sent                       : 0
Valid LMR received               : 5
Invalid LMR received             : 0
Remote MEP identifier            : 101
Remote MAC address               : 00:05:85:73:39:4a

```

Delay measurement statistics:

Index	One-way delay (usec)	Two-way delay (usec)
1	259	519
2	273	550
3	287	571
4	299	610
5	313	650

```

Average one-way delay      : 286 usec
Average one-way delay variation : 62 usec
Best case one-way delay    : 259 usec
Average two-way delay      : 580 usec
Average two-way delay variation : 26 usec
Best case two-way delay    : 519 usec
Worst case two-way delay   : 650 usec

```

Loss measurement statistics:

Index	Near-end Frame loss (CIR)	Far-end Frame loss (CIR)	Near-end Frame loss (EIR)	Far-end Frame loss (EIR)
1	10	8	5	12
2	12	7	6	16
3	7	5	0	2
4	9	6	8	2
5	3	6	6	4

```

Average near-end loss (CIR)      : 6.2
Average near-end loss ratio (CIR) : 6.2%
Average far-end loss (CIR)      : 6.2
Average far-end loss ratio (CIR) : 6.2%
Near-end best case loss (CIR)    : 3
Near-end best case loss ratio (CIR) : 3%
Near-end worst case loss (CIR)   : 9
Near-end worst case loss ratio (CIR) : 9%
Far-end best case loss (CIR)     : 5

```

```

Far-end best case loss ratio (CIR)      : 5%
Far-end worst case loss (CIR)          : 9
Far-end worst case loss ratio (CIR)     : 9%
Average near-end loss (EIR)            : 4
Average near-end loss ratio (EIR)       : 4%
Average far-end loss (EIR)             : 3.4
Average far-end loss ratio (EIR)       : 3.4%
Near-end best case loss (EIR)          : 0
Near-end best case loss ratio (EIR)    : 0%
Near-end worst case loss (EIR)         : 8
Near-end worst case loss ratio (EIR)   : 8%
Far-end best case loss (EIR)           : 2
Far-end best case loss ratio (EIR)     : 2%
Far-end worst case loss (EIR)          : 6
Far-end worst case loss ratio (EIR)    : 6%

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma-1

```

```
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
```

```
Remote MEP count: 1
```

```

CCMs sent                               : 6550
CCMs received out of sequence           : 0
LBMs sent                               : 0
Valid in-order LBRs received            : 0
Valid out-of-order LBRs received        : 0
LBRs received with corrupted data       : 0
LBRs sent                               : 0
LTMs sent                               : 0
LTMs received                           : 0
LTRs sent                               : 0
LTRs received                           : 0
Sequence number of next LTM request     : 0
1DMs sent                               : 5
Valid 1DMs received                     : 0
Invalid 1DMs received                   : 0
DMMs sent                               : 5
DMRs sent                               : 0
Valid DMRs received                     : 5
Invalid DMRs received                   : 0
SLM sent                                : 10
Valid SLM received                      : 20
Invalid SLM received                    : 0
SLR sent                                : 20
Valid SLR received                      : 10
Invalid SLR received                    : 0

```

```
Remote MEP identifier: 101
```

```
Remote MAC address: 00:05:85:73:39:4a
```

```
Delay measurement statistics:
```

Index	One-way delay (usec)	Two-way delay (usec)
1	259	519
2	273	550
3	287	571
4	299	610
5	313	650

```
Average one-way delay : 286 usec
```

```
Average one-way delay variation: 62 usec
```



```

Best case one-way delay      : 259 usec
Worst case one-way delay    : 313 usec
Average two-way delay       : 580 usec
Average two-way delay variation: 26 usec
Best case two-way delay     : 519 usec
Worst case two-way delay    : 650 usec
Synthetic Loss measurement
statistics:
  SLM packets sent          : 100
  SLM packets received      : 0
  SLR packets sent          : 100
  SLR packets received      : 0
  Accumulated SLM statistics:
    Local TXFC1 value       : 100
    Local RXFC1 value       : 100
    Last Received SLR frame TXFCftc : 100
    Last Received SLR frame TXFCbtc : 100
  SLM Frame Loss:
    Frame Loss (far-end)    : 0 (0.00 %)
    Frame Loss (near-end)   : 0 (0.00 %)

```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault- management mep-statistics remote-mep

```

user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1 remote-mep 101
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
  CCMs sent                  : 7762
  CCMs received out of sequence : 0
  LBMs sent                  : 0
  Valid in-order LBRs received : 0
  Valid out-of-order LBRs received : 0
  LBRs received with corrupted data : 0
  LBRs sent                  : 0
  LTMs sent                  : 0
  LTMs received              : 0
  LTRs sent                  : 0
  LTRs received              : 0
  Sequence number of next LTM request : 0
  1DMs sent                  : 5
  Valid 1DMs received        : 0
  Invalid 1DMs received       : 0
  DMMs sent                  : 5
  DMRs sent                  : 0
  Valid DMRs received        : 5
  Invalid DMRs received       : 0
  SLM sent                   : 10
  Valid SLM received          : 20
  Invalid SLM received        : 0
  SLR sent                   : 20
  Valid SLR received          : 10
  Invalid SLR received        : 0

Remote MEP identifier: 101
Remote MAC address: 00:05:85:73:39:4a
Delay measurement statistics:
  Index  One-way delay  Two-way delay
         (usec)         (usec)
  1      259           519
  2      273           550
  3      287           571
  4      299           610

```

5	313	650	
Average one-way delay			: 286 usec
Average one-way delay variation:			62 usec
Best case one-way delay			: 259 usec
Worst case one-way delay			: 313 usec
Average two-way delay			: 580 usec
Average two-way delay variation:			26 usec
Best case two-way delay			: 519 usec
Worst case two-way delay			: 650 usec
			Synthetic Loss measurement
statistics:			
SLM packets sent			: 100
SLM packets received			: 0
SLR packets sent			: 100
SLR packets received			: 0
Accumulated SLM statistics:			
Local TXFC1 value			: 100
Local RXFC1 value			: 100
Last Received SLR frame TXFCftc			: 100
Last Received SLR frame TXFCbtc			: 100
SLM Frame Loss:			
Frame Loss (far-end)			: 0 (0.00 %)
Frame Loss (near-end)			: 0 (0.00 %)

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database

Syntax	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database <host-mac-address> <maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> > <maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	On M7i and M10i with Enhanced CFEB (CFEB-E), M320, MX Series, ACX Series, T320, and T640 routers, display IEEE 802.lag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) connectivity fault management path database information for a host configured with an MEP.
Options	<p>host-mac-address—(Optional) Display connectivity fault management path database information for a specified Ethernet host.</p> <p>maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i>—(Optional) Display connectivity fault management path database information for the specified maintenance association.</p> <p>maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i>—(Optional) Display connectivity fault management path database information for the specified maintenance domain.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database on page 194
Output Fields	Table 16 on page 193 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 16: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Linktrace to	MAC address of the remote MEPs in the path.
Interface	Interface identifier.
Maintenance domain name	Maintenance domain name.
Format (Maintenance domain)	Maintenance domain name format configured.
Level	Maintenance domain level configured.
Maintenance association name	Maintenance association name.

Table 16: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Local Mep	Local MEP identifier.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet
connectivity-fault-
-management
path-database

```
user@host> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database
maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1 00:05:85:79:39:ef
Linktrace to 00:05:85:79:39:ef, Interface : ge-3/0/0
  Maintenance Domain: md1, Level: 7
  Maintenance Association: ma1, Local Mep: 201
```

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics

Syntax	<pre>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> <count <i>entry-count</i>> <local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>> <remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	On MX Series and ACX series routers with Ethernet interfaces, display ETH-LM statistics for on-demand mode only.
Options	<p>maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i>—Name of an existing CFM maintenance domain.</p> <p>maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i>—Name of an existing CFM maintenance association.</p> <p>count <i>entry-count</i>—(Optional) Number of entries to display from the statistics table. The range of values is from 1 through 100. The default value is 100.</p> <p>local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of the local MEP. The range of values is from 1 through 8191.</p> <p>remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of the remote MEP. The range of values is from 1 through 8191.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182
Output Fields	Table 17 on page 195 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 17: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics Output Fields

Output Field Name	Field Description
MEP identifier	Maintenance association end point (MEP) numeric identifier.
MAC address	Unicast MAC address configured for the MEP.
Remote MEP count	Number of remote MEPs (unless you specify the remote-mep option).
Remote MEP identifier	Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.
Remote MAC address	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP.
Index	Index number that corresponds to the ETH-LM entry in the CFM database.

Table 17: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Field Description
Near-end frame loss	Count of frame loss associated with ingress data frames.
Far-end frame loss	Count of frame loss associated with egress data frames.
Near-end loss ratio	Ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the number of service frames not delivered divided by the total number of service frames during time interval T at the ingress interface.
Far-end loss ratio	Ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the number of service frames not delivered divided by the total number of service frames during time interval T at the egress interface.
Average near-end frame loss	Average frame loss measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Average near-end loss ratio	Average frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Average far-end frame loss	Average frame loss measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Average far-end loss ratio	Average frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Near-end best case loss	Lowest frame loss measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Near-end best case loss ratio	Lowest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Near-end worst case loss	Highest frame loss measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Near-end worst case loss ratio	Highest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with ingress data frames.
Far-end best case frame loss	Lowest frame loss measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Far-end best case loss ratio	Lowest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Far-end worst case loss	Highest frame loss measured in this session associated with egress data frames.
Far-end worst case loss ratio	Highest frame loss ratio measured in this session associated with egress data frames.

show oam ethernet connectivity fault management loss statistics

```

user@host>. show oam ethernet connectivity fault management loss statistics
maintenance-domain md maintenance-association ma
MEP identifier: 1, MAC address: 64:87:88:f9:7d:1b
Remote MEP count: 1

```

Remote MAC address: 64:87:88:6a:da:94

LM client session-id:4843

CIR Loss measurement statistics:

Index	Near-end	Far-end	Near-end	Far-end	Near-end
Far-end					
	Frame loss	Total tx	Total rx	Frame loss	Total tx
Total rx					
(CIR)	(CIR)	(CIR)	(CIR)	(CIR)	(CIR)
1	0	245	245	0	244
244					
2	0	488	488	0	489
489					
3	0	732	732	0	733
733					
4	0	977	977	0	976
976					

EIR Loss measurement statistics:

Index	Near-end	Far-end	Near-end	Far-end	Near-end
Far-end					
	Frame loss	Total tx	Total rx	Frame loss	Total tx
Total rx					
(EIR)	(EIR)	(EIR)	(EIR)	(EIR)	(EIR)
1	0	272	272	0	273
273					
2	0	546	546	0	545
545					
3	0	820	820	0	819
819					
4	0	1092	1092	0	1093
1093					

```

Total far-end Tx (CIR)      : 977
Total near-end Rx (CIR)    : 977
Total near-end loss(CIR)   : 0
Total near-end loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Total near-end Tx (CIR)    : 976
Total far-end Rx (CIR)     : 976
Total far-end loss(CIR)    : 0
Total far-end loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Average near-end loss(CIR) : 0.00000
Average near-end loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Average far-end loss(CIR)  : 0.00000
Average far-end loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Near-end best case loss(CIR) : 0
Near-end best case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Near-end worst case loss(CIR) : 0
Near-end worst case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Far-end best case loss(CIR) : 0
Far-end best case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Far-end worst case loss(CIR) : 0
Far-end worst case loss ratio(CIR) : 0.00000%
Total far-end Tx (EIR)     : 1092
Total near-end Rx (EIR)    : 1092
Total near-end loss(EIR)   : 0
Total near-end loss ratio(EIR) : 0.00000%
Total near-end Tx (EIR)    : 1093
Total far-end Rx (EIR)     : 1093
Total far-end loss(EIR)    : 0

```

```
Total far-end loss ratio(EIR)      : 0.00000%
Average near-end loss(EIR)         : 0.00000
Average near-end loss ratio(EIR)   : 0.00000%
Average far-end loss(EIR)          : 0.00000
Average far-end loss ratio(EIR)    : 0.00000%
Near-end best case loss(EIR)       : 0
Near-end best case loss ratio(EIR) : 0.00000%
Near-end worst case loss(EIR)      : 0
Near-end worst case loss ratio(EIR): 0.00000%
Far-end best case loss(EIR)        : 0
Far-end best case loss ratio(EIR)  : 0.00000%
Far-end worst case loss(EIR)       : 0
Far-end worst case loss ratio(EIR) : 0.00000%
```


show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics

Syntax	<pre>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> sla-iterator <i>sla-iterator</i> <local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>> <remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series routers.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX Series routers (not on MPC3E Hyperion cards).</p>
Description	Display the Ethernet Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) service-level agreement (SLA) iterator statistics.
Options	<p>maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i>—Name of an existing connectivity fault management (CFM) maintenance domain.</p> <p>maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i>—Name of an existing CFM maintenance association.</p> <p>sla-iterator <i>sla-iterator</i>— Name of the iterator profile.</p> <p>local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of the local MEP. The range of values is 1 through 8191.</p> <p>remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of the remote MEP. The range of values is 1 through 8192.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Configuring an Iterator Profile on a Switch (CLI Procedure)</i> <i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics</i>
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics on page 202 show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics (MX Series routers) on page 202
Output Fields	<p>Table 18 on page 199 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 18: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics Output Fields

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Maintenance domain	Name of the maintenance domain.

Table 18: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Level	Level of the maintenance domain level configured.
Maintenance association	Name of the maintenance association.
Local MEP id	Numeric identifier of the local MEP.
Remote MEP id	Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.
Remote MAC address	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP.
Iterator name	Name of iterator.
Iterator Id	Numeric identifier of the iterator.
Iterator cycle time	Number of cycles (in milliseconds) taken between back-to-back transmission of SLA frames for this connection
Iteration period	Maximum number of cycles per iteration
Iterator status	Current status of iterator whether running or stopped.
Infinite iterations	Status of iteration as infinite or finite.
Counter reset time	Date and time when the counter was reset.
Reset reason	Reason to reset counter.
Delay weight	Calculation weight of delay.
Delay variation weight	Calculation weight of delay variation.
DMM sent	Delay measurement message (DMM) PDU frames sent to the peer MEP in this session.
DMM skipped for threshold hit	Number of DMM frames sent to the peer MEP in this session skipped during threshold hit.
DMM skipped for threshold hit window	Number of DMM frames sent to the peer MEP in this session skipped during the last threshold hit window.
DMR received	Number of delay measurement reply (DMR) frames received.
DMR out of sequence	Total number of DMR out of sequence packets received.
DMR received with invalid time stamps	Total number of DMR frames received with invalid timestamps.

Table 18: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Average two-way delay	Average two-way frame delay for the statistics displayed.
Average two-way delay variation	Average two-way “frame jitter” for the statistics displayed.
Average one-way forward delay variation	Average one-way forward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Average one-way backward delay variation	Average one-way backward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average two-way delay	Weighted average two-way delay for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average two-way delay variation	Weighted average two-way delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average one-way backward delay variation	Weighted average one-way backward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
Weighted average one-way forward delay variation	Weighted average one-way forward delay variation for the statistics displayed in microseconds.
SLM packets sent	Total number of synthetic loss message (SLM) PDU frames sent from the source MEP to the remote MEP during this ETH-SLM session.
SLM packets received	Total number of synthetic loss message (SLM) PDU frames that the remote MEP received from the source MEP during this ETH-SLM session.
SLR packets sent	Total number of synthetic loss reply (SLR) PDU frames that the remote MEP sent to the source MEP during this measurement session.
SLR packets received	Total number of synthetic loss reply (SLR) PDU frames that the source MEP received from the remote MEP during this measurement session.
Local TXFC1 value	Number of synthetic frames transmitted to the peer MEP for a test ID. A test ID is used to distinguish each synthetic loss measurement because multiple measurements can be simultaneously activated also on a given CoS and MEP pair. It must be unique at least within the context of any SLM for the MEG and initiating MEP.
Local RXFC1 value	Number of synthetic frames received from the peer MEP for a test ID. The MEP generates a unique Test ID for the session, adds the source MEP ID, and initializes the local counters for the session before SLM initiation. For each SLM PDU transmitted for the session (test ID), the local counter TXFC1 is sent in the packet.
Last Received SLR frame TXFCf(tc)	Value of the local counter TxFC1 at the time of SLM frame transmission.

Table 18: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Output Field Name	Output Field Description
Last Received SLR frame TXFCb(t	Value of the local counter RxFCI at the time of SLR frame transmission.
Frame loss (near-end)	Count of frame loss associated with ingress data frames.
Frame loss (far-end)	Count of frame loss associated with egress data frames.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics

```

user@switch> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics
sla-iterator il maintenance-domain default-1 maintenance-association ma1 local-mep 1
remote-mep 2
Iterator statistics:
Maintenance domain: md6, Level: 6
Maintenance association: ma6, Local MEP id: 1000
Remote MEP id: 103, Remote MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:43:92
Iterator name: il, Iterator Id: 1
Iterator cycle time: 10ms, Iteration period: 1 cycles
Iterator status: running, Infinite iterations: true
Counter reset time: 2010-03-19 20:42:39 PDT (2d 18:24 ago)
Reset reason: Adjacency flap

Iterator delay measurement statistics:
Delay weight: 1, Delay variation weight: 1
DMM sent : 23898520
DMM skipped for threshold hit : 11000
DMM skipped for threshold hit window : 0
DMR received : 23851165
DMR out of sequence : 1142
DMR received with invalid time stamps : 36540
Average two-way delay : 129 usec
Average two-way delay variation : 15 usec
Average one-way forward delay variation : 22 usec
Average one-way backward delay variation : 22 usec
Weighted average two-way delay : 134 usec
Weighted average two-way delay variation : 8 usec
Weighted average one-way forward delay variation : 6 usec
Weighted average one-way backward delay variation : 2 usec

```

Sample Output

show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics (MX Series routers)

```

user@switch> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics
maintenance-domain md0 maintenance-association mau local-mep 4 remote-mep 3 sla-iterator
lm
Iterator statistics:
Maintenance domain: 2, Level: 2
Maintenance association: W-160432000-001, Local MEP id: 2
Remote MEP id: 1, Remote MAC address: 00:90:69:0a:43:39

```

```

Iterator name: iter1, Iterator Id: 1
Iterator cycle time: 100ms, Iteration period: 10 cycles
Iterator status: running, Infinite iterations: true
Counter reset time: 2012-09-25 02:15:31 PDT (00:00:45 ago)
Reset reason: Adjacency flap
Iterator loss measurement statistics:
  LMM sent : 444
  LMM skipped for threshold hit : 0
  LMM skipped for threshold hit window: 0
  LMR received : 444
  LMR out of sequence : 0
  LMR forwarding-class mismatch : 0
Accumulated transmit statistics:
  Near-end (CIR) : 0
  Far-end (CIR) : 0
  Near-end (EIR) : 0
  Far-end (EIR) : 0
Accumulated receive statistics:
  Near-end (CIR) : 0
  Far-end (CIR) : 0
  Near-end (EIR) : 0
  Far-end (EIR) : 0
Accumulated loss statistics:
  Near-end loss (CIR) : 0
  Near-end loss-ratio (CIR) : 0 (0.00000%)
  Far-end loss (CIR) : 0
  Far-end loss-ratio (CIR) : 0 (0.00000%)
  Near-end loss (EIR) : 0
  Near-end loss-ratio (EIR) : 0 (0.00000%)
  Far-end loss (EIR) : 0
  Far-end loss-ratio (EIR) : 0 (0.00000%)
Last loss measurement statistics:
  Near-end (CIR) : 0
  Far-end (CIR) : 0
  Near-end (EIR) : 0
  Far-end (EIR) : 0

```

[show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics](#)

Syntax	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics <local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> <count <i>entry-count</i>> maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> <remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX Series routers.
Description	On MX Series routers with Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) with Ethernet interfaces, display the on-demand ETH-SLM statistics.
Options	<p>count <i>entry-count</i>—(Optional) Number of entries to display from the statistics table. The range of values is from 1 through 100. The default value is 100.</p> <p>local-mep <i>local-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of the local MEP. The range of values is from 1 through 8192.</p> <p>maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i>—Name of an existing CFM maintenance association.</p> <p>maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i>—Name of an existing connectivity fault management (CFM) maintenance domain.</p> <p>remote-mep <i>remote-mep-id</i>—(Optional) Numeric identifier of the remote MEP. The range of values is from 1 through 8192.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics</i>• <i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-measurement</i>• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces on page 158• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database on page 171• show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics on page 182
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics on page 205
Output Fields	Table 19 on page 205 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 19: show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics Output Fields

Output Field Name	Field Description
MEP identifier	Maintenance association end point (MEP) numeric identifier.
MAC address	Unicast MAC address configured for the MEP.
Remote MEP count	Number of remote MEPs (unless you specify the remote-mep option).
Remote MEP identifier	Numeric identifier of the remote MEP.
Remote MAC address	Unicast MAC address of the remote MEP.
SLM packets sent	Total number of synthetic loss message (SLM) PDU frames sent from the source MEP to the remote MEP during this ETH-SLM session.
SLM packets received	Total number of synthetic loss message (SLM) PDU frames that the remote MEP received from the source MEP during this ETH-SLM session.
SLR packets sent	Total number of synthetic loss reply (SLR) PDU frames that the remote MEP sent to the source MEP during this measurement session.
SLR packets received	Total number of synthetic loss reply (SLR) PDU frames that the source MEP received from the remote MEP during this measurement session.
Local TXFC1 value	Number of synthetic frames transmitted to the peer MEP for a test ID. A test ID is used to distinguish each synthetic loss measurement because multiple measurements can be simultaneously activated also on a given CoS and MEP pair. It must be unique at least within the context of any SLM for the MEG and initiating MEP.
Local RXFC1 value	Number of synthetic frames received from the peer MEP for a test ID. The MEP generates a unique Test ID for the session, adds the source MEP ID, and initializes the local counters for the session before SLM initiation. For each SLM PDU transmitted for the session (test ID), the local counter TxFC1 is sent in the packet.
Last Received SLR frame TXFCf(tc)	Value of the local counter TxFC1 at the time of SLM frame transmission.
Last Received SLR frame TXFCb(t)	Value of the local counter RxFC1 at the time of SLR frame transmission.
Frame loss (near-end)	Count of frame loss associated with ingress data frames.
Frame loss (far-end)	Count of frame loss associated with egress data frames.

Sample Output

```
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-
management
```

synthetic-loss-statistics

```
user@switch> show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics
maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6
MEP identifier: 100, MAC address: 00:05:85:73:7b:39
Remote MEP count: 2
  Remote MEP identifier: 101
  Remote MAC address: 00:05:85:73:39:4a
Synthetic Loss measurement statistics:
  SLM packets sent                : 100
  SLM packets received            : 0
  SLR packets sent                : 100
  SLR packets received            : 0
Accumulated SLM statistics:
  Local TXFC1 value               : 100
  Local RXFC1 value               : 100
  Last Received SLR frame TXFCftc : 100
  Last Received SLR frame TXFCbtc : 100
SLM Frame Loss:
  Frame Loss (far-end)            : 0 (0.00 %)
  Frame Loss (near-end)           : 0 (0.00 %)
```


show oam ethernet evc

Syntax	<code>show oam ethernet evc <evc-id></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Description	On MX Series routers with OAM Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) configurations, displays the EVC configuration and status information.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	View
Output Fields	Table 20 on page 207 lists the output fields for the <code>show oam ethernet evc</code> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 20: show oam ethernet evc Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
EVC identifier	Header for the EVC information showing the EVC name, configuration, and active/inactive status.
UNI count	Number of configured and active UNIs.
Protocol	Protocol configured between the UNIs.
Local UNIs	Heading for the list of local UNIs
UNI Identifier	Name of the UNI.
Interface	Interface type-dpc/pic/port.unit-number.
Status	Status operational or not operational.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet evc

```

user@host> show oam ethernet evc
EVC identifier: evc1, Point-to-Point, Active
UNI count: Configured(2), Active(2)
Protocol: cfm, Management domain: md, Management association: ma
Local UNIs:
  UNI Identifier      Interface      Status
  uni1                ge-1/1/1      Operational
  uni2                ge-1/1/1      Not Operational

```

show oam ethernet fnp interface

Syntax	show oam ethernet fnp interface <i><ethernet-interface-name></i> <i><routing-instance routing-instance-name></i>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or aggregated Ethernet PICs, displays OAM Ethernet Failure Notification Protocol (FNP) information for Ethernet interfaces.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —(Optional) Display Ethernet FNP information for the specified Ethernet interface only. <i>routing-instance-name</i> —(Optional) Display FNP for the specified routing instance.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet fnp interface on page 208
Output Fields	Table 21 on page 208 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet fnp interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 21: show oam ethernet fnp interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Name of the interface for the displayed information.
VLAN	Name of the VLAN.
State	Displays state of the interface.
FNP Message Interface	Displays the message interface type.
FNP Message Source MAC	Displays the source MAC address.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet fnp interface

```

user@host> show oam ethernet fnp interface
The FNP controlled interfaces are:
Interface  VLAN  State  FNP message  FNP message
              Interface  Source MAC

ge-0/0/0.30  30    down  1si.1054976  a0:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa
ge-0/0/0.20  20    down  1si.1054976  a0:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa

```

show oam ethernet fnp messages

Syntax	show oam ethernet fnp messages <interface <i>interface-name</i>> <routing instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4
Description	On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or aggregated Ethernet PICs, displays OAM Ethernet Failure Notification Protocol (FNP) messages.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —(Optional) Display Ethernet FNP messages for the specified Ethernet interface only. <i>routing-instance-name</i> —(Optional) Display FNP messages for the specified routing instance.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet fnp messages on page 210
Output Fields	Table 22 on page 209 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet fnp messages command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 22: show oam ethernet fnp messages Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Message from source MAC address	The source MAC address of the message.
Originating port number	Port number of the original message.
Time since last message	Elapsed time in hours, minutes, and seconds since the last message was received.
Time since last message update	Elapsed time in hours, minutes, and seconds since the last message was updated.
Total messages received	Number of messages received.
Domain ID	Domain ID of the message.
STP Root ID	The spanning tree Root ID of the message.
Trigger Reason	The reason why the message was triggered.
Effectuated VLANs	Number of VLANs that are affected.
Disabled interfaces	Name of the interfaces that are disabled.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet fnp messages

```
user@host> show oam ethernet fnp messages
Active FNP messages on interface lsi.1054465
Message source MAC: a0:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa
Originating port number: 141077
Time since last message: 00:00:00
Time since last message update: 00:00:00
Total messages received: 1
Domain ID: 0
STP Root ID: 0.f0:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
Trigger reason: todo
Effectuated VLANs: 10
Disabled interfaces:
  Interface VLAN
  ge-0/0/0.10 10
```

show oam ethernet fnp status

Syntax	show oam ethernet fnp status <interface <i>interface-name</i>> <routing instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4
Description	On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or aggregated Ethernet PICs, displays OAM Ethernet Failure Notification Protocol (FNP) status.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —(Optional) Display Ethernet FNP information for the specified Ethernet interface only. <i>routing-instance-name</i> —(Optional) Display FNP for the specified routing instance.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet fnp status on page 211
Output Fields	Table 23 on page 211 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet fnp status command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 23: show oam ethernet fnp status Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
FNP interval	The time interval between messages.
Loss threshold	The number of messages that can be lost before FNP is marked as down.
FNP enabled interfaces	Displays interfaces that are enabled.
Interface	The name of the interface.
Domain ID	Domain ID of the message.
STP Root ID	The spanning tree Root ID of the message.
FNP Messages	The total number of messages received.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet fnp status

```

user@host> show oam ethernet status
  FNP interval:
  Loss threshold
  FNP enabled interfaces
  Interface      Domain ID      STP Root ID      FNP Messages

```

ge-0/0/0.1278	100	0.f0:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	0
---------------	-----	---------------------	---

show oam ethernet link-fault-management

Syntax	show oam ethernet link-fault-management <brief detail> <interface-name>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Description	On EX Series switches and M320, M120, MX Series, T320, and T640 routers, display Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) link fault management information for Ethernet interfaces.
Options	brief detail —(Optional) Display the specified level of output. interface-name —(Optional) Display link fault management information for the specified Ethernet interface only.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet link-fault-management brief on page 217 show oam ethernet link-fault-management detail on page 217
Output Fields	Table 24 on page 213 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet link-fault-management command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 24: show oam ethernet link-fault-management Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Status	Indicates the status of the established link. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fail—A link fault condition exists. • Running—A link fault condition does not exist. • ISSU—The local end is in ISSU. 	All levels
Discovery state	State of the discovery mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive Wait • Send Any • Send Local Remote • Send Local Remote Ok • Fault 	All levels
Peer address	Address of the OAM peer.	All levels

Table 24: show oam ethernet link-fault-management Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Flags	<p>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Link Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote-Stable—Indicates remote OAM client acknowledgment of and satisfaction with local OAM state information. False indicates that remote DTE either has not seen or is unsatisfied with local state information. True indicates that remote DTE has seen and is satisfied with local state information. • Local-Stable—Indicates local OAM client acknowledgment of and satisfaction with remote OAM state information. False indicates that local DTE either has not seen or is unsatisfied with remote state information. True indicates that local DTE has seen and is satisfied with remote state information. • Remote-State-Valid—Indicates the OAM client has received remote state information found within Local Information TLVs of received Information OAM PDUs. False indicates that OAM client has not seen remote state information. True indicates that the OAM client has seen remote state information. 	All levels
Remote loopback status	Indicates the remote loopback status. An OAM entity can put its remote peer into loopback mode using the Loopback control OAM PDU. In loopback mode, every frame received is transmitted back on the same port (except for OAM PDUs, which are needed to maintain the OAM session).	All levels
Remote entity information	<p>Remote entity information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote MUX action—Indicates the state of the multiplexer functions of the OAM sublayer. Device is forwarding non-OAM PDUs to the lower sublayer or discarding non-OAM PDUs. • Remote parser action—Indicates the state of the parser function of the OAM sublayer. Device is forwarding non-OAM PDUs to higher sublayer, looping back non-OAM PDUs to the lower sublayer, or discarding non-OAM PDUs. • Discovery mode—Indicates whether discovery mode is active or inactive. • Unidirectional mode—Indicates the ability to operate a link in a unidirectional mode for diagnostic purposes. • Remote loopback mode—Indicates whether remote loopback is supported or unsupported. • Link events—Indicates whether interpreting link events is supported or unsupported on the remote peer. • Variable requests—Indicates whether variable requests are supported. The Variable Request OAM PDU, is used to request one or more MIB variables from the remote peer. Also indicates if the remote end is in ISSU. 	All levels
OAM Receive Statistics		
Information	The total number of information PDUs received.	detail
Event	The total number of loopback control PDUs received.	detail
Variable request	The total number of variable request PDUs received.	detail
Variable response	The total number of variable response PDUs received.	detail

Table 24: show oam ethernet link-fault-management Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Loopback control	The total number of loopback control PDUs received.	detail
Organization specific	The total number of vendor organization specific PDUs received.	detail
OAM Transmit Statistics		
Information	The total number of information PDUs transmitted.	detail
Event	The total number of event notification PDUs transmitted.	detail
Variable request	The total number of variable request PDUs transmitted.	detail
Variable response	The total number of variable response PDUs transmitted.	detail
Loopback control	The total number of loopback control PDUs transmitted.	detail
Organization specific	The total number of vendor organization specific PDUs transmitted.	detail
OAM Received Symbol Error Event information		
Events	The number of symbol error event TLVs that have been received since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
Window	The symbol error event window in the received PDU. The protocol default value is the number of symbols that can be received in one second on the underlying physical layer.	detail
Threshold	The number of errored symbols in the period required for the event to be generated.	detail
Errors in period	The number of symbol errors in the period reported in the received event PDU.	detail
Total errors	The number of errored symbols that have been reported in received event TLVs since the OAM sublayer was reset. Symbol errors are coding symbol errors.	detail
OAM Received Frame Error Event Information		
Events	The number of errored frame event TLVs that have been received since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
Window	The duration of the window in terms of the number of 100 ms period intervals.	detail
Threshold	The number of detected errored frames required for the event to be generated.	detail
Errors in period	The number of detected errored frames in the period.	detail

Table 24: show oam ethernet link-fault-management Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Total errors	The number of errored frames that have been reported in received event TLVs since the OAM sublayer was reset. A frame error is any frame error on the underlying physical layer.	detail
OAM Received Frame Period Error Event Information		
Events	The number of frame seconds errors event TLVs that have been received since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
Window	The duration of the frame seconds window.	detail
Threshold	The number of frame seconds errors in the period.	detail
Errors in period	The number of frame seconds errors in the period.	detail
Total errors	The number of frame seconds errors that have been reported in received event TLVs since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
OAM Transmitted Symbol Error Event Information		
Events	The number of symbol error event TLVs that have been transmitted since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
Window	The symbol error event window in the transmitted PDU.	detail
Threshold	The number of errored symbols in the period required for the event to be generated.	detail
Errors in period	The number of symbol errors in the period reported in the transmitted event PDU.	detail
Total errors	The number of errored symbols reported in event TLVs that have been transmitted since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
OAM Current Symbol Error Event Information		
Events	The number of symbol error TLVs that have been generated regardless of whether the threshold for sending event TLVs has been crossed.	detail
Window	The symbol error event window in the transmitted PDU.	detail
Threshold	The number of errored symbols in the period required for the event to be generated.	detail
Errors in period	The total number of symbol errors in the period reported.	detail
Total errors	The number of errored symbols reported in event TLVs that have been generated regardless of whether the threshold for sending event TLVs has been crossed.	detail
OAM Transmitted Frame Error Event Information		

Table 24: show oam ethernet link-fault-management Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Events	The number of errored frame event TLVs that have been transmitted since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
Window	The duration of the window in terms of the number of 100 ms period intervals.	detail
Threshold	The number of detected errored frames required for the event to be generated.	detail
Errors in period	The number of detected errored frames in the period.	detail
Total errors	The number of errored frames that have been detected since the OAM sublayer was reset.	detail
OAM Current Frame Error Event Information		
Events	The number of errored frame event TLVs that have been generated regardless of whether the threshold for sending event TLVs has been crossed.	detail
Window	The duration of the window in terms of the number of 100 ms period intervals.	detail
Threshold	The number of detected errored frames required for the event to be generated.	detail
Errors in period	The number of errored frames in the period.	detail
Total errors	The number of errored frames detected regardless of whether the threshold for transmitting event TLVs has been crossed.	detail

Sample Output

show oam ethernet link-fault-management brief

```

user@host> show oam ethernet link-fault-management brief
Interface: ge-3/1/3
Status: Running, Discovery state: Send Any, ISSU
Peer address: 00:90:69:72:2c:83
Flags:Remote-Stable Remote-State-Valid Local-Stable 0x50
Remote loopback status: Disabled on local port, Enabled on peer port
Remote entity information:
  Remote MUX action: discarding, Remote parser action: loopback
  Discovery mode: active, Unidirectional mode: unsupported
  Remote loopback mode: supported, Link events: supported
  Variable requests: unsupported, Remote in ISSU

```

show oam ethernet link-fault-management detail

```

user@host> show oam ethernet link-fault-management detail
Interface: ge-6/1/0
Status: Running, Discovery state: Send Any, ISSU
Peer address: 00:90:69:0a:07:14
Flags:Remote-Stable Remote-State-Valid Local-Stable 0x50
OAM receive statistics:
  Information: 186365, Event: 0, Variable request: 0, Variable response: 0
  Loopback control: 0, Organization specific: 0

```

OAM transmit statistics:
Information: 186347, Event: 0, Variable request: 0, Variable response: 0
Loopback control: 0, Organization specific: 0
OAM received symbol error event information:
Events: 0, Window: 0, Threshold: 0
Errors in period: 0, Total errors: 0
OAM received frame error event information:
Events: 0, Window: 0, Threshold: 0
Errors in period: 0, Total errors: 0
OAM received frame period error event information:
Events: 0, Window: 0, Threshold: 0
Errors in period: 0, Total errors: 0
OAM transmitted symbol error event information:
Events: 0, Window: 0, Threshold: 1
Errors in period: 0, Total errors: 0
OAM current symbol error event information:
Events: 0, Window: 0, Threshold: 1
Errors in period: 0, Total errors: 0
OAM transmitted frame error event information:
Events: 0, Window: 0, Threshold: 1
Errors in period: 0, Total errors: 0
OAM current frame error event information:
Events: 0, Window: 0, Threshold: 1
Errors in period: 0, Total errors: 0
Remote entity information:
Remote MUX action: forwarding, Remote parser action: forwarding
Discovery mode: active, Unidirectional mode: unsupported
Remote loopback mode: supported, Link events: supported
Variable requests: unsupported, Remote in ISSU

show oam ethernet lmi

Syntax	show oam ethernet lmi (interface <interface-name>)
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Description	On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or aggregated Ethernet, and OAM Ethernet Local Management Interface (LMI) configuration, display the LMI information for the configured interfaces or optionally for a specified interface.
Options	interface —(Optional) Display LMI information for a specified interface. interface-name —(Optional) Display Ethernet LMI information for the specified interface only.
Required Privilege Level	View
Output Fields	Table 25 on page 219 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet lmi command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 25: show oam ethernet lmi Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical Interface	Header for the EVC information showing the Ethernet virtual circuit (EVC) name, configuration, and active/inactive status.
UNI Identifier	Name of the UNI.
EVC map type	EVC configuration.
Polling verification timer	Polling verification timer status.
E-LMI state	Operational status of the E-LMI configuration in the interfaces or specified interface.
Priority/Untagged VLAN ID	To be provided.
Default EVC	The EVC set as the default EVC.
Associated EVCs	Heading for the list of configured EVCs.
EVC Identifier	EVC name.
Reference ID	To be provided.
Status	Status active or not active.
CE VLAN IDs	Customer edge VLAN ID numbers.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet lmi interface

```
user@host> show oam ethernet lmi interface ge-1/1/1
Physical interface: ge-1/1/1, Physical link is Up
UNI identifier: uni-ce1, EVC map type: Bundling
Polling verification timer: Enabled, E-LMI state: Operational
Priority/Untagged VLAN ID: 20, Default EVC: evc1
Associated EVCs:
  EVC      Reference   Status      CE VLAN IDs
  Identifier ID
  evc1      1       Active (New)  1-2048
  evc2      2       Not Active   2049-4096
```

show oam ethernet lmi statistics

Syntax	<code>show oam ethernet lmi statistics <interface <i>interface-name</i>></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Description	On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or aggregated Ethernet PICs, displays OAM Ethernet Local Management Interface (LMI) statistics.
Options	<p>interface—(Optional) Display LMI statistics for a specified interface.</p> <p>interface-name—(Optional) Display Ethernet LMI information for the specified Ethernet interface only.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show oam ethernet lmi statistics on page 221
Output Fields	Table 26 on page 221 lists the output fields for the show oam ethernet lmi statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 26: show oam ethernet lmi statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the interface for the displayed statistics.
Reliability errors	Number of E-LMI reliability errors logged.
Protocol errors	Number of E-LMI protocol errors.
Status check received	Number of E-LMI status check receive errors.
Status check sent	Number of E-LMI status check sent errors.
Full status received	Number of E-LMI full status receive errors.
Full status sent	Number of E-LMI full status sent errors.
Full status continued received	Number of E-LMI status continued received errors.
Full status continued sent	Number of E-LMI full status continued sent errors.
Asynchronous status sent	Number of E-LMI asynchronous status sent errors.

Sample Output

show oam ethernet lmi statistics

```
user@host> show oam ethernet lmi statistics interface ge-1/1/1
```

Physical interface: ge-1/1/1	
Reliability errors	4 Protocol errors
0	
Status check received	0 Status check sent
0	
Full status received	694 Full status sent
694	
Full status continued received	0 Full status continued sent
0	
Asynchronous status sent	0

PART 4

Troubleshooting

- [Ethernet on page 225](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 229](#)

CHAPTER 6

Ethernet

- [Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM on page 225](#)
- [traceroute ethernet](#)

Troubleshooting Failures with ETH-SLM

Problem The Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM) application is not working properly for calculation of frame loss using synthetic frames instead of data traffic

Solution Perform the following steps to analyze and debug any problems with the ETH-SLM functionality.

1. Ensure that ETH-SLM is configured (either proactive or on-demand) to initiate SLM frames. Verify the configuration settings.
2. Examine any failures that might have occurred in the CFM session for which the ETH-SLM feature is enabled. The CFM session must be in the up state for the ETH-SLM functionality to work correctly. Use the **show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database maintenance-domain *md-name* maintenance-association *ma-name* local-mep *mep-id* remote-mep *remote-mep-id*** command to verify whether the CFM session is in the up state.
3. If the MEP sessions are active, use the appropriate show command to verify the ETH-SLM statistics and to analyze if ETH-SLM frames are transmitted or received.
4. If the transmission of ETH-SLM frames does not happen correctly after you attempt all of the preceding troubleshooting steps, enable the tracing operations for Ethernet CFM by including the **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management]
traceoptions {
  file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> microsecond-stamp>>
  <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
  no-remote-trace;
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement Overview on page 14](#)
 - [Transmission of ETH-SLM Messages on page 19](#)

- [Format of ETH-SLM Messages on page 17](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring ETH-SLM on page 49](#)
- [Scenarios for Configuration of ETH-SLM on page 15](#)
- [Managing ETH-SLM Statistics and ETH-SLM Frame Counts on page 65](#)
- [Starting a Proactive ETH-SLM Session on page 51](#)
- [Starting an On-Demand ETH-SLM Session on page 54](#)
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

traceroute ethernet

Syntax	traceroute ethernet (<i>mac-address</i> <i>mep-id</i>) maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> ttl <i>value</i> < wait seconds >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0. mep-id option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.
Description	Triggers the linktrace protocol to trace the route between two maintenance points. The result of the traceroute protocol is stored in the path database. To display the path database, use the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database command. Before using the traceroute command, you can verify the remote MEP's MAC address using the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database command.
Options	mac-address —Destination unicast MAC address of the remote maintenance point. mep-id —MEP identifier of the remote maintenance point. The range of values is 1 through 8191. maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> —Specifies an existing maintenance association from the set of configured maintenance associations. maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> —Specifies an existing maintenance domain from the set of configured maintenance domains. ttl value —Number of hops to use in the linktrace request. The range is 1 to 255 hops. The default is 4. wait seconds —(Optional) Maximum time to wait for a response to the traceroute request. The range is 1 to 255 seconds. The default is 5.
Required Privilege Level	network
List of Sample Output	traceroute ethernet on page 228
Output Fields	Table 27 on page 227 lists the output fields for the traceroute ethernet command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 27: traceroute ethernet Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Linktrace to	MAC address of the destination maintenance point.
Interface	Local interface used to send the linktrace message (LTM).

Table 27: traceroute ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Maintenance Domain	Maintenance domain specified in the traceroute command.
Level	Maintenance domain level configured.
Maintenance Association	Maintenance association specified in the traceroute command.
Local Mep	The local maintenance end point identifier.
Transaction Identifier	4-byte identifier maintained by the MEP. Each LTM uses a transaction identifier. The transaction identifier is maintained globally across all Maintenance Domains. Use the transaction identifier to match an incoming linktrace response (LTR), with a previously sent LTM.
Hop	Sequential hop count of the linktrace path.
TTL	Number of hops remaining in the linktrace message. The time to live (TTL) is decremented at each hop.
Source MAC address	MAC address of the 802.1ag node responding to the LTM or the source MAC address of the LTR.
Next-hop MAC address	MAC address of the egress interface of the node to which the LTM is forwarded or the next-hop MAC address derived from the next egress identifier in the Egress-ID TLV of the LTR PDU.

Sample Output

traceroute ethernet

```
user@host> traceroute ethernet maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
00:01:02:03:04:05
```

```
Linktrace to 00:01:02:03:04:05, Interface : ge-5/0/0.0
```

```
Maintenance Domain: MD1, Level: 7
```

```
Maintenance Association: MA1, Local Mep: 1
```

Hop	TTL	Source MAC address	Next hop MAC address
Transaction Identifier:100001			
1	63	00:00:aa:aa:aa:aa	00:00:ab:ab:ab:ab
2	62	00:00:bb:bb:bb:bb	00:00:bc:bc:bc:bc
3	61	00:00:cc:cc:cc:cc	00:00:cd:cd:cd:cd
4	60	00:01:02:03:04:05	00:00:00:00:00:00

CHAPTER 7

Interface Diagnostics

- [Interface Diagnostics on page 229](#)

Interface Diagnostics

You can use two diagnostic tools to test the physical layer connections of interfaces: loopback testing and bit error rate test (BERT) testing. Loopback testing enables you to verify the connectivity of a circuit. BERT testing enables you to identify poor signal quality on a circuit. This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring Loopback Testing on page 229](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 231](#)

Configuring Loopback Testing

Loopback testing allows you to verify the connectivity of a circuit. You can configure any of the following interfaces to execute a loopback test: Aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, E1, E3, NxDS0, serial, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3.

The physical path of a network data circuit usually consists of segments interconnected by devices that repeat and regenerate the transmission signal. The transmit path on one device connects to the receive path on the next device. If a circuit fault occurs in the form of a line break or a signal corruption, you can isolate the problem by using a loopback test. Loopback tests allow you to isolate segments of the circuit and test them separately.

To do this, configure a *line loopback* on one of the routers. Instead of transmitting the signal toward the far-end device, the line loopback sends the signal back to the originating router. If the originating router receives back its own data link layer packets, you have verified that the problem is beyond the originating router. Next, configure a line loopback farther away from the local router. If this originating router does not receive its own data link layer packets, you can assume the problem is on one of the segments between the local router and the remote router's interface card. In this case, the next troubleshooting step is to configure a line loopback closer to the local router to find the source of the problem.

There are several types of loopback testing supported by the Junos OS, as follows:

- DCE local—Loops packets back on the local DCE.
- DCE remote—Loops packets back on the remote DCE.

- **Local**—Useful for troubleshooting physical PIC errors. Configuring local loopback on an interface allows transmission of packets to the channel service unit (CSU) and then to the circuit toward the far-end device. The interface receives its own transmission, which includes data and timing information, on the local router's PIC. The data received from the CSU is ignored. To test a local loopback, issue the **show interfaces *interface-name*** command. If PPP keepalives transmitted on the interface are received by the PIC, the **Device Flags** field contains the output **Loop-Detected**.
- **Payload**—Useful for troubleshooting the physical circuit problems between the local router and the remote router. A payload loopback loops data only (without clocking information) on the remote router's PIC. With payload loopback, overhead is recalculated.
- **Remote**—Useful for troubleshooting the physical circuit problems between the local router and the remote router. A remote loopback loops packets, including both data and timing information, back on the remote router's interface card. A router at one end of the circuit initiates a remote loopback toward its remote partner. When you configure a remote loopback, the packets received from the physical circuit and CSU are received by the interface. Those packets are then retransmitted by the PIC back toward the CSU and the circuit. This loopback tests all the intermediate transmission segments.

Table 28 on page 230 shows the loopback modes supported on the various interface types.

Table 28: Loopback Modes by Interface Type

Interface	Loopback Modes	Usage Guidelines
Aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet	Local	<i>Configuring Ethernet Loopback Capability</i>
Circuit Emulation E1	Local and remote	<i>Configuring E1 Loopback Capability</i>
Circuit Emulation T1	Local and remote	<i>Configuring T1 Loopback Capability</i>
E1 and E3	Local and remote	<i>Configuring E1 Loopback Capability and Configuring E3 Loopback Capability</i>
NxDSO	Payload	<i>Configuring Channelized E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces, Configuring T1 and NxDSO Interfaces, Configuring Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces (SONET Mode), Configuring Channelized STM1 IQ and IQE Interfaces, and Configuring Channelized T3 IQ Interfaces</i>
Serial (V.35 and X.21)	Local and remote	<i>Configuring Serial Loopback Capability</i>
Serial (EIA-530)	DCE local, DCE remote, local, and remote	<i>Configuring Serial Loopback Capability</i>
SONET/SDH	Local and remote	<i>Configuring SONET/SDH Loopback Capability</i>

Table 28: Loopback Modes by Interface Type (*continued*)

Interface	Loopback Modes	Usage Guidelines
T1 and T3	Local, payload, and remote	<i>Configuring T1 Loopback Capability</i> and <i>Configuring T3 Loopback Capability</i> <i>See also Configuring the T1 Remote Loopback Response</i>

To configure loopback testing, include the **loopback** statement:

loopback mode;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* aggregated-ether-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* ds0-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* e1-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* e3-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* fastether-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* gigether-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* serial-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* sonet-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* t1-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options]

Interface Diagnostics

BERT allows you to troubleshoot problems by checking the quality of links. You can configure any of the following interfaces to execute a BERT when the interface receives a request to run this test: E1, E3, T1, T3; the channelized DS3, OC3, OC12, and STM1 interfaces; and the channelized DS3 IQ, E1 IQ, and OC12 IQ interfaces.

A BERT test requires a line loop to be in place on either the transmission devices or the far-end router. The local router generates a known bit pattern and sends it out the transmit path. The received pattern is then verified against the sent pattern. The higher the bit error rate of the received pattern, the worse the noise is on the physical circuit. As you move the position of the line loop increasingly downstream toward the far-end router, you can isolate the troubled portion of the link.

To configure BERT, you must configure the duration of the test, the bit pattern to send on the transmit path, and the error rate to monitor when the inbound pattern is received.

To configure the duration of the test, the pattern to send in the bit stream, and the error rate to include in the bit stream, include the **bert-period**, **bert-algorithm**, and **bert-error-rate** statements, respectively, at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* *interface-type*-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name interface-type-options]
bert-algorithm algorithm;
bert-error-rate rate;
bert-period seconds;
```

By default, the BERT period is 10 seconds. You can configure the BERT period to last from 1 through 239 seconds on some PICs and from 1 through 240 seconds on other PICs.

rate is the bit error rate. This can be an integer from 0 through 7, which corresponds to a bit error rate from 10^{-0} (1 error per bit) to 10^{-7} (1 error per 10 million bits).

algorithm is the pattern to send in the bit stream. For a list of supported algorithms, enter a ? after the **bert-algorithm** statement; for example:

```
[edit interfaces t1-0/0/0 t1-options]
user@host# set bert-algorithm ?
Possible completions:
pseudo-2e11-o152    Pattern is 2^11 - 1 (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151    Pattern is 2^15 - 1 (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151    Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o153    Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.153 standard)
...
```

For specific hierarchy information, see the individual interface types.



NOTE: The 4-port E1 PIC supports only the following algorithms:

pseudo-2e11-o152	Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$ (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151	Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151	Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e23-o151	Pattern is 2^{23} (per 0.151 standard)

When you issue the help command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.



NOTE: The 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation (CE) PIC supports only the following algorithms:

```
all-ones-repeating    Repeating one bits
all-zeros-repeating   Repeating zero bits
alternating-double-ones-zeros Alternating pairs of ones and zeros
alternating-ones-zeros Alternating ones and zeros
pseudo-2e11-o152      Pattern is 2^11 - 1 (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151      Pattern is 2^15 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151      Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e7            Pattern is 2^7 - 1
pseudo-2e9-o153       Pattern is 2^9 - 1 (per 0.153 standard)
repeating-1-in-4       1 bit in 4 is set
repeating-1-in-8       1 bit in 8 is set
repeating-3-in-24      3 bits in 24 are set
```

When you issue the help command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.



NOTE: The IQE PICs support only the following algorithms:

```
all-ones-repeating    Repeating one bits
all-zeros-repeating   Repeating zero bits
alternating-double-ones-zeros Alternating pairs of ones and zeros
alternating-ones-zeros Alternating ones and zeros
pseudo-2e9-o153       Pattern is 2^9 - 1 (per 0.153 (511 type) standard)
pseudo-2e11-o152      Pattern is 2^11 - 1 (per 0.152 and 0.153 (2047 type)
standards)
pseudo-2e15-o151      Pattern is 2^15 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151      Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o153      Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.153 standard)
pseudo-2e23-o151      Pattern is 2^23 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
repeating-1-in-4       1 bit in 4 is set
repeating-1-in-8       1 bit in 8 is set
repeating-3-in-24      3 bits in 24 are set
```

When you issue the help command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.



NOTE: BERT is supported on the PDH interfaces of the Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP and the DS3/E3 MIC. The following BERT algorithms are supported:

all-ones-repeating	Repeating one bits
all-zeros-repeating	Repeating zero bits
alternating-double-ones-zeros	Alternating pairs of ones and zeros
alternating-ones-zeros	Alternating ones and zeros
repeating-1-in-4	1 bit in 4 is set
repeating-1-in-8	1 bit in 8 is set
repeating-3-in-24	3 bits in 24 are set
pseudo-2e9-o153	Pattern is $2^9 - 1$ (per 0.153 standard)
pseudo-2e11-o152	Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$ (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151	Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151	Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o153	Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per 0.153 standard)
pseudo-2e23-o151	Pattern is $2^{23} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)

Table 29 on page 234 shows the BERT capabilities for various interface types.

Table 29: BERT Capabilities by Interface Type

Interface	T1 BERT	T3 BERT	Comments
12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation	Yes (ports 0–11)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited algorithms
4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation	Yes (port 0–3)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited algorithms
E1 or T1	Yes (port 0–3)	Yes (port 0–3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single port at a time Limited algorithms
E3 or T3	Yes (port 0–3)	Yes (port 0–3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single port at a time
Channelized OC12	N/A	Yes (channel 0–11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single channel at a time Limited algorithms No bit count
Channelized STM1	Yes (channel 0–62)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple channels Only one algorithm No error insert No bit count
Channelized T3 and Multichannel T3	Yes (channel 0–27)	Yes (port 0–3 on channel 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple ports and channels Limited algorithms for T1 No error insert for T1 No bit count for T1

These limitations do not apply to channelized IQ interfaces. For information about BERT capabilities on channelized IQ interfaces, see *Channelized IQ and IQE Interfaces Properties*.

Starting and Stopping a BERT Test

Before you can start the BERT test, you must disable the interface. To do this, include the **disable** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
disable;
```

After you configure the BERT properties and commit the configuration, begin the test by issuing the **test interface *interface-name* *interface-type*-bert-start** operational mode command:

```
user@host> test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-start
```

The test runs for the duration you specify with the **bert-period** statement. If you wish to terminate the test sooner, issue the **test interface *interface-name* *interface-type*-bert-stop** command:

```
user@host> test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-stop
```

For example:

```
user@host> test interface t3-1/2/0 t3-bert-start
user@host> test interface t3-1/2/0 t3-bert-stop
```

To view the results of the BERT test, issue the **show interfaces extensive | find BERT** command:

```
user@host> show interfaces interface-name extensive | find BERT
```

For more information about running and evaluating the results of the BERT procedure, see the [CLI Explorer](#).



NOTE: To exchange BERT patterns between a local router and a remote router, include the **loopback remote** statement in the interface configuration at the remote end of the link. From the local router, issue the **test interface** command.

Example: Configuring Bit Error Rate Testing

Configure a BERT test on a T3 interface. In this example, the run duration lasts for 120 seconds. The configured error rate is 0, which corresponds to a bit error rate of 10^{-0} (1 error per bit). The configured bit pattern of **all-ones-repeating** means that every bit the interface sends is a set to a value of 1.

```
[edit interfaces]
t3-1/2/0 {
  t3-options {
    bert algorithm all-ones-repeating;
    bert-error-rate 0;
    bert-period 120;
```

```
}  
}
```

PART 5

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