



G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection

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CHAPTER 1

G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection

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Overview of G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection

The G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection feature implements protection switching mechanisms for Ethernet layer ring topologies. This feature uses the G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) protocol version 1, defined in ITU-T G.8032, to provide protection for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology with non-Cisco devices.

Ring Protection Links

An Ethernet ring consists of multiple Ethernet ring nodes. Each Ethernet ring node is connected to adjacent Ethernet ring nodes using two independent ring links. A ring link prohibits the formation of loops that affect the network. The Ethernet ring uses a specific link to protect the entire Ethernet ring. This specific link is known as the Ring Protection Link (RPL). A ring link is bound by two adjacent Ethernet ring nodes and a port for a ring link (also known as a ring port). There must be at least two Ethernet ring nodes in an Ethernet ring.

ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Functionality

The Ethernet ring protection functionality includes the following:

- Loop avoidance

- The use of learning, forwarding, and Filtering Database (FDB) mechanisms

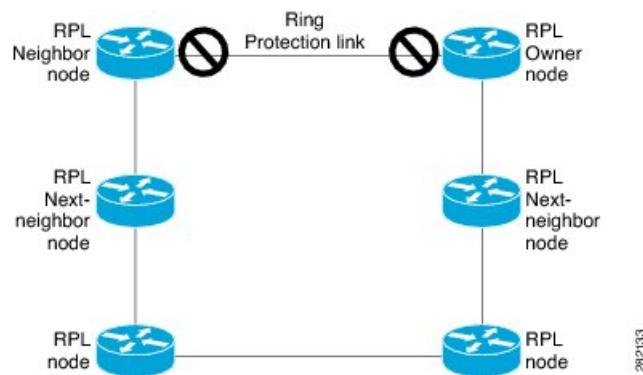
Loop avoidance in an Ethernet ring is achieved by ensuring traffic flows continuously through all links except the Ring Protection Link (RPL).

Here is a list of RPL types (or RPL nodes) and their functions:

- RPL owner—Responsible for blocking traffic over the RPL to prevent loops in the Ethernet traffic. There can be only one RPL owner in a ring.
- RPL neighbor node—An Ethernet ring node adjacent to the RPL. It is responsible for blocking its end of the RPL under normal conditions. This node type is optional and prevents RPL usage when protected.
- RPL next-neighbor node—Next-neighbor node is an Ethernet ring node adjacent to an RPL owner node or RPL neighbor node. It is mainly used for FDB flush optimization on the ring. This node is also optional.

The figure illustrates the G.8032 Ethernet ring topology.

Figure 1: G.8032 Ethernet Ring Topology



R-APS Control Messages

Nodes on the ring use control messages called Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages to coordinate switching the ring protection link (RPL) on and off. A failure along the ring triggers a R-APS Signal Failure (R-APS SF) message in both directions of the nodes adjacent to the failed link after they have blocked the port facing the failed link. Upon receipt of this message, the RPL owner unblocks the RPL port.



Note A single link failure in the ring ensures a loop-free topology.

CFM Protocols and Link Failures

Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) and line status messages are used to detect ring link and node failure. During the recovery phase, when the failed link is restored, the nodes adjacent to the restored link send Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) No Request (R-APS NR) messages. Upon obtaining this message, the ring protection link (RPL) owner blocks the RPL port and sends two messages: R-APS NR and R-APS RPL (R-APS NR, RB). These messages cause all other nodes, other than the RPL owner in the ring, to unblock

all blocked ports. The Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) protocol works for both unidirectional failure and multiple link failure scenarios in a ring topology.



Note The G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) protocol uses CFM Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) at an interval of 3.3 milliseconds (ms). At this interval (which is supported only on selected platforms), SONET-like switching time performance and loop-free traffic can be achieved.

When you enable CFM, the G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection feature ensures recovery times of less than 50 milliseconds. This is achieved by managing the forwarding state of each ring port, preventing loops, and maintaining connectivity in the event of a failure.



Note This feature can operate without CFM; however, performance of less than 50 milliseconds is not guaranteed without it.

G.8032 ERP Timers

The G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) protocol specifies the use of different timers to avoid race conditions and unnecessary switching operations:

- Delay timers—Used by the Ring Protection Link (RPL) owner to verify that the network has stabilized before blocking the RPL. Note the following points about delay timers.
 - After a signal failure (SF) condition, a Wait-to-Restore (WTR) timer is used to verify that the SF is not intermittent.
 - The WTR timer can be configured by the operator. The default time interval is 5 minutes; the time interval ranges from 1 to 12 minutes.
 - After a force switch (FS) or a manual switch (MS) command is issued, a Wait-to-Block (WTB) timer is used to verify that no background condition exists.



Note The WTB timer interval may be shorter than the WTR timer interval.

- Guard timer—Used by all nodes when changing state; the guard timer blocks latent outdated messages from causing unnecessary state changes. The guard timer can be configured. The default time interval is 500 ms; the time interval ranges from 10 to 2000 ms.
- Hold-off timers—Used by the underlying Ethernet layer to filter out intermittent link faults. The hold-off timer can be configured. The default time interval is 0 seconds; the time interval ranges from 0 to 10 seconds. Faults are reported to the ring protection mechanism only if this timer expires.

Benefits

- Provides sub-50 millisecond protection and recovery for Ethernet traffic.

- Supports up to 32 nodes per ring, ensuring scalability in network design.
- Supports up to 128 VLANs and 1024 MAC addresses.
- Supports both copper and fiber ports for versatile deployment.
- Enables multicast traffic support within the ring topology.
- Ensures rapid fault detection through the CFM protocol, enhancing network reliability.

Supported Scenarios

The G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection feature is ideal for networks that require rapid recovery and high availability, such as service provider networks, large enterprises, and data centers with Ethernet ring topologies. It is especially useful in scenarios where minimal downtime is critical.

Prerequisites

- Each node must be configured with a single ring.
- The CFM protocol must be operational for fault management.

Restrictions

- This feature is supported only on Cisco IE31xx series switches and third-party switches with G.8032 compatibility.
- The feature operates independently and cannot be combined with other ring protocols.
It should not be enabled on ports configured with STP, DLR, REP, or MRP protocols. Furthermore, no other ring configurations should be retained, even in a dormant state.
On ports not configured for G.8032, STP and other protocols are expected to function normally.
- Only one ring per instance is supported. Multiple ring configurations are not supported
- G.8032 ring ports should be configured in VLAN trunk mode.
- G.8032 ring ports cannot be configured on port-channel interfaces.
- Sub-50 milliseconds convergence is not supported at an interface speed of 100 Mbps. However, it is supported for 1Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- The control VLAN should be exclusively used for G.8032 ERPS and CFM control packets and should not be used for any other user or control traffic.
- G.8032 convergence is only supported with a CFM (CCM) interval of 3.3 ms. Other CCM intervals are not supported.
- The G8032 ring node role as a next-neighbor is not supported in the current release.

Configuration Workflow

Follow these steps to configure the G.8032 ring:

1. Create a G.8032 ring profile
2. Keep the interfaces shut before bringing them under the G.8032 ring configuration
3. Configure the G.8032 ring
4. Configure the ports under the G.8032 ring configuration
5. Configure the profile, VLAN inclusion list, and other instance-related configuration

The **instance** command remains unchanged to align with other Cisco product configurations and to prevent future CLI changes when multiple ring instances are supported.

6. Configure the CFM domain to level 1, and enable EFD notification
7. Configure the ring ports with VLAN and CFM configurations, then run the **no shutdown** command

Configure the Ethernet Ring Profile

The G.8032 Ethernet Ring profile specifies the operational and configuration parameters for particular network requirements. You can use the default profile or create a custom one by following the procedure provided here.

Procedure

- Step 1** Use the **ethernet ring g8032 profile** *profile-name* command to create the Ethernet ring profile and enter Ethernet ring profile configuration mode.

Example:

```
Device(config)# ethernet ring g8032 profile g8032-profile
```

- Step 2** (Optional) Use the **timer wtr** *minutes* command to set the duration for the Wait-to-Restore (WTR) timer.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-profile)# timer wtr 1
```

The valid range is from 1 to 12, with a default of 5 minutes.

- Step 3** (Optional) Use the **timer guard** *interval* command to set the duration for the guard timer.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-profile)# timer guard 600
```

The valid range is from 10 to 2000, with a default of 500 milliseconds.

- Step 4** (Optional) Use the **timer hold-off** *seconds* command to set the duration for the hold-off timer.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-profile)# timer hold-off 4
```

The valid range is from 0 to 10, with a default of 0 seconds.

Step 5 (Optional) Use the **no non-revertive** command to configure a nonrevertive Ethernet ring instance.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-profile)# no non-revertive
```

By default, revertive mode is enabled.

Configure the Ethernet Protection Ring

The Ethernet Protection Ring (EPR) ensures reliable and efficient operation of Ethernet networks in ring topologies. Follow the procedure given here to configure EPR.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **ethernet ring g8032** *ring-name* command to specify the Ethernet ring and enter Ethernet ring port configuration mode.

Example:

```
Device(config)# ethernet ring g8032 g8032_ring
```

Step 2 Use the **port0 interface** *type number* command to connect port0 of the local node to the Ethernet ring and enter Ethernet ring protection mode.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-ring)# port0 interface GigabitEthernet1/3
```

Step 3 Use the **exit** command to enter the Ethernet ring port configuration mode.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-ring-port)# exit
```

Step 4 Use the **port1 interface** *type number* command to connect port1 of the local node of the interface to the Ethernet ring and enter the Ethernet ring protection mode.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-ring)# port1 interface GigabitEthernet1/4
```

Step 5 Use the **exit** command to enter the Ethernet ring port configuration mode.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-ring-port)# exit
```

Step 6 Use the **instance** *instance-id* command to assign the Ethernet service instance to monitor the ring port (port0) and detect ring failures.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-ring)# instance 1
```

Step 7 (Optional) Use the **profile** *profile-name* command to specify the Ethernet ring profile.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-inst)# profile g8032-profile
```

The default profile is automatically applied, if no profile is specified.

Step 8 Use the **rpl** **{port0 | port1}** **{owner | neighbor}** command to specify the Ethernet ring port on the local node as the RPL owner or neighbor.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-inst)# rpl port0 owner
```

Specify the RPL port connected to both the owner and neighbor nodes. These nodes must be adjacent and directly connected by a single link.

RPL port configuration is required for both the owner and neighbor nodes, while it is not needed for a normal node. By default, each node is considered a normal node.

Step 9 Use the **inclusion-list** **vlan-ids** *vlan-id* command to specify the VLANs that are managed (traffic management) by the Ethernet ring protection mechanism.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-inst)# inclusion-list vlan-ids 10, 100-200
```

For *vlan-id*, use a list or individual VLAN IDs in the format *a-b* or *c*, where *a-b* denotes a range and *c* represents a single VLAN ID.

Step 10 Use the **aps-channel** command to enter Ethernet ring instance aps-channel configuration mode.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-inst)# aps-channel
```

The APS channel allows control and coordination messages to flow between nodes or devices to ensure the protection mechanism operates correctly and efficiently.

Step 11 (Optional) Use the **level** *level-value* command to specify the APS message level for the node on the Ethernet ring.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-inst-aps)# level 1
```

The APS message level ranges from 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest).

Step 12 Use the **control** **vlan** *vlan-id* command to define a control VLAN dedicated to carrying APS messages within the network.

Example:

```
Device(config-erp-inst-aps)# control vlan 10
```

The control VLAN should not be used for any other purpose.

The valid *vlan-id* range is 1 to 4094.

Enable Ethernet Fault Detection for a Service

This procedure helps a service achieve fast convergence, which is crucial for ensuring network services are reliable, resilient, and high-performing.



Note Ethernet Connectivity and Fault Management (CFM) includes a broad range of messages and protocols. For G.8032 sub-50ms convergence, this platform supports only 3.3ms CCM messages at Maintenance Domain Level 1.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **ethernet cfm ieee** command to enable IEEE-compliant Ethernet CFM on a device.

Example:

```
Device(config)# ethernet cfm ieee
```

Step 2 Use the **ethernet cfm global** command to globally enable Ethernet CFM.

Example:

```
Device(config)# ethernet cfm global
```

Step 3 Use the **ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level** command to configure the CFM domain and enter Ethernet CFM configuration mode.

Example:

```
Device(config)# ethernet cfm domain g8032_domain level 1
```

The *domain-name* is the name of the maintenance domain.

The *level* defines the fault management level within the maintenance domain. We support only level 1.

Step 4 Use one of the three methods listed here to configure service.

- Use the **service vlan-id vlan-id vlan vlan-id direction down** command to define a VLAN-id based maintenance association and enter Ethernet CFM service instance configuration mode.

```
Device(config-ecfm)# service vlan-id 10 vlan 10 direction down
```

- Use the **service name vlan vlan-id direction down** command to define a service name based maintenance association and enter Ethernet CFM service instance configuration mode.

```
Device(config-ecfm)# service G8032_Service vlan 10 direction down
```

- Use the **service number number vlan vlan-id direction down** command to define a service number based maintenance association and enter Ethernet CFM service instance configuration mode.

```
Device(config-ecfm)# service number 12 vlan 10 direction down
```

The valid *vlan-id* range is from 1 to 4094.

Step 5 Use the **continuity-check** command to enable the transmission of 3.3ms continuity check messages.

Example:

```
Device(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
```

Step 6

Use the **efd notify g8032** command to enable CFM to notify registered protocols when a defect is detected or cleared, which matches the current fault alarm priority.

Example:

```
Device(config-ecfm-srv)# efd notify g8032
```

This command is essential for achieving sub-50ms convergence.

Configure Interface

Interfaces are required to configure the specific ports used in the Ethernet ring. Follow the procedure given here to configure an interface.

Procedure

Step 1

Use the **interface gigabitethernet** *type number* command to specify the interface type and number.

Example:

```
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/3
```

Step 2

Use the **switchport trunk allowed vlan** *vlan-list* command to specify the VLANs that are allowed to traverse when this port is in trunking mode.

Example:

```
Device(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,100-200
```

The *vlan-list* denotes the range of VLAN-IDs. It should include the VLANs in the inclusion list.

Note

The control VLAN and inclusion VLAN list should match this configuration.

Step 3

Use the **switchport mode trunk** command to specify a port on the switch to operate in trunk mode, which allows it to carry traffic from multiple VLANs..

Example:

```
Device(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
```

Step 4

Use the **ethernet cfm mep domain** *domain-name* **mpid** *mpid* **service vlan-id** *vlan-id* command to set a port as internal to a maintenance domain and define it as a Maintenance End Point (MEP).

Example:

```
Device(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep domain g8032_domain mpid 12 service number 10
```

This example in the procedure is based on service number. You can use also VLAN-id and service name.

The *domain-name* specifies the maintenance domain to which the MEP belongs.

Note that the MPID must be unique on peer devices. No two Maintenance Points within a single service can share the same MPID. Valid values range from 1-8191.

The *vlan-id* represents the specific VLAN that the MEP will be monitoring within the domain. Valid values range from 1-4094.

Ideally, the control VLAN should also be used for configuring the service VLAN.

Verify G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection

Use the **show** commands given here to verify the configuration and status of G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection.

show ethernet ring g8032 status

The **show ethernet ring g8032 status** [*ring-name*][*instance* [*instance-id*]] command displays the status information of an Ethernet Ring configured using the G.8032 standard.

```
Device# show ethernet ring g8032 status

Ethernet ring g8032_ring instance 1 is RPL Owner node in Idle State
Port0: GigabitEthernet1/3
  APS-Channel: GigabitEthernet1/3
  Status: RPL, blocked
  Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
Port1: GigabitEthernet1/4
  APS-Channel: GigabitEthernet1/4
  Status: Non-RPL
  Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
APS Level: 7
Profile: g8032_profile
WTR interval: 1 minutes
Guard interval: 10 milliseconds
HoldOffTimer: 0 seconds
Revertive mode

Device# show ethernet ring g8032 status g8032_ring

Ethernet ring g8032_ring instance 1 is RPL Owner node in Idle State
Port0: GigabitEthernet1/3
  APS-Channel: GigabitEthernet1/3
  Status: RPL, blocked
  Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
Port1: GigabitEthernet1/4
  APS-Channel: GigabitEthernet1/4
  Status: Non-RPL
  Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
APS Level: 7
Profile: g8032_profile
WTR interval: 1 minutes
Guard interval: 10 milliseconds
HoldOffTimer: 0 seconds
Revertive mode

Device# show ethernet ring g8032 status g8032_ring instance 1

Ethernet ring g8032_ring instance 1 is RPL Owner node in Idle State
Port0: GigabitEthernet1/3
```

```

APS-Channel: GigabitEthernet1/3
Status: RPL, blocked
Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
Port1: GigabitEthernet1/4
APS-Channel: GigabitEthernet1/4
Status: Non-RPL
Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
APS Level: 7
Profile: g8032_profile
WTR interval: 1 minutes
Guard interval: 10 milliseconds
HoldOffTimer: 0 seconds
Revertive mode

```

show ethernet ring g8032 summary

This command displays a summary of the G.8032 Ethernet Ring, providing a high-level overview of its operational state, status, and key metrics.

```
Device# show ethernet ring g8032 summary
```

```
Chassis Node Id: f839.18ab.56a0
```

```
States
```

```

-----
Init           0
Idle           1
Protection      0
Manual Switch   0
Forced Switch   0
Pending         0
-----
Total          1

```

show ethernet ring g8032 statistics

The **show ethernet ring g8032 statistics** [*ring-name*][**instance** [*instance-id*]] command displays detailed statistical information about the G.8032 Ethernet Ring, specifically focusing on performance metrics, packet counts, error rates, and other key data related to the operation of the Ethernet ring.

```
Device# show ethernet ring g8032 statistics
```

```
Statistics for Ethernet ring g8032_ring instance 1
```

```
Local SF detected:
```

```
Port0: 1
```

```
Port1: 1
```

```
FOP PM detected:
```

```
Port0: 0
```

```
Port1: 0
```

```

R-APS   Port0(Tx/Rx)          Port1(Tx/Rx)
        Last Tx time         Last Tx time
        Last Rx time         Last Rx time

```

```

-----
NR      : 14/0
        Tue Feb 11 14:52:13.366
        Never
NR,RB   : 78/0
        Tue Feb 11 14:58:33.366

```

```

SF      : 3/0
          Never
          Tue Feb 11 14:51:17.814
MS      : 0/0
          Never
          Never
FS      : 0/0
          Never
          Never
EVENT   : 0/0
          Never
          Never

```

```

State          Last entry into state time
-----

```

```

Init          : Tue Feb 11 14:51:13.322
Idle          : Tue Feb 11 14:52:18.366
Protection    : Tue Feb 11 14:51:13.370
Manual Switch : Never
Forced Switch : Never
Pending       : Tue Feb 11 14:51:18.364

```

show ethernet ring g8032 brief

The **show ethernet ring g8032 brief** [*ring-name*][*instance* [*instance-id*]] command displays a brief summary of the G.8032 Ethernet Ring status. This command is typically used for a quick overview of the ring's operational status and basic information.

```
Device# show ethernet ring g8032 brief
```

```

R: Interface is the RPL-link
F: Interface is faulty
B: Interface is blocked
FS: Local forced switch
MS: Local manual switch

```

RingName	Inst	NodeType	NodeState	Port0	Port1
g8032_ring	1	Owner	Idle	R,B	

show ethernet ring g8032 profile

The **show ethernet ring g8032 profile** *profile* command displays the profile settings for the G.8032 Ethernet Ring. This profile includes configuration details such as the ring's operational parameters, settings for fault recovery, member devices, and other critical settings that govern how the Ethernet ring operates.

```
Device# show ethernet ring g8032 profile
```

```

Ethernet ring profile name: g8032_profile
WTR interval: 1 minutes
Guard interval: 10 milliseconds
HoldOffTimer: 0 seconds
Revertive mode

```


show ethernet ring g8032 port status

The **show ethernet ring g8032 port status** command displays the status of the interface ports on a G.8032 Ethernet Ring.

```
Device# show ethernet ring g8032 port status

Port: GigabitEthernet1/3
Ring: my_ring
    Block vlan list: 1-110,112-4095
    Unblock vlan list: 111
    REQ/ACK: 0/0
    Instance 1 is in Blocked Data state

Port: GigabitEthernet1/4
Ring: my_ring
    Block vlan list: 1-110,201-4095
    Unblock vlan list: 111-200
    REQ/ACK: 0/0
    Instance 1 is in Unblocked state
```

show ethernet ring g8032 port status interface

The **show ethernet ring g8032 port status interface *type number*** command displays the status of the interface ports on a G.8032 Ethernet Ring, showing specific information about the operational state and performance of the ports participating in the Ethernet ring.

```
Device# show ethernet ring g8032 port status interface GigabitEthernet1/3

Port: GigabitEthernet1/3
Ring: g8032_ring
    Block vlan list: 1-9,11-4095
    Unblock vlan list: 10
    REQ/ACK: 0/0
    Instance 1 is in Blocked state
```

Verify Connectivity Fault Management

Use the **show** commands given here to verify the Ethernet CFM.

show ethernet cfm domain brief

This command displays information about Ethernet CFM domains configured on a network device.

```
Device# show ethernet cfm domain brief
```

Domain Name	Index	Level	Services	Archive (min)
g8032_domain	31	1	1	100

show ethernet cfm errors

This command displays information about Ethernet CFM errors on a network device.

```
Device# show ethernet cfm errors
```

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local

This command displays information about the local maintenance points configured for Ethernet CFM.

```
Device# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local
```

Local MEPs:

MPID	Domain Name	Lvl	MacAddress	Type	CC
Ofld	Domain Id	Dir	Port	Id	
	MA Name		SrvInst	Source	
	EVC name				
	CCM Mode				
11	g8032_domain	1	f839.18ab.56a3	Vlan	Y
Yes	null	Down	Gi1/3	10	
	number 10		N/A	Static	
	N/A				
	Multicast				
52	g8032_domain	1	f839.18ab.56a4	Vlan	Y
Yes	null	Down	Gi1/4	10	
	number 10		N/A	Static	
	N/A				
	Multicast				

Total Local MEPs: 2

Local MIPs: None

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote

This command displays information about remote maintenance points (RMEPs) in an Ethernet CFM setup.

```
Device# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote
```

MPID	Domain Name	MacAddress	IfSt	PtSt
Lvl	Domain ID	Ingress		
RDI	MA Name	Type Id	SrvInst	
	EVC Name		Age	
	Local MEP Info			
51	g8032_domain	6879.0914.9d87	Unkn	Unkn
1	null	Gi1/4		
-	number 10	Vlan 10	N/A	
	N/A		20s	
	MPID: 52 Domain: g8032_domain MA: number 10			

Total Remote MEPs: 1

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail

This command displays detailed information about RMEPs in an Ethernet CFM configuration.

```
Device# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail mpid 11
```

Version: IEEE-CFM

```

MAC Address: f839.18ab.56a3
Domain Name: g8032_domain
Domain ID: null
MA Name: number 10
Level: 1
Vlan: 10
MPID: 11
Incoming Port(s): GigabitEthernet1/3
CC Lifetime(sec): 105
Age of Last CC Message(sec): 22
CC Packet Statistics: 0/0 (Received/Error)
MEP interface status: Unkn
MEP port status: Unkn
Receive RDI: FALSE

Total Remote MEPs: 1

```

show ethernet cfm mpdb

This command displays the Maintenance Point Database (MPDB) in an Ethernet CFM configuration.

```
Device# show ethernet cfm mpdb
```

* = Can Ping/Traceroute to MEP

MPID	Domain Name	MacAddress	Version
Lvl	Domain ID	Ingress	
Expd	MA Name	Type Id	SrvcInst
	EVC Name		Age
51	* g8032_domain	6879.0914.9d87	IEEE-CFM
1	null	Gi1/4	
-	number 10	Vlan 10	N/A
	N/A		5s

```
Total Remote MEPs: 1
```

Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release	Feature Information
G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection	Cisco IOS XE 17.17.1	Initial support for Cisco Catalyst IE31xx Rugged Series Switches.

