



Configuring Avaya Fabric Connect on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Purpose

This document provides instructions to configure Avaya Fabric Connect on the Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series. Fabric Connect includes Shortest Path Bridging (SPB, the MAC-in-MAC variant of IEEE 802.1aq), Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS), and Connectivity Fault Management (CFM).

Using the document

The document is organized into feature sections:

1. Infrastructure configuration — You must first configure your base SPB and IS-IS architecture described in the infrastructure configuration chapters. The chapter includes initial steps to configure the minimum SPB and IS-IS parameters to enable Fabric Connect on your network, and additional steps to configure optional SPB and IS-IS parameters. For more information, see [Configuring minimum SPBM and IS-IS parameters](#) on page 44.
2. Services configuration — After you have completed the infrastructure configuration, you configure the Layer 2 VSNs service for your network to run on top of your base architecture.
3. Operations and management — Finally, Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 series provides tools to monitor and troubleshoot your Fabric Connect network.

The document also includes configuration examples at the end of each chapter to show basic configurations to implement Fabric Connect technology.

Chapter 2: New in this release

The following sections detail what is new in *Configuring Avaya Fabric Connect on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205-507 for Software Release 5.9.

Features

See the following sections for information about feature changes:

Fabric Attach updates

See the following sections for information about Fabric Attach changes:

Fabric Attach Server and Fabric Attach Proxy functionality

The switch supports Fabric Attach Server and Fabric Attach Proxy functionality.

A Fabric Attach Server is an SPB capable network device connected to the fabric edge running the FA agent in FA Server mode. FA Servers receive requests to create services with specific I-SID/VLAN bindings.

A Fabric Attach Proxy is a device running the FA agent in FA Proxy mode. FA Proxies support I-SID/VLAN assignment definition and have the ability to advertise these assignments for possible use by an FA Server, if connectivity permits.

Fabric Attach Auto Provision

You can use Auto Provision with an FA Server-capable device to take advantage of Fabric Attach functionality in non-SPB environments. Auto Provision allows an FA Proxy device (that is also FA Server-capable) to function as an FA Server when SPBM is disabled. With Auto Provision you can designate the device as an FA Proxy or FA Server. FA VLAN definitions, configured locally on an FA Proxy or through client processing, transparently replace I-SID/VLAN binding definitions in this scenario and allow all of the automated FA processing, with the exception of switched UNI-related operations, to be performed in the absence of SPBM operations. All existing FA default settings remain unchanged.

Other changes

See the following section for information about changes that are not feature-related.

Document title change

Configuring Fabric Connect on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4000 Series is renamed *Configuring Fabric Connect on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*.

Introduction chapter

Information about Related resources and Support are moved to the last chapter in this document.

Chapter 3: SPBM and IS-IS fundamentals

Shortest Path Bridging MAC (SPBM) is a next generation virtualization technology that revolutionizes the design, deployment, and operations of enterprise campus core networks along with the enterprise data center. SPBM provides massive scalability while at the same time reducing the complexity of the network.

SPBM simplifies deployments by eliminating the need to configure multiple points throughout the network. When you add new connectivity services to an SPBM network you do not need intrusive core provisioning. The simple endpoint provisioning is done where the application meets the network, with all points in between automatically provisioned through the robust link-state protocol, Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS).

SPBM eliminates the need for multiple overlay protocols in the core of the network by reducing the core to a single Ethernet based link-state protocol that provides all virtualization services in an integrated model. In addition, by relying on endpoint service provisioning only, the idea of building your network once and not touching it again becomes a true reality. This technology provides all the features and benefits required by carrier-grade deployments to the enterprise market without the complexity of alternative technologies traditionally used in carrier deployments, for example, Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS).

Most Ethernet based networks use 802.1Q tagged interfaces between the routing switches. SPBM uses two Backbone VLANs (BVLANS) that are used as the transport instance. A B-VLAN is not a traditional VLAN in the sense that it does not flood unknown, broadcast or multicast traffic, but only forwards based on IS-IS provisioned backbone MAC (B-MAC) tables. After you configure the B-VLANs and the IS-IS protocol is operational, you can map the services to service instances.

SPBM uses IS-IS to discover and advertise the network topology, which enables computation of the shortest path to all nodes in the SPBM network. SPBM uses IS-IS shortest path trees to populate forwarding tables for the individual B-MAC addresses of each participating node.

To forward customer traffic across the core network backbone, SPBM uses IEEE 802.1ah Provider Backbone Bridging (PBB) MAC-in-MAC encapsulation, which hides the customer MAC (C-MAC) addresses in a backbone MAC (B-MAC) address pair. MAC-in-MAC encapsulation defines a B-MAC destination address (BMAC-DA) and a B-MAC source address (BMAC-SA). Encapsulating customer MAC addresses in B-MAC addresses improves network scalability (no end-user C-MAC learning is required in the core) and also significantly improves network robustness (loops have no effect on the backbone infrastructure.)

The SPBM header includes a Service Instance Identifier (I-SID) with a length of 32 bits with a 24 bit ID. I-SIDs identify and transmit virtualized traffic in an encapsulated SPBM frame. You can use I-SIDs in a Virtual Services Network (VSN) for VLANs or VRFs across the MAC-in-MAC backbone:

- For a Layer 2 VSN, the device associates the I-SID with a customer VLAN, which the device then virtualizes across the backbone.

- For a Layer 2 VSN with IP Multicast over SPBM, the BEB associates a data I-SID with the multicast stream and the scope I-SID is based on the Layer 2 VSN I-SID.

The switch supports the IEEE 802.1aq standard of SPBM, which allows for larger Layer 2 topologies and permits faster convergence.

MAC-in-MAC encapsulation

To forward customer traffic across the core network backbone, SPBM uses IEEE 802.1ah Provider Backbone Bridging (PBB) MAC-in-MAC encapsulation, which hides the customer MAC (C-MAC) addresses in a backbone MAC (B-MAC) address pair. MAC-in-MAC encapsulation defines a BMAC-DA and BMAC-SA to identify the backbone destination and source addresses.

The originating node creates a MAC header that is used for delivery from end to end. As the MAC header stays the same across the network, there is no need to swap a label or do a route lookup at each node, allowing the frame to follow the most efficient forwarding path end to end.

The encapsulation of customer MAC addresses in backbone MAC addresses greatly improves network scalability, as no end-user MAC learning is required in the backbone, and also significantly improves network robustness, as customer-introduced network loops have no effect on the backbone infrastructure.

*** Note:**

By default, the chassis MAC becomes the B-MAC address for the switch. This address can be used, but it is highly recommended to change the B-MAC to an easy-to-recognize value.

I-SID

SPBM introduces a service instance identifier called I-SID. SPBM uses I-SIDs to separate services from the infrastructure. After you create an SPBM infrastructure, you can add additional services (such as VLAN extensions) by provisioning the endpoints only. The SPBM endpoints are Backbone Edge Bridges (BEBs), which mark the boundary between the core MAC-in-MAC SPBM domain and the edge customer 802.1Q domain. I-SIDs are provisioned on the BEBs to be associated with a particular service instance. In the SPBM core, the bridges are Backbone Core Bridges (BCBs). BCBs forward encapsulated traffic based on the BMAC-DA.

The SPBM header includes an I-SID. The length of the I-SID is 32 bits with a 24-bit ID. I-SIDs identify and transmit virtualized traffic in an encapsulated SPBM frame. These I-SIDs are used in a VSN for VLANs across the MAC-in-MAC backbone:

*** Note:**

I-SID configuration is required only for virtual services such as Layer 2 VSN.

BCBs and BEBs

The boundary between the core MAC-in-MAC SPBM domain and the edge customer 802.1Q domain is handled by Backbone Edge Bridges (BEBs). I-SIDs are provisioned on the BEBs to be associated with a particular service instance.

In the SPBM core, the bridges are referred to as Backbone Core Bridges (BCBs). BCBs forward encapsulated traffic based on the B-MAC-DA.

! Important:

SPBM separates the payload from the transport over the SPBM infrastructure. Configure all virtualization services on the BEBs at the edge of the network. There is no provisioning required on the core SPBM switches. This provides a robust carrier grade architecture where configuration on the core switches never needs to be touched when adding new services.

A BEB performs the same functionality as a BCB, but it also terminates one or more Virtual Service Networks (VSN). A BCB does not terminate any VSNs and is unaware of the VSN traffic it transports. A BCB simply knows how to reach any other BEB in the SPBM backbone.

* Note:

The switch is currently meant to function strictly as a BEB device.

Basic SPBM network topology

The following figure shows a basic SPBM network topology, specifically a Layer 2 VSN. Switches B and C are the Backbone Core Bridges (BCB) that form the core of the SPBM network. Switches A and D are the Backbone Edge Bridges (BEB) where the services such as L2 VSNs are provisioned. Only bridges A and B perform both customer MAC (C-MAC) and B-MAC learning and forwarding while bridges B and C only perform B-MAC learning and forwarding.

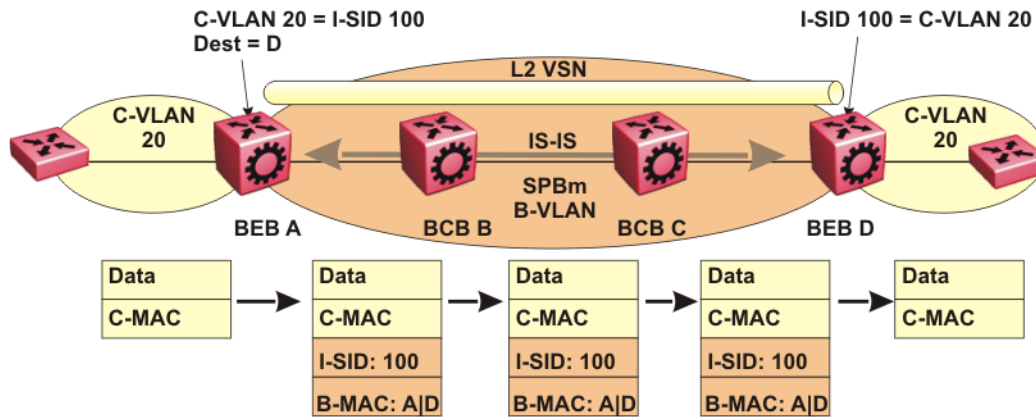


Figure 1: SPBM L2 VSN

SPBM uses IS-IS in the core so that all BEBs and BCBs learn the IS-IS System-ID (B-MAC) of every other switch in the network. For example, BEB-A uses IS-IS to build an SPBM unicast forwarding table containing the B-MAC of switches BCB-B, BCB-C, and BEB-D.

The BEBs provide the boundary between the SPBM domain and the virtualized services domain. For a Layer 2 VSN service, the BEBs map a C-VLAN to an I-SID based on local service provisioning. Any BEB in the network that has the same I-SID configured can participate in the same Layer 2 VSN. The C-VLAN ID is only of local significance, as the I-SID defines the service identifier

In this example, BEB A and BEB D are provisioned to associate C-VLAN 20 with I-SID 100. When BEB A receives traffic from C-VLAN 20 that must be forwarded to the far-end location, it performs a lookup and determines that C-VLAN 20 is associated with I-SID 100 and that BEB D is the destination for I-SID 100. BEB A then encapsulates the data and C-MAC header into a new B-MAC header, using its own nodal B-MAC: A as the source address and B-MAC: D as the destination address. BEB A then forwards the encapsulated traffic to BCB B.

To forward traffic in the core toward the destination node D, BCB B and BCB C perform Ethernet switching using the B-MAC information only.

At BEB D, the node strips off the B-MAC encapsulation, and performs a lookup to determine the destination for traffic with I-SID 100. BEB D identifies the destination on the C-VLAN header as C-VLAN 20 and forwards the packet to the appropriate destination VLAN and port.

IS-IS

To provide a loop-free network and to learn and distribute network information, SPBM uses the Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS) link state routing protocol. IS-IS is designed to find the shortest path from any one destination to any other in a dynamic fashion. IS-IS creates any-to-any connectivity in a network in an optimized, loop-free manner, without the long convergence delay experienced with the Spanning Tree Protocol. IS-IS does not block ports from use, but rather employs a specific path. As such, all links are available for use.

IS-IS is a link-state, interior gateway protocol that was developed for the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). ISO terminology refers to routers as Intermediate Systems (IS), hence the name Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS).

SPBM eliminates the need for multiple overlay protocols in the core of the network by reducing the core to a single Ethernet-based, link-state protocol (IS-IS). IS-IS provides virtualization services, using a pure Ethernet technology base. SPBM also uses IS-IS to discover and advertise the network topology, which enables it to compute the shortest path to all nodes in the SPBM network.

IS-IS dynamically learns the topology of a network and constructs unicast and multicast mesh connectivity. Each node in the network calculates a shortest-path tree to every other network node based on System-IDs (B-MAC addresses).

Unlike in an IP Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) environment, the SPBM use of IS-IS does not require transport of any IP addressing for topology calculations. In the SPBM environment for Layer 2 VSNs, IS-IS carries only pure Layer 2 information with no requirement for an underlying IP control plane or forwarding path. IS-IS runs directly over Layer 2.

In SPBM networks, IS-IS performs the following functions:

- Discovers the network topology
- Builds shortest path trees between the network nodes:
 - Forwards unicast traffic
 - Determines the forwarding table for multicast traffic
- Communicates network information in the control plane:
 - Service Instance Identifier (I-SID) information

SPBM can distribute I-SID service information to all SPBM nodes, as the I-SIDs are created. SPBM includes I-SID information in the IS-IS Link State protocol data units (PDUs). When a new service instance is provisioned on a node, its membership is flooded throughout the topology using an IS-IS advertisement.

Standard TLVs

IS-IS uses Type-Length-Value (TLV) encoding. SPBM employs IS-IS as the interior gateway protocol and implements additional TLVs to support additional functionality. The switch also supports Sub-TLVs. TLVs exist inside IS-IS packets and Sub-TLVs exist as additional information in TLVs.

The switch supports standard 802.1aq TLVs. The IEEE ratified the 802.1aq standard that defines SPBM and the Type-Length-Value (TLV) encoding that IS-IS uses to support SPBM services. Avaya is in full compliance with the IEEE 802.1aq standard. The following table lists the TLVs that the switch supports.

Figure 2: Standard TLVs

TLV	Description	Usage
1	Area addresses — The Area Addresses TLV contains the area addresses to which the IS-IS is connected.	IS-IS area
22	Extended IS reachability — The Extended IS Reachability TLV contains information about adjacent neighbors.	SPBM link metric Sub TLV (type 29) is carried within this TLV.
129	Protocol supported — The Protocol supported TLV carries the Network Layer Protocol Identifiers (NLPID) for the Network Layer protocols where the IS-IS can be used.	SPBM in addition to existing NLPID (IPV4 0xCC, IPV6 0x*E..), IEEE 802.1aq defined SPBM NLPID as 0xC1.
135	TE IP reachability — The Extended IP Reachability TLV 135 is used to distribute IP reachability between IS-IS peers.	SPBM uses this existing IS-IS TLV to carry IP Shortcut routes through the SPBM core.
143	Multi-topology port aware capability (MT-Port-Capability) TLV This TLV carries the SPB instance ID in a multiple SPB instances environment. This TLV is carried within IS-IS Hello Packets (IIH).	This TLV carries the following SPBM Sub TLVs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCID Sub TLV: The MCID is a digest of the VLANs and MSTI. Neighboring SPBM nodes must agree on the MCID to form an adjacency. In the current release, the MCID is set to all zeros (0). After the switch receives a none-zero MCID Sub TLV, it reflects content back to the neighbor. • SPB B-VID Sub TLV (type 6): The Sub TLV indicates the mapping between a VLAN and its equal cost tree (ECT) algorithm. To form an adjacency, both nodes must have a matching primary (BVLAN, ECT) pair, and secondary (BVLAN, ECT) pair.

Table continues...

TLV	Description	Usage
144	<p>Multi-topology Capability (MT-Capability) TLV.</p> <p>This TLV carries the SPB instance ID in a multiple SPB instance environment. This TLV is carried within LSPs.</p>	<p>This TLV carries the following Sub TLVs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPB instance Sub TLV (type 1): This Sub TLV contains a unique SPSourceID (nickname) to identify the SPBM node within this SPB topology. • SPB Service ID Sub TLV (type 3): This Sub TLV carries service group membership (I-SIDs) for a particular SPB BVLAN.
184	<p>SPBM IP VPN reachability — IS-IS TLV 184 is used to advertise SPBM L3 VSN route information across the SPBM cloud.</p>	<p>IP reachability for Layer 3 VSNS</p>

IS-IS hierarchies

IS-IS is a dynamic routing protocol that operates within an autonomous system (or domain). IS-IS provides support for hierarchical routing, which enables you to partition large routing domains into smaller areas. IS-IS uses a two-level hierarchy, dividing the domain into multiple Level 1 areas and one Level 2 area. The Level 2 area serves as backbone of the domain, connecting to all the Level 1 areas.

Important:

The IEEE 802.1aq standard currently only defines the use of one hierarchy, Level 1. Level 2 function is disabled in the current release.

IS-IS PDUs

Intermediate System to Intermediate System Hello (IIH) packets discover IS-IS neighbors and establish and maintain IS-IS adjacencies. An IIH is sent in every Hello-interval to maintain the established adjacency. If a node has not heard IIHs from its neighbor within the adjacency holdtime (hello-interval x hello-multiple) seconds, the node tears down the adjacency. In the current release, IIH carries TLV 143 and SPB-B-VLAN Sub-TLV (among other sub-TLVs). For two nodes to form an adjacency the B-VLAN pairs for primary B-VLAN and secondary B-VLAN must match.

Link State Packets (LSP) advertise link state information. The system uses the link state information to compute the shortest path. LSP also advertises MT-capability TLV 144 and SPB instance Sub-TLV, and SPB I-SIDs Sub-TLV.

Complete Sequence Number Packets (CSNP) contain the most recent sequence numbers of all LSPs in the database. CSNP notifies neighbors about the local LSDB. After a neighbor receives a CSNP, it compares the LSPs in the CSNP with the LSP in the local LSDB. If the neighbor is missing LSPs, it sends a Partial Sequence Number Packets (PSNP) to request the missing LSPs. This process synchronizes the LSDBs among neighbors. A synchronized LSDB among all nodes in the network is crucial to producing a loop-free shortest path.

IS-IS configuration parameters

The following sections describe IS-IS configuration parameters.

IS-IS system identifiers

The IS-IS system identifiers consist of three parts:

- **System ID** — The system ID is any 6 bytes that are unique in a given area or level. The system ID defaults to the baseMacAddress of the chassis but you can configure a default value.
- **Manual area** — The manual area or area ID is up to 13 bytes long. The first byte of the area number (for example, 49) is the Authority and Format Indicator (AFI). The next bytes are the assigned domain (area) identifier, which is up to 12 bytes (for example, 49.0102.0304.0506.0708.0910.1112). IS-IS supports a maximum of three manual areas, but the current release only supports one manual area.
- **NSEL** — The last byte (00) is the n-selector. In the switch implementation, this part is automatically attached. There is no user input accepted.

The Network Entity Title (NET) is the combination of all three global parameters.

All routers have at least one manual area. Typically, a Level 1 router does not participate in more than one area.

The following are the requirements for system IDs:

- All IS-IS enabled routers must have one manual area and a unique system ID.
- All routers in the same area must have the same area ID.
- All routers must have system IDs of the same length (6 bytes).
- All IS-IS enabled routers must have a unique nickname.

PSNP interval

You can change the PSNP interval rate. A longer interval reduces overhead, while a shorter interval speeds up convergence.

CSNP periodic and interval rate

You can configure the CSNP periodic and interval rate. A longer interval reduces overhead, while a shorter interval speeds up convergence.

Parameters for the link state packet (LSP)

LSPs contain vital information about the state of adjacencies, which must be exchanged with neighboring IS-IS systems. Routers periodically flood LSPs throughout an area to maintain synchronization. You can configure the LSP to reduce overhead or speed up convergence.

The following list describes IS-IS parameters related to LSPs:

- The `max-lsp-gen-interval` is the time interval at which the generated LSP is refreshed. The default is 900 seconds with a range of 30 to 900.
- The `retransmit-lspint` is the minimum amount of time between retransmission of an LSP. When transmitting or flooding an LSP an acknowledgement (ACK) is expected. If the ack is not received within `retransmit-lspint`, the LSP is re-transmitted. The default is 5 seconds with a range of 1 to 300.

Point-to-point mode

All SPBM links are point-to-point links. The switch does not support broadcast links.

IS-IS interface authentication

Configure IS-IS interface authentication to improve security and to guarantee that only trusted routers are included in the IS-IS network. Interface level authentication only checks the IIH PDUs. If the authentication type or key in a received IIH does not match the locally-configured type and key, the IIH is rejected. By default, authentication is disabled.

You can use either one of the following authentication methods:

- Simple password authentication — Uses a text password in the transmitted packet. The receiving router uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet.
- MD5 authentication — Creates a Message Digest (MD5) key.

Password considerations

The passwords for all authentications are saved as cleartext in the configuration file on the switch. The passwords for simple and HMAC-MD5 are displayed in cleartext through ACLI. The HMAC-MD5 packet is encrypted when transmitted over the network.

To reset the authentication password type, you must set the type to none.

The current release supports only interface level authentication. The current release does not support area level or domain level authentication.

Hellos

To update the identities of neighboring routers, you can configure the:

- Interface Hello interval
- Interface Hello multiplier

Interface Hello interval

IS-IS uses Hello packets to initialize and maintain adjacencies between neighboring routers.

You can configure the interface level Hello interval to change how often Hello packets are sent out from an interface level.

Hello multiplier

You can configure the Hello multiplier to specify how many Hellos the switch must miss before it considers the adjacency with a neighboring switch down. The hold (wait) time is the Hello interval multiplied by the Hello multiplier. By default, if the Hello interval is 9 and the Hello multiplier is 3, the hold time is 27. If the Hello multiplier is increased to 10, the hold time is increased to 90.

Link metric

You can configure the link metric to overwrite the default metric value. By configuring the metric, you can specify a preferred path. Low cost reflects high-speed media, and high cost reflects slower media. For the wide metric, the value ranges from 1 to 16,777,215.

In this release, only the wide metric is supported.

The total cost of a path equals the sum of the cost of each link.

The default value for wide metrics is 10.

Disabling IS-IS

You can disable IS-IS globally or at the interface level. If IS-IS is globally disabled, then all IS-IS functions stop. If IS-IS is enabled at the global level and disabled at one of the interface levels, then IS-IS continues on all other interfaces.

Overload bit

If the overload bit parameter is configured, the switch sets the overload bit in its LSP. The `overload` parameter works in conjunction with the `overload-on-startup` parameter. When the `overload-on-startup` timer expires, the SPBM node clears the overload bit and re-advertises its LSP. The switch is currently meant to function as a BEB device and will always set the overload bit, and cannot work as transit devices (BCBs). The switch does not support NNI to NNI forwarding.

When an LSP with an overload bit is received from a neighboring transit-capable SPBM device, the switch ignores the LSP in its SPF calculation so that the transit traffic will not go through the overloaded node. The overloaded node can still receive traffic that is destined for the node itself. The overload bit is usually enabled on stub nodes, which are not used for traversing traffic. By default, overload is set to true on the switch, and cannot be modified in this release.

Stack to Standalone transition

IS-IS settings are kept on non-base unit after base unit fails only if stack forced-mode was enabled on the former stack.

SPBM B-VLAN

Each SPBM network instance is associated with at least one backbone VLAN (B-VLAN) in the core SPBM network.

This VLAN is used for both control plane traffic and dataplane traffic.

Note:

Always configure two B-VLANs in the core to allow load distribution over both B-VLANs.

SPBM alters the behavior of the VLAN. When a B-VLAN is associated with an SPBM network the following VLAN attributes and behaviors are modified for the B-VLAN:

- Flooding is disabled
- Broadcasting is disabled
- Source address learning is disabled

- Unknown MAC discard is disabled

Ports cannot be added to a B-VLAN manually, IS-IS takes care of adding ports to the B-VLAN. Ports assigned by IS-IS into B-VLAN are automatically tagged and port state is not restored after IS-IS is disabled.

Essentially the B-MAC addresses are programmed into the B-VLAN Forwarding Information Bases (FIBs) by IS-IS instead of the traditional VLANs flooding and learning approach.

Modification of the VLAN behavior is necessary to ensure proper control over the SPBM traffic.

*** Note:**

When configuring a VLAN ID (VID) for a B-VLAN, some VIDs might be unavailable due to other system features. For example, the STP tagged PBDUs default VID range is 4001–4008. Tagged BPDUs cannot use the same VID as an active B-VLAN.

For more information, see *Configuring VLANs, Spanning Tree, and Multi-Link Trunking on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205-501.

Pre-populated FIB

An Ethernet network usually learns MAC addresses as frames are sent through the switch. This process is called reverse learning and is accomplished through broadcast.

SPBM does not allow any broadcast flooding of traffic on the B-VLAN in order to prevent looping accomplished through flooding packets with unknown destinations (although multicast traffic is supported). As such, MAC addresses must be distributed within SPBM. This is accomplished by carrying the necessary B-MAC addresses inside the IS-IS link state database. To that end, SPBM supports an IS-IS TLV that advertises the I-SID and B-MAC information across the network. This functionality enables the powerful end-point-provisioning of SPBM.

These Backbone MAC addresses are populated into the SPBM VLAN Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to maximize efficiency and to allow Reverse Path Forwarding Check (RPFC) to operate properly.

RPFC

A loop prevention mechanism is required at Layer 2 to stop wayward traffic from crippling the network. Reverse Path Forwarding Check (RPFC) is the chosen method of suppressing loop traffic with SPBM. RPFC was originally designed for IP traffic at Layer 3 where it checks the source address of the packet against the routing entry in the routing table. The source address must match the route for the port it came in on otherwise the packet is illegitimate and therefore dropped.

With SPBM, the node matches the source MAC address against the ingress port to establish validity. If the frame is not supposed to come in that port, it is immediately suppressed imposing a

guaranteed loop control. If there is no VLAN FDB entry to the source MAC address with the outgoing port as the ingress port, the frame will be dropped.

SPBM FIB

This section describes the SPBM unicast and multicast FIBs.

Unicast FIB

The unicast computation runs a single Dijkstra (unlike all pair Dijkstras for multicast). SPBM produces only one Shortest Path First (SPF) tree and the tree is rooted on the computing node.

The unicast computation generates an entry for each node in the network. The Destination Address (DA) for that entry is the system-id of the node. In addition, if a node advertises MAC addresses other than the system-id, each MAC address has an entry in the unicast FIB table, and the shortest path to that MAC should be exactly the same as the path to the node.

Unicast FIB entries are installed to the vlan-fdb table.

The following text shows an example of the unicast FIB.

```
Switch(config-if)#show isis spbm unicast-fib
=====
                        SPBM UNICAST FIB ENTRY INFO
=====
DESTINATION          BVLAN  SYSID          HOST-NAME      OUTGOING      COST
ADDRESS              BVLAN  SYSID          NAME           INTERFACE
=====
00:01:20:00:00:d1   1000   0001.2000.00d1 D1             Port: 37      10
00:01:20:00:00:d1   1001   0001.2000.00d1 D1             Port: 37      10
00:01:20:00:00:d2   1000   0001.2000.00d2 D2             Port: 37      20
00:01:20:00:00:d2   1001   0001.2000.00d2 D2             Port: 37      20
00:01:20:00:00:d3   1000   0001.2000.00d3 D3             Port: 37      20
00:01:20:00:00:d3   1001   0001.2000.00d3 D3             Port: 37      20
00:01:20:00:00:d4   1000   0001.2000.00d4 D4             Port: 37      20
00:01:20:00:00:d4   1001   0001.2000.00d4 D4             Port: 37      20
```

Multicast FIB

SPBM runs all pair Dijkstras to produce the multicast FIB. The computing node loops through each node to run Dijkstra using that node as the root, and then prunes paths to only keep the shortest paths. The computing node then computes the intersection of the set of I-SIDs for which the root node transmits, with the set of I-SIDs for which the path endpoints receive.

The multicast addresses are built out of two pieces: the instance-ID (nickname) and the I-SID ID converted to hexadecimal format to form the multicast MAC address.

```
|-----3 bytes -----|-----|
      nickname & 3             hexadecimal I-SID
```

For example, if the nickname is 0.00.10 and the I-SID is 100 (0x64), the multicast address is 03:00:10:00:00:64.

The following text shows an example of the multicast FIB.

```
Switch(config)#show isis spbm multicast-fib
=====
```

```

=====
SPBM MULTICAST FIB ENTRY INFO
=====
MCAST DA          ISID  BVLAN  SYSID          HOST-NAME        OUTGOING
-INTERFACES
-----
03:00:61:00:00:64    100     10    0080.2dc1.37ce  4000-1          4/7
03:00:61:00:00:c8    200     10    0080.2dc1.37ce  4000-1          4/2,4/1
-----
Total number of SPBM MULTICAST FIB entries 2
=====

```

SPBM and EAP

The SPBM and EAP feature introduces EAP functionality for C-VLANs in SPBM environments.

SPBM with EAP MHMV

The SPBM with EAP MHMV feature introduces EAP MHMV functionality for C-VLANs in SPBM environments.

For more information, see *Configuring Security on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205-505

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect

Avaya leads the industry with a new approach to transporting IP Multicast using SPBM. IP Multicast over Fabric Connect greatly simplifies multicast deployment, with no need for any multicast routing protocols, such as Protocol Independent Multicast-Sparse Mode (PIM-SM). A BEB can forward a multicast stream anywhere in an SPBM network where IS-IS advertises the stream to the rest of the fabric.

The advantage of this solution over traditional approaches is the simplicity in provisioning and deploying IP multicast bridging and routing. Also, due to the fact that only one control plane protocol (IS-IS) exists, convergence times in the event of a network failure, are typically sub second.

You can compare the quick convergence times for IP Multicast over Fabric Connect to Interior Gateway Protocols, such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) combined with PIM-SM. OSPF combined with PIM-SM can have recovery times that are sub optimal with convergence times that take tens of seconds. PIM experiences longer convergence times, in part, because unicast IP routing protocols must converge before PIM can converge. PIM also maintains the network state for every multicast group and uses a mechanism based on each hop to update the network about state changes, which affects scalability.

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect is extremely scalable because you only apply the multicast bridging and routing functionality at the SPBM fabric edge, with the streams mapped to SPBM multicast trees in the fabric.

With IP Multicast over Fabric Connect, Avaya introduces extensions to the SPBM IS-IS control plane to exchange IP multicast stream advertisement and membership information. IP Multicast over Fabric Connect uses these extensions, along with the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping and Querier functions at the edge of the SPBM cloud, to create sub-trees of the VSN SPB for each multicast group to transport IP multicast data.

With IP Multicast over Fabric Connect, the switch supports the following:

- Layer 2 Virtual Services Network with IGMP support on the access networks for optimized forwarding of IP multicast traffic in a bridged network (Layer 2 VSN with IP Multicast over Fabric Connect).

Example application: Multicast in data centers.

How IP Multicast over Fabric Connect works

The BEBs act as the boundary between the multicast domain (currently only IGMP dynamic or static) and the SPBM domain. Multicast senders (sources) and receivers connect directly or indirectly (using Layer 2 switches) to the BEBs. You can enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect services at the Layer 2 VSN level.

The following figure shows how multicast senders and receivers connect to the SPBM cloud using BEBs.

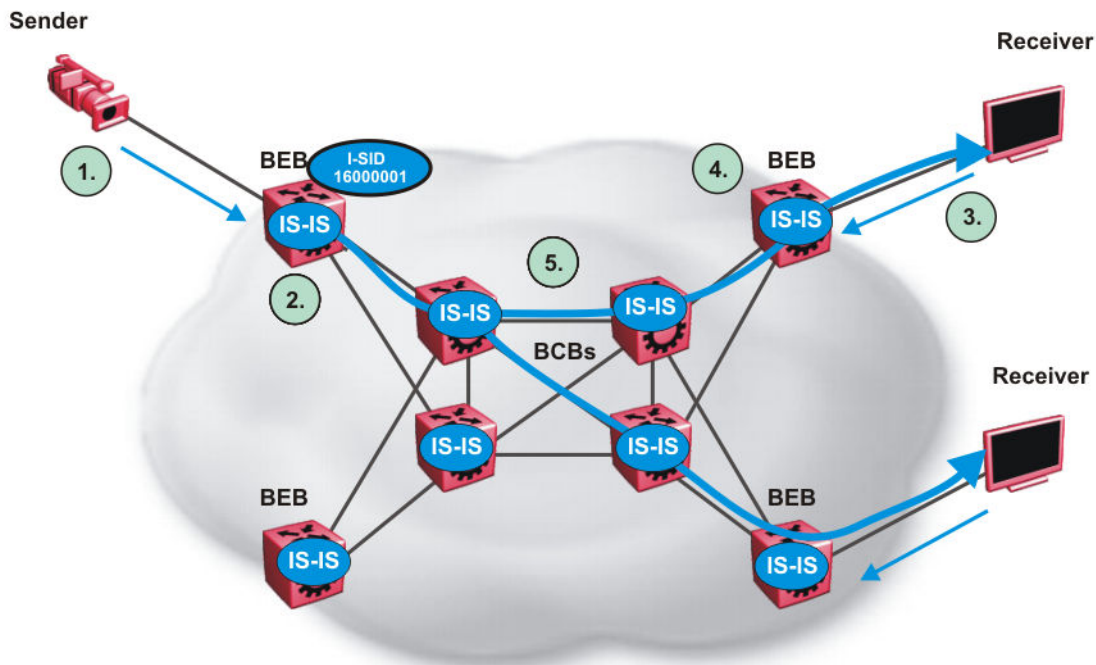


Figure 3: IP Multicast over Fabric Connect streams

The following list describes how multicast senders and receivers connect to the SPBM cloud using BEBs in the preceding diagram:

1. The sender transmits multicast traffic with group IP address 233.252.0.1.
2. After the BEB receives the IP multicast stream from the sender, the BEB allocates data I-SID 16000001 for the S,G multicast stream. The BEB sends an LSP with the TLV 185 (for Layer 2 VSN multicast) with the transmit bit set. The BEB also sends an IS-IS service identifier and unicast address sub-TLV (where the unicast address has the multicast bit set and the I-SID is the Data I-SID).
3. The receiver sends a join request to Group 233.252.0.1.
4. The BEB (acting as the IGMP Querier) queries the IS-IS database to find all senders for group 233.252.0.1. If the group exists, the BEB sends an LSP with the IS-IS service identifier and unicast address sub-TLV (where the unicast address has the multicast bit set and the nickname is the stream transmitter BEB and the I-SID is the data I-SID).
5. The multicast tree is calculated for the data I-SID and the data starts flowing from the sender.

Scope level

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect constrains all multicast streams within the level in which they originate, which is called the scope level. In other words, if a sender transmits a multicast stream to a BEB on a C-VLAN (a VLAN that is mapped to an I-SID, for instance, a L2 VSN) with IP Multicast over Fabric Connect enabled, only receivers that are part of the same Layer 2 VSN can receive that stream.

*** Note:**

In the context of IP Multicast over Fabric Connect, scope is the I-SID value of the Layer 2 associated with the local VLAN on which the IP multicast data was received.

Data I-SID

After the BEB receives the IP multicast stream from the sender, a BEB allocates a data Service Identifier (I-SID) in the range of 16,000,000 to 16,512,000 for the stream. The stream is identified by the S,G,V tuple, which is the source IP address, the group IP address, and the local VLAN the multicast stream is received on.

The BEB propagates this information through the SPBM cloud by using IS-IS TLV updates in LSPs, which results in the creation of a multicast tree for that stream. All BEBs now know what data I-SID to use for that stream and its scope. The data I-SID is a child of the scope or VSN I-SID. If no receiver requests the IP multicast stream, the ingress BEB does not forward the multicast stream.

IGMP

After a BEB receives an IGMP join message from a receiver, a BEB queries the IS-IS database to check if a sender exists for the requested stream within the scope of the receiver. If the requested stream does not exist, the IGMP information is kept, but no further action is taken. If the requested stream exists, the BEB sends an IS-IS TLV update to its neighbors to inform them of the presence of a receiver, and this information is propagated through the SPBM cloud.

IS-IS acts dynamically using the TLV information it receives from BEBs that connect to the sender and the receivers to create a multicast tree between them. IS-IS creates very efficient multicast trees for the data I-SID allocated at the sender edge of the SPBM cloud to transport data between the sender and the receivers. The data I-SID uses Tx/Rx bits to signify whether the BEB uses the I-SID to transmit, receive, or both transmit and receive data on that I-SID. After IS-IS creates the multicast tree, the sender transports data to the receiver across the SPBM cloud using the data I-SID.

The trigger to send IS-IS updates to announce a multicast stream into the SPBM cloud is the multicast traffic arriving at the BEB. Because the BEB only interacts with IGMP and not PIM in this release, all multicast traffic must be drawn towards the BEB for the stream to be announced, which SPBM accomplishes by making the BEB an IGMP Querier. In a VLAN, the IGMP Querier sends out periodic IGMP queries.

*** Note:**

The BEB must be the only IGMP Querier in the VLAN. If the BEB receives an IGMP query from any other device, it causes unexpected behavior, including traffic loss.

BEB as IGMP Querier

The BEB acts as the IGMP Querier and creates tables for links that need IP multicast streams. IGMP and IGMP Snooping cannot work without an IGMP Querier that sends out periodic IGMP queries.

The BEB only interacts with IGMP messages and not PIM. All multicast traffic must enter the BEB for the data stream to be announced.

The BEB must be the only IGMP Querier in the VLAN. If the BEB receives an IGMP query from any other device, unexpected behavior results, including traffic loss.

The IGMP query message is an IP packet and requires a source IP address. However, Layer 2 IGMP Snooping with SPBM by default turns on the service without the configuration of an IP address on the VLAN. By default, the BEB sends an IGMP query message with an IP source address of 0.0.0.0. If there are interoperability issues with third party vendors as a result of the 0.0.0.0 IP address, then you can configure the querier address under IGMP, without having to configure an IP address for the Layer 2 VSN VLAN.

IGMP Snooping, operating on the Layer 2 VSN, listens to conversations between hosts and routers, and maintains a table for links that need IP multicast streams.

For IGMP Snooping, ensure that the IGMP version used by multicast hosts and other devices in the network is the same as the IGMP version configured on the IGMP Snooping VLAN, or that you enable compatibility mode.

For more concept and configuration information on IGMP, see *Configuring IP Routing and Multicast on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*.

Considerations when you connect an IP Multicast over Fabric Connect network to a PIM network

The current implementation of IP Multicast over Fabric Connect does not integrate PIM functionality. Apply the following considerations when you connect to a PIM network:

- You must configure static IGMP receivers on the BEB access interface that faces the PIM network when the sender is on the SPBM access network and the receiver is on the PIM network.

*** Note:**

The PIM router must have a configuration option to accept streams with non-local sources or the router drops the packets. The switch does not currently support a configuration option to accept streams with non-local sources.

You must configure static IGMP receivers on the PIM interface that face the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect network when the sender is on the PIM network and the receiver is on the SPBM access network.

*** Note:**

For security reasons and to limit unnecessary multicast streams from being injected into the SPBM domain, you should configure ACLs on the BEB facing the PIM network.

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect limitations

Review the following limitations for the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect feature.

*** Note:**

In this release, enabling IP Multicast over Fabric Connect resets the switch or stack to partial-default.

IGMP

The BEB must be the only IGMP querier in the network. If the BEB receives an IGMP query from any other device, it drops it or ignores it and logs a message in syslog to highlight the event..

SPBM supports IGMP Snooping on a C-VLAN, but it does not support PIM on a C-VLAN. If you enable IGMP Snooping on a C-VLAN, then its operating mode is Layer 2 VSN with IP Multicast over Fabric Connect.

SPBM supports Network Load Balancing (NLB), both unicast and multicast..

For IGMP Snooping, ensure that the IGMP version used by multicast hosts and other devices in the network is either the same as the IGMP version configured on the IGMP Snooping VLAN, or that compatibility mode is enabled.

*** Note:**

IGMPv3 is not supported.

PIM

There can be no interaction with PIM and multicast routers on the access.

The BEB only interacts with IGMP messages and not PIM, so all multicast traffic must be drawn towards the BEB, which acts as the IGMP querier, for the stream to be announced.

Data I-SID

The BEB matches a single multicast stream to a particular data I-SID. As a result, there is a one-to-one mapping between the S,G to data I-SID for each BEB.

IP address

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect only supports IPv4 multicast traffic.

Supported services

The switch supports the following modes of IP Multicast over Fabric Connect:

- Layer 2 VSN multicast service — Multicast traffic remains within the same Layer 2 VSN across the SPBM cloud.

Fabric Attach

The following sections provide conceptual information to help you understand and configure Fabric Attach on switch.

Fabric Attach fundamentals

Fabric Attach (FA) extends the fabric edge to devices that do not support Shortest Path Bridging MAC (SPBM). With FA, non-SPBM devices can take advantage of full SPBM support, when support is available.

FA also decreases the configuration requirements on SPBM devices by off-loading some configuration to the attached non-SPBM devices and by automating certain configuration steps that occur most often.

FA Signaling

The FA elements communicate between themselves using FA Signaling . FA Signaling is Avaya's application level protocol that leverages standard network protocols, such as LLDP, to exchange messages and data between FA elements to orchestrate network automation.

FA Network Elements

The FA architecture involves the following FA elements:

- **FA Server**—An SPB capable network device connected to the fabric edge running the FA agent in FA Server mode. FA Servers receive requests to create services with specific I-SID/VLAN bindings.

In the SPBM architecture an FA Server is a BEB. FA servers process requests for service creation from FA Proxy and/or FA Clients.

- **FA Proxy**—A device running the FA agent in FA Proxy mode.

An FA Proxy device may be capable of running SPB or not. SPB is always disabled on devices running FA Proxy. FA Proxy mode is enabled by default on devices supporting this mode.

FA Proxies support I-SID/VLAN assignment definition and have the ability to advertise these assignments for possible use by an FA Server, if connectivity permits.

- **FA Client**—A non-SPB network attached device running the FA agent in FA Client mode and able to advertise ISID/VLAN binding requests for service creation to an FA Proxy or FA Server. Non-FA clients without an FA agent are supported through the FA EAP support.
- **FA Standalone Proxy**—An FA device running the FA agent in FA Standalone Proxy mode. FA Standalone Proxy supports FA Proxy functionality in environments without an FA Server.

An FA Standalone Proxy can be used to automate the configuration of traditional VLANs for devices connected to it, such as WLAN Access Points.

The FA Standalone Proxy does not send provisioning requests upstream. An FA Standalone Proxy automatically accepts requests from FA clients and assumes that the upstream network has been provisioned appropriately.

FA Standalone Proxy can be used in environments where the devices upstream from the FA Standalone Proxy do not support Fabric Attach, but the devices downstream from it support Fabric Attach.

FA Server, FA Proxy and FA Standalone Proxy devices use FA signaling in conjunction with Avaya Identity Engines in order to automate configuration of services.

*** Note:**

In this release, when set as an FA Server the switch supports both FA Clients and FA Proxy devices, although FA Proxy support is not the recommended configuration.

FA Element Discovery

An FA agent which controls FA functionality resides on all FA-capable devices (FA Server, FA Proxy, FA Standalone Proxy or FA Client). No agent-specific configuration is necessary.

FA Proxy and FA Server elements control FA through a global FA service setting (global SPBM setting) and through per-port settings that control the transmission of FA information using FA Signaling.

The first stage of establishing FA connectivity involves element discovery. In order for FA discovery to function, FA service and per-port settings must be enabled. Once these settings are enabled, the FA agent advertises its capabilities (FA Server, FA Proxy or FA Client) through FA Signaling. Following discovery, an FA agent is aware of all FA services currently provided by the network elements to which it is directly connected. Based on this information, an FA Client or an FA Proxy agent can determine whether FA data (I-SID/VLAN assignments) should be exported to an FA Proxy that acts as an external client proxy or an FA Server.

The FA service is enabled by default on FA Servers and FA Proxies. It is disabled by default on FA Standalone Proxy-only devices. Per-port settings are, by default, enabled on FA Proxies and disabled on FA Servers.

*** Note:**

An FA Proxy can communicate with, at most, one FA Server at a time. If multiple server connections exist, the first discovered server is considered the primary server. Multiple links (trunked) to a single server are supported as long as they form a logical interface. Multiple non-trunked links are not supported and data received on non-primary ports is ignored by an FA Proxy. FA Proxies or FA Clients can connect through a LAG/MLT to two FA Servers which form a Split-LAG or SMLT pair. Connections which may create loops, to multiple servers that are not in Split-LAG or SMLT mode, are not supported.

An FA Server can communicate with multiple, different FA Proxies and FA Clients.

FA agent startup and initialization

During the FA agent startup and initialization sequence, the following are restored from non-volatile memory:

- FA service status
- FA port-level settings
- external client proxy status
- message authentication status and keys for all ports

- previously configured I-SID/VLAN assignments
- Auto Provision status
- Zero Touch settings
- FA Standalone Proxy settings
- extended logging support

In a stack environment, FA agent startup and initialization occurs on every unit in the stack, using the data restored from non-volatile memory.

The initialization sequence can also include operations geared towards cleaning-up settings that were previously configured in support of FA I-SID/VLAN assignments that were active on an FA Proxy or an FA Server before a system reset.

FA Proxy I-SID-to-VLAN assignment

Although administrators may configure I-SID-to-VLAN bindings on FA Proxies, I-SID-to-VLAN bindings are typically received by FA Proxies from FA Clients. If external client proxy support is enabled, standard processing requirements for bindings received from an FA Client are managed the same way that processing requirements for locally configured bindings are managed.

Each I-SID/VLAN association that is configured on an FA Proxy creates a Customer VLAN (C-VLAN) User-Network Interface (UNI), once the assignment becomes active following acceptance by an FA Server.

Note:

FA Proxy devices only support C-VLAN UNIs and don't support switched UNIs.

If an I-SID-to-VLAN assignment is accepted by the FA Server, the assignment state is updated to *active*. If an I-SID-to-VLAN assignment is not accepted by the FA Server, the assignment state is updated to *rejected*.

The FA Proxy receives and displays assignment status information from the FA Server for each pending I-SID-to-VLAN assignment. Possible responses include:

- Assignment accepted (2)
- Rejection: generic (3)
- Rejection: Fabric Attach resources unavailable (4)
- Rejection: VLAN invalid (6)
- Rejection: VLAN resources unavailable (8)
- Rejection: application interaction issue (9)

*** Note:**

Data exchanges (I-SID/VLAN assignments) between an FA Proxy and an FA Server/FA Client are supported, as are exchanges between an FA Server and an FA Proxy/FA Client. FA Proxy to FA Proxy and FA Server to FA Server interactions are not supported.

If the FA Proxy or FA Client has access to an FA Server, these assignments are advertised for possible use by the FA Server, using FA signaling.

All I-SID/VLAN assignments defined on an FA Proxy, as well as those received from FA Clients when client proxy operation is enabled, start in the 'pending' state. The I-SID/VLAN assignment state is updated based on feedback received from the FA Server. If an assignment is accepted by the FA Server, its state is updated to 'active'. A server can also reject proposed I-SID/VLAN assignments. In this case, the assignment state is updated to 'rejected'. Data describing the reason for the rejection may also be available.

FA data processing

Following discovery, an FA Proxy or FA Client transmits locally-defined I-SID/VLAN assignments through FA Signaling to an FA Server, which accepts or rejects these assignments.

The I-SID/VLAN assignment acceptance by the server can require actions to be performed by the FA agent on both the FA Proxy and the FA Server, to appropriately configure the communication channel (uplink) between the FA Proxy or FA Client and FA Server. Most actions undertaken based on assignment acceptance are undone when the I-SID/VLAN assignment is no longer needed.

I-SID/VLAN assignment rejection by the FA Server requires the FA Proxy to clean up any settings that the FA agent made related to feature operation, as well as log the rejection and any associated error type information for later analysis by an administrator. The amount of clean-up required depends on whether the port VLAN membership was established by the FA Proxy agent or by the administrator outside of the FA feature operation. An uplink port that is associated with a VLAN because of an accepted FA Proxy I-SID/VLAN assignment, and not because of an explicit administrator port VLAN membership action, will have the port VLAN membership cleared when the related I-SID/VLAN assignment is rejected by the FA Server or deleted by the FA Proxy administrator. The port tagging status will remain in effect regardless of I-SID/VLAN assignment status, once it has been established by the FA agent.

VLANs that are automatically created on an FA Proxy due to I-SID/VLAN assignment acceptance are automatically deleted when bindings are rejected or deleted.

No more than a single log message is generated for a rejected I-SID/VLAN assignment, regardless of how many times the assignments have been requested and rejected. Assignments that are rejected, accepted, and later rejected result in a log message being generated for each "new" rejection (two I-SID/VLAN assignment rejection log messages are generated in this case).

FA Proxy I-SID/VLAN assignment addition actions:

- Create port-based VLAN corresponding to I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.
- Update port VLAN membership to include I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.

- Update port VLAN tagging status to ensure egress traffic is tagged.

FA Server I-SID/VLAN assignment addition actions:

- Create SPBM switched UNI VLAN corresponding to I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.
 - C-VLAN join operation does not initiate VLAN creation (VLAN already exists and is associated with the I-SID/VLAN binding I-SID).
- Update downlink port VLAN tagging status to ensure egress traffic is tagged. Tagging status for FA client connections is determined by the client link tagging requirements.
- Update I-SID/VLAN mapping data to ensure Shortest Path Bridging-MAC (SPBM)-switched UNI support is enabled for the I-SID/VLAN/port tuple (in other words, create switched UNI). Port VLAN membership is updated by this action.

Additional actions can be required for I-SID/VLAN binding state transitions involving FA Client-generated data. The communication channel (that is, the downlink) between the FA Client and FA Proxy must be appropriately configured. This can require actions to be performed on the switch.

FA Proxy external client proxy I-SID/VLAN assignment addition actions:

- Update downlink port VLAN membership to include I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.
- Update downlink port VLAN tagging status based on the FA Client state data (tagged – ‘tagAll’/ untagged – ‘untagPvidOnly’).

Each of these actions is performed by the FA Proxy and FA Server for each I-SID/VLAN assignment, unless the required data/settings have already been configured by the administrator. The successful transition from ‘pending’ to ‘active’ is gated by the successful completion of these actions. The FA agent tracks which settings have been updated based on I-SID/VLAN assignment processing (comparing them with settings established by the administrator), and cleans-up or undoes the settings that are related to I-SID/VLAN assignment support as much as possible when an assignment is no longer needed.

I-SID/VLAN assignment state transitions from ‘active’ to ‘rejected’ require complementary actions be performed by the FA Proxy and the FA Server to eliminate assignment-related settings:

FA Proxy I-SID/VLAN assignment deletion actions:

- Update uplink port VLAN membership to exclude I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.
- Delete port-based VLAN corresponding to I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN. Uplink port VLAN tagging status remains unchanged.

FA Server I-SID/VLAN assignment deletion actions:

- Delete I-SID/VLAN/port association data to disable SPBM-switched UNI support for the I-SID/VLAN/port tuple (to delete switched UNI). This action updates port VLAN membership.
- Delete SPBM-switched UNI VLAN corresponding to I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.
 - Previously joined C-VLANs are not deleted.

State transitions related to FA Client-generated bindings require additional complementary actions to be performed by the FA Proxy to eliminate assignment-related settings:

FA Proxy external client proxy I-SID/VLAN assignment deletion actions:

- Update downlink port VLAN membership to exclude I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.
- Delete port-based VLAN corresponding to I-SID/VLAN assignment VLAN.

*** Note:**

Downlink port VLAN tagging status remains unchanged

Assignment status data returned by the FA Server for each pending I-SID/VLAN assignment drives the FA Proxy response processing. Assignment rejections can include information to indicate the reason for the rejection.

Rejection error codes include:

- FA resources unavailable(4)—the resources that are required for the FA agent to support additional I-SID/VLAN assignments are currently exhausted. The maximum number of assignments that can be supported has been reached.
- VLAN invalid(6)—the specified VLAN can't be used to create a switched UNI at this time. The VLAN already exists and is either inactive or has an incorrect type for this application. This error is also returned if an FA Client or FA Proxy exports an bindings with an I-SID value of 0 and SPBM provisioning is enabled.
- VLAN resources unavailable(8)—the maximum number of VLANs that can be supported by the device has been reached.
- Application interaction issue(9)—a failure has been detected during FA interactions with the VLAN and/or the SPBM applications. The VLAN operations to create the required SPBM switched UNI VLAN or enable port tagging may have failed or the SPBM operation to create the switched UNI may have failed.

As with the actions initiated to support an assignment addition, actions related to assignment deletion are performed only if the targeted data was created during the I-SID/VLAN assignment addition phase. Previously-existing configuration data is not changed. No artifacts are left behind to indicate that automated operations have taken place, following an addition or deletion sequence. This goal may not always be achievable but all attempts are made to satisfy this requirement.

In addition to explicit I-SID/VLAN assignment state transitions, several events can occur that initiate assignment deletion processing. These include:

- I-SID/VLAN assignment timeout—A “last updated” timestamp is associated with all active assignments on the FA Server. When this value is not updated for a predetermined amount of time, the I-SID/VLAN assignment is considered obsolete. Obsolete assignment data and related settings are removed by the FA server agent. The timeout duration value allows FA Server settings to be maintained if temporary connectivity issues are encountered.

I-SID/VLAN binding timeout is also performed by an FA Proxy when it is providing client proxy services and FA Client data is present. Processing similar to that performed by the FA Server related to data aging is supported.

- I-SID/VLAN assignment list updates—The current I-SID/VLAN assignment list is advertised by an FA Proxy at regular intervals (dictated by FA Signaling). During processing of this data, an FA Server must handle list updates and delete assignments from previous advertisements that

are no longer present. Though these entries would be processed appropriately when they timeout, the FA agent attempts to update the data in real-time and initiates deletion immediately upon detection of this condition.

- FA Server inactivity timeout—If primary FA Server advertisements are not received for a predetermined amount of time, the I-SID/VLAN assignments accepted by the server are considered rejected. I-SID/VLAN assignment data is defaulted (reverts to the 'pending' state) and related settings are removed by the FA Proxy agent. The timeout duration value has been chosen to allow FA Proxy settings to be maintained if temporary connectivity issues are encountered.

You can configure the timeout value used for FA device or binding aging with the `fa timeout` command. The default value is 75 seconds.

FA Proxy and FA Server connection maintenance

An FA Proxy can only interact with one FA Server at a time. If multiple server connections exist, the first discovered server is considered the primary server. All other servers discovered after this point in time are considered alternates. Typically only a single FA Server is discovered. If multiple servers are discovered, an indication is logged to identify this situation in case it is not intended. I-SID/VLAN assignment data is only exchanged between the FA Proxy and the primary FA Server.

When using LACP for uplink/downlink trunk, ports should be aggregated into a trunk and the LACP key should explicitly be associated with a MLT ID through the LACP Key/MLT ID mapping table.

Primary server failure is detected using a capabilities advertisement timeout. Once a predefined period of time without an FA Server advertisement from the current primary server expires, the primary server becomes undefined. Any FA Proxy I-SID/VLAN assignments previously accepted by the server are defaulted (reset to the 'pending' state) and related settings are cleared. An informational message (primary server lost) is logged when this transition occurs. I-SID/VLAN assignment data is not advertised until a new primary FA Server is selected. The same algorithm used at startup to select an initial primary server is used to select a new primary server.

FA Proxy/FA Server connectivity using Multi-link Trunking (MLT), Distributed Multi-Link Trunking (DMLT) or Split Multi-Link Trunking (SMLT) connections is supported.

Multiple links associated with the same trunk are treated as a single logical connection. The FA agent reconciles any issues related to MLT, DMLT and SMLT server connectivity and recognizes server uniqueness in the presence of (potentially) multiple capabilities advertisements (that is, FA Signaling received on multiple ports generated by the same server).

In MLT, DMLT and SMLT environments, FA Signaling is generated and received on all links connecting the FA Proxy and FA Server. An FA Proxy receiving an FA Server advertisement determines if a primary FA Server has been selected. If not, the FA Element System ID associated with an advertising FA Server is saved and primary server selection is completed. Once a primary server has been selected, system ID data associated with FA Server advertisements received on other ports is compared against the primary server data. If the system ID values are not the same, an error indication is logged. In all cases, the FA Proxy only generates FA Signaling containing I-SID/VLAN assignment data on the interfaces associated with the primary FA Server.

*** Note:**

The FA Element System ID is structured such that the same system ID is generated on all links associated with a trunk connection between an FA Proxy and an FA Server even in an SMLT scenario where different physical devices are acting as a single logical entity.

In an SMLT environment, an FA Server takes additional actions to ensure that data is synchronized on both SMLT aggregation peers. In this configuration, the FA Server that receives and accepts advertised FA I-SID/VLAN assignments is responsible for generating messages that are sent across the Inter-Switch Trunk (IST) to inform the partner aggregation switch about FA settings that have been configured (for example, SPBM switched UNI VLAN). Similar actions are required when I-SID/VLAN assignments are deactivated.

Agent Stacking functionality

The FA agent is able to function in both standalone and stacked configurations. In a stack, the base unit FA agent acts as the master and pushes its configuration settings to all non-base units (NBUs), to synchronize data across all units. FA agents are active on all units and are able to process stack events as well as data distribution messages.

On an FA Proxy, connections to the primary FA Server can exist on any unit in the stack. When the unit with the active FA Proxy-to-FA primary server interface leaves the stack, any I-SID-to-VLAN assignments accepted by the server are aged-out. I-SID-to-VLAN assignment data is restored to the default *pending* state and related settings are removed by the FA Proxy agent.

The presence of multiple FA Server connections (for example, DMLT FA Proxy - Server connection) is taken into account when determining if FA Server connectivity has been lost.

FA message authentication and integrity protection

In order to secure the FA communication in terms of data integrity and authenticity, a keyed-hash message authentication code transmitted with FA TLV data is used to protect all FA signaling exchanges. The standard HMAC-SHA256 algorithm is used to calculate the message authentication code (digest) involving a cryptographic hash function (SHA-256) in combination with a shared secret key. The key is symmetric (known by both source and destination parties). By default, FA message authentication is enabled and a default key is defined to provide secure communication out-of-the-box. Message authentication and authentication key settings are maintained on a per-port basis.

On secure (SSH) images, you can configure message authentication status and authentication keys on a per-port basis. On non-secure images, message authentication cannot be enabled.

When FA message authentication is enabled, the FA key (default or configured) is used to generate a Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMAC) digest that is included in FA I-SID/VLAN Assignment TLVs. Upon receipt, the HMAC digest is recomputed for the TLV data and compared against the digest included in the TLV. If the digests are the same, the data is valid. If not, the data is considered invalid and is ignored.

The FA secure communication setting (enabled/disabled) and the symmetric key data are maintained across resets and restored during FA initialization.

FA Clients

FA Clients connect to an FA Proxy through standard, non MAC-in-MAC access ports, advertising configured I-SID/VLAN requests to the FA Server. In this scenario, the FA Proxy acts as a client proxy for the FA Client by passing I-SID/VLAN binding requests to a discovered FA Server and returning assignment status information to the FA Client. FA Clients may connect directly to an FA Server as well.

*** Note:**

External client proxy support must be enabled on an FA Proxy switch before FA client data is accepted by the FA Proxy. By default, external client proxy support is enabled on an FA Proxy.

I-SID/VLAN bindings received from an FA Client by an FA Proxy acting as a proxy for external clients are processed in much the same way locally administered assignments are processed. FA Proxy response processing takes care of VLAN creation and updates VLAN membership and tagging of the FA Server uplink port if necessary.

If the I-SID/VLAN client assignment is rejected by the FA Server, the FA Proxy performs any required clean-up tasks and also logs the rejection and any associated error type information for later analysis by an administrator.

*** Note:**

A user assigned to Fail Open VLAN is not removed from I-SID/VLAN bindings using MHSA mode when the RADIUS server becomes unreachable.

FA Auto Provision

You can use Auto Provision with an FA Server-capable device to take advantage of Fabric Attach functionality in non-SPB environments. Auto Provision allows an FA Proxy device (that is also FA Server-capable) to function as an FA Server when SPBM is disabled. With Auto Provision you can designate the device as an FA Proxy or FA Server.

FA VLAN definitions, configured locally on an FA Proxy or through client processing, transparently replace I-SID/VLAN binding definitions in this scenario and allow all of the automated FA processing, with the exception of switched UNI-related operations, to be performed in the absence of SPBM operations. All existing FA default settings remain unchanged.

The Auto Provision support is set to *proxy* by default on an FA Server. The global SPBM setting always overrides the Auto Provision setting, therefore FA operation in an SPBM environment is not impacted at all by Auto Provision.

An FA Server can operate in SPBM or VLAN provisioning mode. In an SPB environment, when SPBM provisioning is operational, for each VLAN associated with an accepted I-SID/VLAN assignment, the FA Server creates an SPBM switched UNI VLAN, if the VLAN does not already exist. In a non-SPB environment, when VLAN auto-provisioning is operational, the FA Server creates port-based VLANs instead of SPBM switched UNI VLANs.

Once the FA Proxy selects a primary FA Server, the FA Proxy provision mode transitions to the provisioning mode operational on the FA Server.

The current provisioning mode on an FA Server determines the range of I-SID values that are acceptable in the proposed I-SID/VLAN assignment list. When SPBM is enabled, the acceptable I-SID range is 0-16777214. When SPBM Multicast is enabled, the acceptable I-SID range is 0-15999999. When SPBM is disabled and the auto provision mode is set to *server*, the FA Server only accepts bindings with an I-SID value of 0.

FA Zero Touch

FA Zero Touch eases the configuration process on FA-capable devices by automating specific configuration tasks required for FA functionality. For situations when you prefer or require manual configuration of the settings affected by Zero Touch, feature control is provided.

Fabric Attach must be enabled in order for Zero Touch to function. You must manually configure which FA Clients to associate with a Zero Touch option that automates tasks based on FA Clients discovery.

When base Zero Touch functionality is enabled, FA Proxy and FA Client devices can acquire management VLAN data from the connected FA Server or FA Proxy and use it to facilitate manageability and network configuration. By default, base Zero Touch support is enabled.

In addition to base Zero Touch functionality, you can configure the following Zero Touch options on an FA device:

IP Address Source Mode Update

When this option is enabled, IP address source mode is updated on the FA Proxy device (receiver) to *DHCP-When-Needed* and initiates DHCP-based IP address acquisition if an IP address is not manually configured.

IP address source mode update only occurs during base Zero Touch processing when a new management VLAN is processed if this option is enabled.

Automated FA Client Port Mode

When this option is enabled and FA Clients are present, the EAP settings for the interface on which the client is discovered, are automatically updated based on the FA Client type. If the FA Clients of the appropriate type are deemed no longer valid (when element aging causes the FA Client to be deleted from the discovered elements list), the EAP port settings revert to the previous state. This is applicable for FA Proxy, FA Server, and FA Standalone Proxy devices.

Automated configuration only applies to FA-enabled ports.

The following FA Client types are supported:

- Wireless Access Point Type 1
- Wireless Access Point Type 2
- Switch
- Router
- IP Phone

- IP Camera
- IP Video
- Security Device
- Virtual Switch
- Server Endpoint
- ONA SDN
- ONA SPB-over-IP

Automated trusted FA Client connection

This option enables automatic trusted FA Client connection. When this option is enabled and FA Clients are present, the QoS settings for the interface on which the client is discovered are automatically updated to QoS 'Trusted'. If the FA Clients of the appropriate type are deemed no longer valid (when element aging causes the FA Client to be deleted from the discovered elements list), the QoS port settings revert to the previous state. This is applicable for FA Proxy, FA Server, and FA Standalone Proxy devices.

QoS interface class data is updated based on the discovery and deletion (based on aging) of the following FA Client types:

- Wireless Access Point Type 1
- Wireless Access Point Type 2
- Switch
- Router
- IP Phone
- IP Camera
- IP Video
- Security Device
- Virtual Switch
- Server Endpoint
- ONA SDN
- ONA SPB-over-IP

Automated configuration only applies to FA-enabled ports.

*** Note:**

This option is read-only in the current release.

Automated PVID FA Client Port Mode

When this option is enabled, automatic port PVID and management VLAN membership updates are initiated based on the type of discovered FA Clients. This is applicable for FA Proxy, FA Server, and FA Standalone Proxy devices. Automated configuration is only applied to FA-enabled ports.

PVID and port VLAN data are updated based on the discovery and deletion (based on aging and port events) of the following FA Client types:

- Wireless Access Point Type 1
- Wireless Access Point Type 2
- Switch
- Router
- IP Phone
- IP Camera
- IP Video
- Security Device
- Virtual Switch
- Server Endpoint
- ONA SDN
- ONA SPB-over-IP

The `auto-pvid-mode-fa-client` option does not function over EAPOL, i.e. the settings are not updated if the port is EAP-enabled.

EAP and FA

With EAP and FA, FA-capable switches or stacks can forward traffic from EAP/NEAP clients over the SPB cloud. The traffic for authenticated clients is mapped to I-SIDs received from the Avaya Identity Engines RADIUS server.

You must configure the desired bindings for EAP/NEAP clients on the RADIUS server. When confirming the authentication request, the RADIUS server also sends the corresponding binding for the EAP/NEAP client.

In MHSA and MHMV modes, the VLAN from the I-SID/VLAN binding received from the RADIUS server is automatically created if it is not already present.

The following VLAN types are automatically created:

- port-based VLANs, if the EAP/NEAP client is connected via an FA Proxy
- Switched UNI VLANs, if the EAP/NEAP client is connected via an FA Server

After an EAP/NEAP client is disconnected, the switch cleans-up the binding associated with the client, if no other EAP/NEAP client on that port uses it.

When an EAP/NEAP client successfully authenticates on an FA Proxy, the client port becomes a member of the VLAN from the I-SID/VLAN pair. The FA Proxy sends to the FA Server the binding received from the RADIUS server. If the FA Server rejects all the bindings, the client is disconnected. EAP clients are moved from AUTHENTICATED state to HELD state.

*** Note:**

In case of a rejected binding, a delay of up to 30 seconds may exist from the time the client authenticates on the FA Proxy until the FA Server rejection response is received by the FA Proxy. Therefore, EAP client traffic may flow for up to 30 seconds until dropped.

On an FA Server, when an EAP/NEAP device is authenticated and an FA binding is received from the RADIUS server, a switched-UNI is created. This is automatically cleaned-up when the client is disconnected.

Access Points authentication

In MHSa mode, the switch also supports NEAP authentication for Access Points. Because Access Points cannot authenticate via EAP, the MHSa mode was improved as follows:

- MHSa now allows the first connected client to be a NEAP client. For each MAC seen on the port, the switch sends an Access Request to the RADIUS Server. After the first successful authentication, a configured number of auto-learned clients are granted access, as in previous MHSa behavior.
- a new option, 'no-limit', is available for configuring the switch to support an unlimited number of NEAP auto-learned clients. You can use this option when an Access Point connected to the switch supports an indeterminate number of devices.

Previously, after the first successful EAP authentication, the switch allowed only a limited number of auto-learned NEAP clients.

When the 'no-limit' option is enabled, the port forwards the traffic from all the devices on that port, without limiting their number. When the Access Point disconnects, the switch clears the mac-address-table for that port and blocks again all traffic. By default, the 'no-limit' option is disabled.

*** Note:**

In FA Proxy or FA Standalone mode, the uplink port is automatically added to the Guest VLAN or Fail Open VLAN only when these VLANs are created using the `fa vlan` command.

*** Note:**

Access Points cannot be added to the Fail Open VLAN.

New VSAs

The following is a list of new VSAs added to support new EAP FA functionality:

VSAs sent from RADIUS server to switch:

- Avaya-Fabric-Attach-VLAN-ISID
This VSA consists of a (VLAN, I-SID) pair.
- Avaya-Auto-VLAN-Create
If this VSA is set to TRUE, the VLANs received in all (VLAN, I-SID) pairs will be automatically created if they do not exist. This VSA is processed only in MHSa and MHMV modes.
- Avaya-Fabric-Attach-VLAN-PVID
This VSA contains the value of the PVID that should be set on the port with the authenticated client. The Avaya-Fabric-Attach-VLAN-PVID VSA is processed only in MHSa mode.

VSA's sent from switch to RADIUS server:

- Avaya-Fabric-Attach-Mode

This VSA can have the following values:

- 0 or not sent, when Switch is assumed to have no concept of SPB/AutoProv
- 1, when the switch is an FA Server in VLAN provision mode
- 2, when the switch is an FA Server in SPBM mode
- 3, when the switch is an FA Proxy with the connected FA Server in VLAN provision mode
- 4, when the switch is an FA Proxy with the connected FA Server in SPBM mode
- 5, when the switch is a FA Standalone Proxy

- Avaya-Fabric-Attach-Client-Id

This VSA contains the MAC address of the FA client, exported via FA Signaling.

- Avaya-Fabric-Attach-Client-Type

This VSA can have the following values:

- 1, FA Element Type Other
- 2, FA Server
- 3, FA Proxy
- 4, FA Server No Authentication
- 5, FA Proxy No Authentication
- 6, FA Client – Wireless AP Type 1 (clients direct network attachment)
- 7, FA Client – Wireless Ap Type 2 (clients tunneled to controller)

Limitations

EAP and FA is not supported in SHSA and MHMA modes.

The Avaya-Fabric-Attach-VLAN-ISID VSA is supported only in MHSA and MHMV modes.

FA Standalone Proxy

FA Standalone Proxy introduces FA Proxy functionality in environments without an FA Server. Regardless of whether the FA Standalone Proxy upstream device is a non-Avaya component or an Avaya device on which FA Server functionality is not available, FA Standalone Proxy operation supports standard FA Proxy processing as if an FA Server has been discovered.

You can enable or disable FA Standalone Proxy support. By default, it is disabled.

* Note:

In FA Standalone Proxy mode, I-SID values are not specified and are implicitly 0. Only bindings with an I-SID value equal to 0 are accepted for processing.

In FA Standalone Proxy mode you must provide the FA Server uplink information, which is typically gathered through FA Server discovery. Once you provide this information, FA Standalone Proxy

mode operates as if an FA Server has been discovered and is accepting I-SID/VLAN binding requests. The binding clean-up is similar to an FA Server timeout event, and occurs when the static uplink is deleted and when FA Standalone Proxy operation is disabled.

*** Note:**

No interactions with an FA Server are supported in FA Standalone Proxy mode.

*** Note:**

Before creating static uplink over a LAG, it's highly recommended to manually bind LACP-key to an MLT-ID.

When using LACP for uplink trunk, ports should be aggregated into trunk.

Chapter 4: SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure configuration using ACLI

This section provides procedures to configure SPBM and IS-IS using Avaya Command Line Interface (ACLI).

Configuring minimum SPBM and IS-IS parameters

Use the following procedure to configure the minimum required SPBM and IS-IS parameters to allow SPBM to operate on the switch.

Before you begin

Configure the loopback port.

Note:

This configures the switch/stack to partial-default.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable  
configure terminal
```
2. Enable SPBM globally:

```
spbm
```
3. Log on to the IS-IS Router Configuration mode:

```
router isis
```
4. Create the SPBM instance (in this release, only one SPBM instance is supported):

```
spbm <1-100>
```
5. Exit IS-IS Router Configuration mode to Global Configuration mode:

```
exit
```
6. Create the primary SPBM backbone VLAN (B-VLAN):

```
vlan create <2-4094> type spbm-bvlan
```

7. Create the secondary SPBM backbone VLAN (B-VLAN):

```
vlan create <2-4094> type spbm-bvlan
```

8. Log on to the IS-IS Router Configuration mode:

```
router isis
```

9. Add the SPBM B-VLANs to the SPBM instance:

```
spbm <1-100> b-vid {<vlan-id [-vlan-id][, ...]} [primary <1-4094>]
```

To remove the specified B-VLAN from the SPBM instance, use the following command:

```
no spbm <1-100> b-vid {<vlan-id [-vlan-id] [, ...]}
```

10. Configure the system nickname (2.5 bytes in the format <x.xx.xx>):

```
spbm <1-100> nick-name <x.xx.xx>
```

To delete the configured nickname, use one of the following commands:

```
no spbm <1-100> nick-name
```

OR

```
default spbm <1-100> nick-name
```

*** Note:**

Although it is not strictly required for SPBM operation, Avaya recommends that you change the IS-IS system ID from the default B-MAC value to a recognizable address to easily identify a switch (Log on to IS-IS Router configuration mode and use the `system-id <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx>` command). This helps to recognize source and destination addresses for troubleshooting purposes.

11. Configure an IS-IS manual area (1-13 bytes in the format <xx.xxxx.xxxx...xxxx>. In this release, only one manual area is supported.):

```
manual-area <xx.xxxx.xxxx...xxxx>
```

To delete the manual area, use one of the following commands:

```
no manual-area
```

OR

```
default manual-area
```

12. Exit IS-IS Router Configuration mode to Global Configuration mode:

```
exit
```

13. Log on to Interface Configuration mode, by specifying the ports that are going to link to the SPBM network:

```
interface {Ethernet {slot/port [-slot/port][, ...]}
```

14. Create an IS-IS circuit and interface on the selected ports:

```
isis
```

15. Enable the SPBM instance on the IS-IS interfaces:

```
isis spbm <1-100>
```

16. Enable the IS-IS circuit/interface on the selected ports:

```
isis enable
```

To disable IS-IS on the specified interface, use the following command:

```
no isis enable
```

17. Exit Interface Configuration mode:

```
exit
```

18. Remove the selected port for IS-IS from the default VLAN.

```
vlan member remove [vlan-id] [port]
```

*** Note:**

By default, all ports are enabled in VLAN 1. Ensure the port for the IS-IS interface is removed from VLAN 1 and all other normal VLANs. Also, disable Spanning Tree participation.

19. Enable IS-IS globally:

```
router isis enable
```

20. Display the SPBM configurations:

```
show isis spbm
```

21. Display the global IS-IS configuration:

```
show isis
```

22. Display the interface IS-IS configuration:

```
show isis interface
```

Example

```
Switch> enable
```

```
Switch# configure terminal
```

```
Switch(config)# spbm
```

```
Switch(config)# router isis
```

```
Switch(config-isis)# spbm 1
```

```
Switch(config-isis)# exit
```

```
Switch(config)# vlan create 1000 type spbm-bvlan
```

```

Switch(config)# vlan create 2000 type spbm-bvlan
Switch(config)# router isis
Switch(config-isis)# spbm 1 b-vid 1000,2000 primary 1000
Switch(config-isis)# spbm 1 nick-name 1.11.16
Switch(config-isis)# manual-area c0.2000.0000.0000
Switch(config-isis)# exit
Switch(config)# interface Ethernet 3
Switch(config-if)# isis
Switch(config-if)# isis spbm 1
Switch(config-if)# isis enable
Switch(config-if)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan member remove 1 3
Switch(config)# router isis enable
Switch(config)# show isis spbm

```

```

=====
                        ISIS SPBM Info
=====
SPBM          B-VID          PRIMARY          NICK          LSDB
INSTANCE      B-VID          VLAN            NAME          TRAP
-----
1             1000,2000      1000            1.11.16      disable
=====

```

```
Switch(config)# show isis
```

```

=====
                        ISIS General Info
=====
AdminState : enabled
RouterType : Level 1
System ID  :0014.c7e1.33df
Max LSP Gen Interval : 900
Min LSP Gen Interval : 30
Metric     : wide
Overload-on-startup : 20
Overload   : false
Csnp Interval : 10
PSNP Interval : 2
Rxmt LSP Interval : 5
spf-delay  : 100
Router Name :
Num of Interfaces : 2
Num of Area Addresses : 1

```

```
Switch(config)# show isis interface
```

```

=====
                        ISIS Interfaces
=====

```

IFIDX	TYPE	LEVEL	OP-STATE	ADM-STATE	ADJ	UP-ADJ	SPBM-L1-METRIC
Mlt2	pt-pt	Level 1	UP	UP	1	1	10
Port3	pt-pt	Level 1	UP	UP	1	1	10

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `isis` command.

Variable	Value
enable	Enables or disables the IS-IS circuit/interface on the specified port. The default is disabled. Use the no option to disable IS-IS on the specified interface.
spbm <1-100>	Enable the SPBM instance on the IS-IS interfaces.

Use the data in the following table to use the `manual-area` command.

Variable	Value
<xx.xxxx.xxxx...xxx>	Specifies the IS-IS manual-area in hexadecimal format (1-13 bytes in the format <xx.xxxx.xxxx...xxx>). In this release, only one manual area is supported. For IS-IS to operate, you must configure at least one area. Use the no option to delete the manual area.

Use the data in the following table to use the `spbm` command.

Variable	Value
<1-100>	Creates the SPBM instance. In this release, only one SPBM instance is supported.
b-vid {<vlan-id [-vlan-id] [...]}>	Sets the ISIS SPBM instance data VLANs. Use the no option to remove the specified B-VLAN from the SPBM instance.
nick-name <x.xx.xx>	Specifies a nickname for the SPBM instance globally. The value is 2.5 bytes in the format <x.xx.xx>. Use the no or default options to delete the configured nickname.
primary <1-4094>	Sets the IS-IS instance primary data VLAN.

Use the data in the following table to use the `vlan create` command.

Variable	Value
<2–4094>	Specifies the VLAN ID. Creates an SPBM Backbone VLAN (B-VLAN). You can optionally specify a name for the SPBM B-VLAN.
type {port protocol-decEther2 protocol-decOtherEther2 protocol-ipEther2 protocol-ipv6Ether2 protocol-ipx802.2 protocol-ipx802.3 protocol-ipxEther2 protocol-ipxSnap protocol-Netbios protocol-RarpEther2 protocol-sna802.2 protocol-snaEther2 protocol-Userdef protocol-vinesEther2 protocol-xnsEther2 spbm-bvlan spbm-switchedUni voice-vlan}	Specifies the type of VLAN created. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • port — port-based • protocol-decEther2 — Specify a decEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-decEther2 — Specify a OtherdecEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-ipEther2 — Specify an ipEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-ipv6Ether2 — Specify an ipv6Ether2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-ipx802.2 — Specify an ipx802.2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-ipx802.3 — Specify an ipx802.3 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-ipxEther2 — Specify an ipxEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-ipxSnap — Specify an ipxSnap protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-Netbios — Specify a NetBIOS protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-RarpEther2 — Specify a RarpEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-sna802.2 — Specify a sna802.2 VLAN. • protocol-snaEther2 — Specify an snaEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-Userdef — Specify a user-defined protocol-based VLAN. Enter optional parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all – display all Userdef VLANs - ether – display Ethernet II Userdef VLANs - llc – display LLC Userdef VLANs • protocol-vinesEther2 — Specify a vinesEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • protocol-xnsEther2 — Specify an xnsEther2 protocol-based VLAN. • spbm-bvlan — Specify an SPBM-BVLAN.

Table continues...

Variable	Value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>spbm-switchedUni</code> — Specify an SPBM-switchedUni • <code>voice-vlan</code> — Specify voice VLAN information

Job aid

Important:

After you configure the SPBM nickname and enable IS-IS, if you require a change of the system ID, you must also change the nickname. However, for naming convention purposes or configuration purposes, you might not want to change the nickname. To maintain the same nickname with a different system ID, perform the following steps:

1. Disable IS-IS.
2. Change the system ID.
3. Change the nickname to a temporary one.
4. Enable IS-IS.
5. Disable IS-IS.
6. Change the nickname to the original nickname.
7. Enable IS-IS.

Displaying global SPBM parameters

Use the following procedure to display and verify the proper global SPBM configuration.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. At the command prompt, enter the following command to check if SPBM is enabled:


```
show spbm
```
3. At the command prompt, enter the following command:


```
show isis spbm
```
4. You can also use the following command to identify SPBM VLANs. For `spbm-bvlan`, the attribute `TYPE` displays `B-VLAN` instead of `Port`.


```
show vlan
```

Example

```
Switch(config)#show spbm
SPBM Global: Disabled
SPBM Ethertype: 0x8100
```

```
=====
                        ISIS SPBM Info
=====
SPBM      B-VID      PRIMARY      NICK      LSDB
INSTANCE  VLAN             VLAN         NAME      TRAP
-----
1          1000,2000        1000         1.11.16   disable
=====
```

```
Switch# show vlan
Id  Name                Type      Protocol      PID      Active  IVL/SVL  Mgmt
---  ---                ---      ---          ---      ---     ---      ---
1    VLAN #1             Port      None          0x0000   Yes     IVL      Yes
    Port Members: ALL
2    VLAN #2             Port      None          0x0000   Yes     IVL      No
    Port Members: 15-18
3    VLAN #3             Port      None          0x0000   Yes     IVL      No
    Port Members: NONE
4    VLAN #4             B-VLAN   None          0x0000   Yes     IVL      No
    Port Members: NONE
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show spbm` command.

Parameter	Description
SPBM Global	Indicates if SPBM is enabled or disabled.
SPBM Ethertype	Indicates the SPB EtherType value.

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis spbm` command.

Parameter	Description
SPBM INSTANCE	Indicates the SPBM instance identifier. You can only create one SPBM instance.
B-VID	Indicates the SPBM B-VLAN associated with the SPBM instance.
PRIMARY VLAN	Indicates the primary SPBM B-VLAN.
NICK NAME	Indicates the SPBM node nickname. The nickname is used to calculate the I-SID multicast MAC address.
LSDB TRAP	Indicates the status of the IS-IS SPBM LSDB update trap on this SPBM instance. The default is disable.
IP	Indicates the state of SPBM IP Shortcut.
MULTICAST	Indicates the state of multicast.

Displaying global IS-IS parameters

Use the following procedure to display the global IS-IS parameters.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display IS-IS configuration information:

```
show isis
```

3. Display the IS-IS system-id:

```
show isis system-id
```

4. Display IS-IS net info:

```
show isis net
```

Example

```
Switch#show isis
=====
                ISIS General Info
=====
AdminState : enabled
RouterType : Level 1
System ID : 0000.0000.0000
Max LSP Gen Interval : 900
Min LSP Gen Interval : 30
Metric : wide
Overload-on-startup : 20
Overload : false
Csnp Interval : 10
PSNP Interval : 2
Rxmt LSP Interval : 5
Spf-delay : 100
Num of Interfaces : 2
Num of Area Addresses : 1
```

```
Switch#show isis system-id
=====
                ISIS System-Id
=====
SYSTEM-ID
=====
0014.c7e1.33df
```

```
Switch#show isis net
=====
                ISIS Network Entity Title Info
=====
NET
=====
c0.2000.0000.0000.14c7.e133.df00
```

Variable definitions

The following sections describe the fields in the outputs for the global IS-IS show commands.

show isis

The following table describes the fields in the output for the **show isis** command.

Parameter	Description
AdminState	Indicates the administrative state of the router.
RouterType	Indicates the router Level: L1, L2, or L1/2.
System ID	Indicates the system ID.
Max LSP Gen Interval	Indicates the maximum time between LSP updates in seconds.
Min LSP Gen Interval	Indicates the minimum time between LSP updates in seconds.
Metric	Indicates if the metric is narrow or wide.
Overload-on-startup	Indicates the overload-on-startup value.
Overload	Indicates if there is an overload condition.
Csnp Interval	Indicates the interval between CSNP updates in seconds.
PSNP Interval	Indicates the interval between PSNP updates in seconds.
Rxmt LSP Interval	Indicates the received LSP time interval.
spf-delay	Indicates the Shortest Path First delay in milliseconds.
Router Name	Indicates the IS-IS name of the router.
Num of Interfaces	Indicates the number of interfaces on the router.
Num of Area Addresses	Indicates the number of area addresses on the router.

show isis system-id

The following table describes the fields in the output for the **show isis system-id** command.

Parameter	Description
SYSTEM-ID	Shows the system ID. Output from this show command is from the global IS-IS configuration of the system ID. There is one system ID configured. The system ID is 6 bytes in length.

show isis net

The following table describes the fields in the output for the **show isis net** command.

Parameter	Description
NET	Shows the NET address. Output from this command is from the global IS-IS configuration of the manual area and the configuration of the system ID. There is only one manual area defined and only one system ID. The manual area is from 1-13 bytes in length. The system ID is 6 bytes in length.

Enabling IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally

Use this procedure to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally on the Backbone Edge Bridges (BEBs) that directly or indirectly (using Layer 2 switches) connect to IP multicast senders or receivers. By default, IP Multicast over Fabric Connect is disabled. There is no need to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect on the Backbone Core Bridges (BCBs).

You must configure IP Multicast over Fabric Connect at the global level, and then enable it on the service option or options you choose.

*** Note:**

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect uses I-SIDs starting at 16,000,000 and above. If Layer 2 I-SIDs are in this range, the system displays an error message and the switch does not enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect.

Before you begin

- You must configure a loopback port. For more information, see [Configuring the loopback port](#) on page 144.

*** Note:**

Configuring the loopback port requires a reset. The unit or stack will revert to partial-default settings.

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the customer VLANs (C-VLANs).
- You must add IST to the C-VLAN for an SMLT topology.

*** Note:**

Avaya recommends you use the `spbm reserved-port {front-panel | none | stack}` command to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect and to configure the loopback port simultaneously to avoid multiple device reboots.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```

2. Verify no I-SIDs exist in the default reserved range:

For Layer 2 use the following command:

```
show vlan i-sid
```

3. Enter IS-IS Router Configuration mode:

```
enable
```

```
configure terminal
```

```
router isis
```

4. Enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally:

```
spbm <1-100> multicast enable
```

*** Note:**

In this release, the switch only supports one SPBM instance.

*** Note:**

The device must be reset in order for the configuration change to become effective.

5. (Optional) Disable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally:

```
no spbm <1-100> multicast enable
default spbm <1-100> multicast enable
```

Example

Enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally:

```
Switch(config)#show vlan i-sid
=====
Vlan I-SID
=====
VLAN_ID    I-SID
-----
1
50         200
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
9 out of 9 Total Num of Vlans displayed
switch:1>enable
switch:1#configure terminal
switch:1(config)#router isis
switch:1(config-isis)#spbm 1 multicast enable
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the **spbm** command.

Variable	Value
<1-100>	Enables IP Multicast over SPBM globally. The default is disabled. Specifies the SPBM instance.

Displaying IP Multicast over Fabric Connect information

Use this procedure to display IP Multicast over Fabric Connect summary information.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display the status of the global IP Multicast over Fabric Connect configuration:

```
show isis spbm multicast
```
3. Display IP Multicast over Fabric Connect summary information for each S, G, V tuple with the corresponding Scope I-SID, Data I-SID, and the host name of the source:

```
show isis spb-mcast-summary [host-name WORD<0-255>][lspid <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xx-xx>]
```

Example

Display IP Multicast over Fabric Connect global configuration information:

```
Switch:1(config)#show isis spbm multicast
=====
Command Execution Time: THU JUN 26 09:11:27 2014 UTC
=====
                multicast : enable
                fwd-cache-timeout : 210

Switch:1(config)#show isi spb-mcast-summary
=====
Command Execution Time: THU JUN 26 09:03:27 2014 UTC
=====
                SPB Multicast - Summary
=====
SCOPE   SOURCE      GROUP      DATA      LSP   HOST
I-SID   ADDRESS    ADDRESS    I-SID      BVID   FRAG NAME
-----
80      10.10.10.12 225.0.0.4  16300014   1000  0x0  MERS2-8606
80      10.10.10.12 225.0.0.5  16300015   1000  0x0  MERS2-8606
80      10.10.10.20 225.0.0.4  16300001   1001  0x0  MERS4-8606
80      10.10.10.20 225.0.0.5  16300002   1001  0x0  MERS4-8606
200    10.10.10.12 225.0.0.1  16000001   1000  0x1  4826GTS
80      10.10.10.18 225.0.0.1  16000003   1000  0x1  4826GTS
80      10.10.10.12 225.0.0.2  16000003   1000  0x2  VSP4000
80      10.10.10.12 225.0.0.1  16000006   1001  0x2  VSP4000
-----
8 out of 8 Total Num of Entries
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis spb-mcast-summary` command.

Variable	Value
host-name <i>WORD</i> <0–255>	Displays the IP Multicast over SPBM summary information for a specific host-name.
lspid <xxx.xxx.xxx.xx-xx>	Displays the IP Multicast over SPBM summary information for the specified LSP ID that you enter in xxx.xxx.xxx.xx-xx — 8 byte format.

Job aid

The following table describes the fields in the output for the **show isis spbm multicast** command.

Parameter	Description
multicast	Specifies if multicast is enabled.
fwd-cache-timeout	Specifies the forward cache timeout value.

The following table describes the fields in the output for the **show isis spb-mcast-summary** command.

Parameter	Description
SCOPE I-SID	Indicates the I-SID that specifies the multicast streams when the scope Layer 2 VSN.
SOURCE ADDRESS	Indicates the IP multicast source address that maps to the I-SID.
GROUP ADDRESS	Indicates the IP multicast group address that maps to the I-SID.
DATA I-SID	Indicates the data I-SID for the IP multicast route, which includes the source IP address, group IP address, and the local VLAN that the stream is received on (S,G,V tuple). SPBM uses the data I-SID to create the multicast tree.
BVID	Indicates the ID of the SPBM backbone VLAN (B-VLAN) on which the multicast stream forwards in the SPBM cloud.
LSP FRAG	Indicates the fragment number of the LSP ID.
HOST-NAME	Indicates the host name of the router.

Displaying IS-IS areas

Use the following procedure to display IS-IS areas.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. At the command prompt, enter the following command:

```
show isis manual-area
```

Example

```
Switch#show isis manual-area
=====
                        ISIS Manual Area Address
=====
AREA ADDRESS
-----
c0.2000.0000.00
```

Variable definitions

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis manual-area` command.

Parameter	Description
AREA ADDRESS	Shows the manual areas defined. There can only be one area. The manual area can be from 1-13 bytes in length.

Configuring optional SPBM parameters

Use the following procedure to configure optional SPBM parameters.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:


```
enable
configure terminal
```
2. Configure the stack operation mode:


```
spbm ethertype {0x8100 | 0x88a8}
```
3. Configure the optional link-state database (LSDB) trap global parameter. To configure this parameter, you must globally disable IS-IS on the switch:
 - a. Disable IS-IS on the switch:


```
no router isis enable
```
 - b. Log on to the IS-IS Router Configuration mode:

```
router isis
```

- c. Enable a trap when the SPBM LSDB changes:

```
spbm <1-100> lsdb-trap enable
```

To disable LSDB traps, use the following command:

```
no spbm <1-100> lsdb-trap enable
```

- d. Enable IS-IS on the switch:

```
router isis enable
```

- e. Exit IS-IS Router Configuration mode:

```
exit
```

4. Configure the optional SPBM interface parameters. To configure these parameters, you must disable IS-IS on the interface:

- a. Specify an SPBM interface to configure:

```
interface Ethernet <port>
```

- b. Disable IS-IS on the interface:

```
no isis enable
```

- c. Configure SPBM instance interface-type on IS-IS interface. SPBM supports only pt-pt:

```
isis spbm <1-100> interface-type ptpt
```

- d. Configure the SPBM instance level 1 metric on the IS-IS interface:

```
isis spbm <1-100> l1-metric <1-16777215>
```

To set the l1-metric to the default value of 10, use one of the following commands:

```
no isis spbm <1-100> l1-metric
```

OR

```
default isis spbm <1-100> l1-metric
```

- e. Enable IS-IS on the switch:

```
isis enable
```

Example

```
Switch> enable
```

```
Switch# configure terminal
```

```
Switch(config)# spbm ethertype 0x8100
```

```
Switch(config-isis)# no router isis enable
```

```
Switch(config)# router isis
```

```
Switch(config-isis)# spbm 1 lsdb-trap enable
```

```
Switch(config-isis)# router isis enable
```

```
Switch(config-isis) # exit
Switch(config) # interface ethernet 3
Switch(config-if) # no isis enable
Switch(config-if) # isis spbm 1 interface-type ptpt
Switch(config-if) # isis spbm 1 l1-metric 500
Switch(config-if) # isis enable
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the **spbm** command.

Variable	Value
ethertype {0x8100 0x88a8}	Specifies the global Ethertype value as 0x8100 or 0x88a8. The default value is 0x8100. This value allows SPB to be transported across non-SPB networks, that is, transparent VLAN service or a traditional Ethernet network. For SPB interoperability between different vendors, you must change this value to the STP standard EtherType value of 0x88a8 unless this vendor also supports an SPB EtherType value of 0x8100.
<1-100> lsdb-trap enable	Configures whether to enable or disable a trap when the SPBM LSDB changes. The default is disabled. Use the no or default options to disable LSDB traps.

Use the data in the following table to use the **isis spbm** command.

Variable	Value
<1-100> interface-type ptpt	Configures the SPBM instance interface-type on the IS-IS interface located on the specified port or MLT. SPBM only supports the point-to-point (pt-pt) interface type. The default is pt-pt. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of pt-pt.
<1-100> l1-metric <1-16777215>	Configures the SPBM instance l1-metric on the IS-IS interface located on the specified port or MLT. The default value is 10. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default.

Configuring optional IS-IS global parameters

Use the following procedure to configure optional IS-IS global parameters.

Procedure

1. Enter IS-IS Router Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
router isis
```

2. Configure optional IS-IS global parameters:

- a. Specify the Complete Sequence Number Packet (CSNP) interval in seconds:

```
csnp-interval <1-600>
```

- b. Configure the router type globally:

```
is-type {l1}
```

- c. Configure the maximum level, in seconds, between generated LSPs by this Intermediate System:

```
max-lsp-gen-interval <30-900>
```

- d. Configure the IS-IS metric type:

```
metric {wide}
```

- e. Configure the Partial Sequence Number Packet (PSNP) in seconds:

```
psnp-interval <1-120>
```

- f. Configure the minimum time between retransmission of an LSP:

```
retransmit-lsp-interval <1-300>
```

- g. Configure the SPF delay in milliseconds:

```
spf-delay <0-5000>
```

- h. Configure the name for the system:

```
sys-name WORD <1-255>
```

- i. Configure the IS-IS system ID for the switch:

```
system-id <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx>
```

Note:

The IS-IS “overload” bit is always set, and no NNI to NNI traffic is forwarded.

Example

```
Switch> enable
Switch# configure terminal
```

```
Switch(config)# router isis
Switch(config-isis)# csnp-interval 10
Switch(config-isis)# is-type l1
Switch(config-isis)# max-lsp-gen-interval 800
Switch(config-isis)# metric wide
Switch(config-isis)# psnp-interval 10
Switch(config-isis)# retransmit-lsp-interval 10
Switch(config-isis)# default sys-name
Switch(config-isis)# spf-delay 200
Switch(config-isis)# default system-id
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the **csnp-interval** command.

Variable	Value
<1-600>	Specifies the CSNP interval in seconds. This is a system level parameter that applies for level 1 CSNP generation on all interfaces. A longer interval reduces overhead, while a shorter interval speeds up convergence. The default value is 10. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 10.

Use the data in the following table to configure the **is-type** command.

Variable	Value
{1}	Sets the router type globally: • l1: Level-1 router type The default value is l1. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of l1.

Use the data in the following table to configure the **max-lsp-gen-interval** command.

Variable	Value
<30-900>	Specifies the maximum interval, in seconds, between generated LSPs by this Intermediate System. The default value is 900 seconds. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 900.

Use the data in the following table to configure the **metric** command.

Variable	Value
{wide}	Specifies the IS-IS metric type. Only wide is supported in this release. The default value is wide. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of wide.

Use the data in the following table to configure the **psnp-interval** command.

Variable	Value
<1-120>	Specifies the PSNP interval in seconds. This is a system level parameter that applies for level 1 PSNP generation on all interfaces. A longer interval reduces overhead, while a shorter interval speeds up convergence. The default value is 2. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 2.

Use the data in the following table to configure the **retransmit-lsp-interval** command.

Variable	Value
<1-300>	Specifies the minimum time between retransmission of an LSP. This defines how fast the switch resends the same LSP. This is a system level parameter that applies for Level1 retransmission of LSPs. The default value is 5 seconds. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 5.

Use the data in the following table to configure the **spf-delay** command.

Variable	Value
<0-5000>	Configures the delay, in milliseconds, to pace successive Shortest Path First (SPF) runs. The timer prevents more than two SPF runs from being scheduled back-to-back. The mechanism for pacing SPF allows two back-to-back SPF runs. The default value is 100 milliseconds. Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 100 milliseconds.

Use the data in the following table to configure the **sys-name** command.

Variable	Value
<code>WORD<1–255></code>	<p>Specifies a name for the system. This may be used as the host name for dynamic host name exchange in accordance with RFC 2763.</p> <p>By default, the system name comes from the host name configured at the system level.</p> <p>Use the <code>no</code> or <code>default</code> options to set this parameter to the default value (host name).</p> <p>* Note:</p> <p>In this release, no consistency checks appear when you edit <code>sys-name</code> on the switch.</p>

Use the data in the following table to configure the `system-id` command.

Variable	Value
<code><xxxx.xxxx.xxxx></code>	<p>Specifies the IS-IS system ID for the switch.</p> <p>Use the <code>no</code> or <code>default</code> options to set this parameter to the default value (node BMAC).</p>

Job aid

! Important:

After you configure the SPBM nickname and enable IS-IS, if you require a change of the system ID, you must also change the nickname. However, for naming convention purposes or configuration purposes, you might not want to change the nickname. To maintain the same nickname with a different system ID, perform the following steps:

1. Disable IS-IS.
2. Change the system ID.
3. Change the nickname to a temporary one.
4. Enable IS-IS.
5. Disable IS-IS.
6. Change the nickname to the original nickname.
7. Enable IS-IS.

Configuring optional IS-IS interface parameters

Use the following procedure to configure optional IS-IS interface parameters.

Procedure

1. Enter Ethernet Interface Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
interface Ethernet <port>
```

2. Configure optional IS-IS interface parameters:

- a. Specify the authentication type used for IS-IS hello packets on the interface:

```
isis hello-auth type {none|simple|hmac-md5}
```

- b. If you select `simple` as the `hello-auth` type, you must also specify a key value but the key-id is optional:

```
isis hello-auth type simple key WORD<1-16> [key-id <1-255>]
```

- c. If you select `hmac-md5`, you must also specify a key value but the key-id is optional:

```
isis hello-auth type hmac-md5 key WORD<1-16> [key-id <1-255>]
```

- d. Configure the level 1 IS-IS designated router priority:

```
isis [l1-dr-priority <0-127>]
```

*** Note:**

This parameter is not used for SPBM because SPBM only runs on point-to-point interfaces. This parameter is for designated router election on a broadcast LAN segment, which is not supported.

- e. Configure the level 1 hello interval:

```
isis [l1-hello-interval <1-600>]
```

- f. Configure the level 1 hello multiplier:


```
isis [l1-hello-multiplier <1-600>]
```

Example

```
Switch> enable
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface ethernet 3
Switch(config-if)# isis
Switch(config-if)# isis hello-auth type hmac-md5 key test
Switch(config-if)# isis l1-dr-priority 100
Switch(config-if)# isis l1-hello-interval 20
Switch(config-if)# isis l1-hello-multiplier 10
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to configure the `isis` command.

Variable	Value
hello-auth type {none simple hmac-md5} [key [key WORD<1–16>] [key-id <1–255>]	<p>Specifies the authentication type used for IS-IS hello packets on the interface. type can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none • simple: If selected, you must also specify a key value but the key id is optional. Simple password authentication uses a text password in the transmitted packet. The receiving router uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet. • hmac-md5: If selected, you must also specify a key value but the key-id is optional. MD5 authentication creates an encoded checksum in the transmitted packet. The receiving router uses an authentication key (password) to verify the MD5 checksum of the packet. There is an optional key ID. <p>The default is none. Use the no or default options to set the hello-auth type to none.</p>
l1-dr-priority <0–127>	<p>Configures the level 1 IS-IS designated router priority to the specified value. The default value is 64.</p> <p>Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 64.</p> <p> Note:</p> <p>This parameter is not used for SPBM because SPBM only runs on point-to-point interfaces. This parameter is for designated router election on a broadcast LAN segment, which is not supported.</p>
l1-hello-interval <1–600>	<p>Configures the level 1 hello interval. The default value is 9 seconds.</p> <p>Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 9 seconds.</p>
l1-hello-multiplier <1–600>	<p>Configures the level 1 hello multiplier. The default value is 3 seconds.</p> <p>Use the no or default options to set this parameter to the default value of 3 seconds.</p>

Displaying IS-IS interface parameters

Use the following procedure to display the IS-IS interface parameters.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display IS-IS interface configuration and status parameters (including adjacencies):

```
show isis interface [11]
```

3. Display IS-IS interface authentication configuration:

```
show isis int-auth
```

4. Display IS-IS interface timers:

```
show isis int-timers
```

5. Display IS-IS circuit level parameters:

```
show isis int-ckt-level
```

Example

```
Switch#show isis interface
```

```
=====
                        ISIS Interfaces
=====
IFIDX      TYPE      LEVEL      OP-STATE  ADM-STATE  ADJ      UP-ADJ      SPBM-L1-METRIC
-----
Trunk: 2   pt-pt    Level 1    UP        UP         1        1          10
Port: 21   pt-pt    Level 1    UP        UP         1        1          10
=====
```

```
Switch#show isis int-auth
```

```
=====
                        ISIS Interface Auth
=====
IFIDX      AUTH-TYPE  AUTH-KEYID  AUTH-KEY
-----
Trunk: 3   none      0           0
Port: 21   none      0           0
=====
```

```
Switch#show isis int-timers
```

```
=====
                        ISIS Interface Timers
=====
IFIDX      LEVEL      HELLO      HELLO      HELLO
          LEVEL      INTERVAL   MULTIPLIER  DR
-----
Trunk: 2   Level 1    9          3          3
Port: 21   Level 1    9          3          3
=====
```

```
Switch#show isis int-ckt-level
```

```
=====
                        ISIS Circuit level parameters
=====
IFIDX      LEVEL      DIS          CKTID
-----
Trunk: 2   Level 1    1
Port: 21   Level 1    2
=====
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the IS-IS interface show command.

Variable	Value
[1]	Displays the interface information for the specified level: l1.

Job aid

The following sections describe the fields in the outputs for the IS-IS interface show commands.

show isis interface

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis interface` command.

Parameter	Description
IFIDX	Indicates the interface index for the Ethernet or MLT interface.
TYPE	Indicates the type of interface configured. In this release, only pt-pt is supported.
LEVEL	Indicates the level of the IS-IS interface (Level 1 [default] or Level 2).
OP-STATE	Shows the physical connection state of the interface.
ADM-STATE	Shows the configured state of the interface.
ADJ	Shows how many adjacencies are learned through the interface.
UP-ADJ	Shows how many adjacencies are active through the interface.
SPBM-L1-METRIC	Indicates the SPBM instance Level 1 metric on the IS-IS interface.

show isis int-auth

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis int-auth` command.

Parameter	Description
IFIDX	Shows the interface index for the Ethernet or MLT interface.
AUTH-TYPE	Shows the type of authentication configured for the interface. Types include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none for no authentication. • simple for a simple password. • hmac-md5 for MD5 encryption.
AUTH-KEYID	Shows the authentication password configured for the interface.
AUTH-KEY	Shows the HMAC-MD5 key needed for encryption. This is used only for HMAC-MD5.

show isis int-timers

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis int-auth` command.

Parameter	Description
IFIDX	Indicates the interface index for the Ethernet or MLT interface.
LEVEL	Indicates the IS-IS interface level.
HELLO INTERVAL	Indicates the interval at which a Hello packet is sent to the IS-IS network.
HELLO MULTIPLIER	Indicates the multiplier that is used in conjunction with the Hello Interval.
HELLO DR	Indicates the interval at which a Hello packet is sent to the IS-IS network if the router is a designated router (DIS).

show isis int-ckt-level

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis int-ckt-level` command.

Parameter	Description
IFIDX	Shows the interface index for the ethernet or MLT interface.
LEVEL	Shows the level of the IS-IS interface (Level 1 [default] or Level 2).
DIS	Shows the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) of the circuit.
CKT ID	Displays the CKT ID.

Displaying the multicast FIB, unicast FIB, and unicast tree

Use the following procedure to display SPBM IP unicast Forwarding Information Base (FIB), SPBM multicast FIB, unicast FIB, and the unicast tree.

In SPBM, Backbone MAC (B-MAC) addresses are carried within the IS-IS link-state database. To do this, SPBM supports an IS-IS Type-Length-Value (TLV) that advertises the Service Instance Identifier (I-SID) and B-MAC information across the network. Each node has a System ID, which also serves as B-MAC of the switch. These B-MAC addresses are populated into the SPBM Forwarding Information Base (FIB).

When the network topology is discovered and stored in the IS-IS link-state database, each node calculates shortest path trees for each source node, so that a unicast path now exists from every node to every other node. With this information, each node populates unicast information received from SPBM into the FIB for forwarding purposes.

I-SIDs are only used for virtual services (Layer 2 VSNs and Layer 3 VSNs). If you only enable IP Shortcuts on the Backbone Edge Bridges, I-SIDs are never exchanged in the network as IP Shortcuts allows for Global Routing Table (GRT) IP networks to be transported across IS-IS.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display the SPBM multicast FIB:

SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure configuration using ACLI

```
show isis spbm multicast-fib [vlan <0-4094>] [i-sid <1-16777215>]
[nick-name <x.xx.xx>] [summary]
```

3. Display the SPBM unicast FIB:

```
show isis spbm unicast-fib [b-mac <0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00>]
[vlan <0-4094>] [summary]
```

4. Display the SPBM unicast tree:

```
show isis spbm unicast-tree <1-4094> [destination <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx>]
```

Example

```
Switch#show isis spbm multicast-fib
```

```
=====
                        SPBM MULTICAST FIB ENTRY INFO
=====
MCAST DA          ISID  BVLAN  SYSID          HOST-NAME  OUTGOING-INTERFACES
-----
13:11:16:00:00:c8 200   1000  0014.c7e1.33df  SPBM-1    MLT-2,3/21,3/37
13:11:16:00:01:2c 300   1000  0014.c7e1.33df  SPBM-1    MLT-2,4/21
13:11:16:00:01:90 400   1000  0014.c7e1.33df  SPBM-1    MLT-2,3/21
13:11:16:00:00:c8 200   2000  0014.c7e1.33df  SPBM-1    MLT-2,3/21,3/31,3/37
-----
Total number of SPBM MULTICAST FIB entries 4
=====
```

```
Switch#show isis spbm unicast-fib
```

```
=====
                        SPBM UNICAST FIB ENTRY INFO
=====
DESTINATION        BVLAN  SYSID          HOST-NAME  OUTGOING  COST
ADDRESS            INTERFACE
-----
00:16:ca:23:73:df  1000  0016.ca23.73df  SPBM-1    3/21      10
00:16:ca:23:73:df  2000  0016.ca23.73df  SPBM-1    3/21      10
00:18:b0:bb:b3:df  1000  0018.b0bb.b3df  SPBM-2    MLT-2     10
00:14:c7:e1:33:e0  1000  0018.b0bb.b3df  SPBM-2    MLT-2     10
00:18:b0:bb:b3:df  2000  0018.b0bb.b3df  SPBM-2    MLT-2     10
-----
Total number of SPBM UNICAST FIB entries 5
=====
```

```
Switch#show isis spbm unicast-tree 1000
```

```
Node:0018.b0bb.b3df.00 (Switch) -> ROOT
Node:0016.ca23.73df.00 (Switch) -> ROOT
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis spbm multicast-fib` command.

Variable	Value
vlan <0-4094>	Displays the FIB for the specified SPBM VLAN.

Table continues...

Variable	Value
i-sid <1-16777215>	Displays the FIB for the specified I-SID.
nick-name <x.xx.xx>	Displays the FIB for the specified nickname.
summary	Displays a summary of the FIB.

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis spbm unicast-fib` command.

Variable	Value
b-mac <0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00>	Displays the FIB for the specified B-MAC.
vlan <0-4094>	Displays the FIB for the specified SPBM VLAN.
summary	Displays a summary of the FIB.

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis spbm unicast-tree` command.

Variable	Value
<1-4094>	Specifies the SPBM B-VLAN ID.
destination <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx>	Displays the unicast tree for the specified destination.

Job aid

The following sections describe the fields in the outputs for SPBM multicast FIB, unicast FIB, and unicast tree show commands.

show isis spbm multicast-fib

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis spbm multicast-fib` command.

Parameter	Description
MCAST DA	Indicates the multicast destination MAC address of the multicast FIB entry.
ISID	Indicates the I-SID of the multicast FIB entry.
BVLAN	Indicates the B-VLAN of the multicast FIB entry.
SYSID	Indicates the system identifier of the multicast FIB entry.
HOST-NAME	Indicates the host name of the multicast FIB entry.
OUTGOING INTERFACES	Indicates the outgoing interface of the multicast FIB entry.

show isis spbm unicast-fib

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis spbm unicast-fib` command.

Parameter	Description
DESTINATION ADDRESS	Indicates the destination MAC Address of the unicast FIB entry.

Table continues...

Parameter	Description
BVLAN	Indicates the B-VLAN of the unicast FIB entry.
SYSID	Indicates the destination system identifier of the unicast FIB entry.
HOST-NAME	Indicates the destination host name of the unicast FIB entry.
OUTGOING INTERFACE	Indicates the outgoing interface of the unicast FIB entry.
COST	Indicates the cost of the unicast FIB entry.

Displaying IS-IS LSDB and adjacencies

Use the following procedure to display the IS-IS LSDB and adjacencies.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display the IS-IS LSDB:

```
show isis lsdb [level {l1|l2|l12}] [sysid <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx>] [lspid
<xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xx-xx>] [tlv <1-184>] [detail]
```

3. Display IS-IS adjacencies:

```
show isis adjacencies
```

4. Clear IS-IS LSDB:

```
clear isis lsdb
```

Example

```
Switch#show isis lsdb
```

```
=====
                        ISIS LSDB
=====
LSP ID                LEVEL    LIFETIME  SEQNUM    CHKSUM    HOST-NAME
-----
0014.c7e1.33df.00-00    1          545       0xb1      0xed28    NewYork
0016.ca23.73df.00-00    1          1119      0x9f      0x9c9d    VSP-
Lab2
0018.b0bb.b3df.00-00    1          708       0xb9      0xcb1a    VSP-Lab1
=====
Level-1 : 3 out of 3 Total Num of LSP Entries
Level-2 : 0 out of 0 Total Num of LSP Entries
```

```
Switch#show isis adjacencies
```

```
=====
                        ISIS Adjacencies
=====
INTERFACE  L STATE  UPTIME      PRI    HOLDDTIME  SYSID          HOST-NAME
-----
Mlt2       1 UP     1d 03:57:25 127    20         0018.b0bb.b3df  ERS-Lab1
Port3/21   1 UP     1d 03:57:16 127    27         0016.ca23.73df  ERS-Lab2
=====
```


2 out of 2 Total Num of Adjacencies

Switch#show isis lsdb detail

```

=====
                        ISIS LSDB (DETAIL)
=====
Level-1 LspID: 0001.bcb0.0003.00-001      SeqNum: 0x00000522      Lifetime: 1144
        Chksum: 0x32f7  PDU Length: 312
        Host_name: C0
        Attributes:      IS-Type 1
TLV:1   Area Addresses: 1
        c1.3000.0000.00

TLV:22  Extended IS reachability:
        Adjacencies: 7
        TE Neighbors: 7
            0000.beb1.0007.01 (ERS0)          Metric:10
                SPBM Sub TLV:
                    port id: 640 num_port 1
                    Metric: 10
            0000.beb1.00b1.01 (VSP1)          Metric:10
                SPBM Sub TLV:
                    port id: 643 num_port 1
                    Metric: 10
            0000.bcb1.0004.01 (C1)  Metric:10
                SPBM Sub TLV:
                    port id: 6144 num_port 1
                    Metric: 10
            0000.beb1.00ca.01 (VSP2)          Metric:10
                SPBM Sub TLV:
                    port id: 6156 num_port 1
                    Metric: 10
            0000.beb1.00a5.01 (VSS0)          Metric:10
                SPBM Sub TLV:
                    port id: 651 num_port 1
                    Metric: 10
            0000.beb1.00b2.01 (VSS1)          Metric:10
                SPBM Sub TLV:
                    port id: 645 num_port 1
                    Metric: 10
            0000.beb1.0008.01 (VSP1)          Metric:10

```

```

SPBM Sub TLV:
    port id: 652 num_port 1
    Metric: 10

TLV:129 Protocol Supported: SPBM

TLV:137 Host_name: C0#

TLV:144 SUB-TLV 1      SPBM INSTANCE:
    Instance: 0
    bridge_pri: 0
    OUI: 00-33-33
    num of trees: 2
    vid tuple : u-bit 1 m-bit 1 ect-alg 0x80c201 base vid 1000
    vid tuple : u-bit 1 m-bit 1 ect-alg 0x80c202 base vid 1001

TLV:144 SUB-TLV 3      ISID:
    Instance: 0
    Metric: 0
    B-MAC: 00-00-bc-b1-00-03
    BVID:1000
    Number of ISID's:8
    3001 (Both) , 3002 (Rx) , 3003 (Both) , 3004 (Rx) , 4001 (Both) , 4002 (
Rx) , 4003 (Both) , 4004 (Rx)

    Instance: 0
    Metric: 0
    B-MAC: 00-00-bc-b1-00-03

--More-- (q = quit)
    
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis lsdb` command.

Variable	Value
level <i>{1 2 12}</i>	Displays the LSDB for the specified level: l1, l2, or l12. * Note: Level 1 is supported in this release.
sysid <i><xxxx.xxxx.xxxx></i>	Displays the LSDB for the specified system ID.
lspid <i><xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xx-xx></i>	Displays the LSDB for the specified LSP ID.
tlv <i><1-184></i>	Displays the LSDB by TLV type.
detail	Displays detailed information.

Use the data in the following table to use the `clear isis` command.

Variable	Value
lsdb	Clears the IS-IS Link State Database (LSDB). The command clears learned LSPs only. The command

Variable	Value
	does not clear local generated LSPs. As soon as the platform clears the LSDB the LSP synchronization process starts immediately and the LSDB synchronizes with its neighbors.

Job aid

The following sections describe the fields in the outputs for the IS-IS LSDB and adjacencies show commands.

show isis lsdb

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis lsdb` command.

Parameter	Description
LSP ID	Indicates the LSP ID assigned to external IS-IS routing devices.
LEVEL	Indicates the level of the external router: l1, l2, or l12.
LIFETIME	Indicates the maximum age of the LSP. If the max-lsp-gen-interval is set to 900 (default) then the lifetime value begins to count down from 1200 seconds and updates after 300 seconds if connectivity remains. If the timer counts down to zero, the counter adds on an additional 60 seconds, then the LSP for that router is lost. This happens because of the zero age lifetime, which is detailed in the RFC standards.
SEQNUM	Indicates the LSP sequence number. This number changes each time the LSP is updated.
CHKSUM	Indicates the LSP checksum. This is an error checking mechanism used to verify the validity of the IP packet.
HOST-NAME	Indicates the hostname listed in the LSP. If the host name is not configured, then the system name is displayed.

show isis adjacencies

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis adjacencies` command.

Parameter	Description
INTERFACE	Indicates the interface port or MLT on which IS-IS exists.
L	Indicates the level of the adjacent router.
STATE	Indicates the state of IS-IS on the interface (enabled [UP] or disabled [DOWN]). The state is non-configurable.
UPTIME	Indicates the length of time the adjacency has been up in ddd hh:mm:ss format.
PRI	Indicates the priority of the neighboring Intermediate System for becoming the Designated Intermediate System (DIS).

Table continues...

Parameter	Description
HOLDTIME	Indicates the calculated hold time for the Hello (hello multiplier x hello interval); if the route is determined to be a designated router, then the product is divided by 3.
SYSID	Indicates the adjacent system ID of the router.
HOST-NAME	Indicates the hostname listed in the LSP. If the host name is not configured, then the system name is displayed.

Displaying IS-IS statistics and counters

Use the following procedure to display the IS-IS statistics and counters.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display IS-IS system statistics:

```
show isis statistics
```

3. Display IS-IS interface counters:

```
show isis int-counters
```

4. Display IS-IS level 1 control packet counters:

```
show isis int-l1-ctrl-pkts
```

*** Note:**

The current release uses level 1 IS-IS and does not support level 2 IS-IS. The ACLI command `show isis int-l2-ctrl-pkts` is not supported in the current release because the IEEE 802.1aq standard currently only defines the use of one hierarchy, Level 1.

5. Clear IS-IS statistics:

```
clear isis stats [error-counters] [packet-counters]
```

Example

```
Switch# show isis statistics
=====
                        ISIS System Stats
=====
LEVEL   CORR   AUTH   AREA   MAX SEQ   SEQ NUM   OWN LSP   BAD ID   PART   LSP DB
      LSPs   FAILS  DROP   EXCEEDED SKIPS   PURGE   LEN   CHANGES OLOAD
=====
```

```
Level-1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
```

```
Switch#show isis int-counters
```

```
=====
                        ISIS Interface Counters
=====
IFIDX      LEVEL      AUTH      ADJ      INIT      REJ      ID LEN  MAX AREA LAN DIS
                        FAILS     CHANGES FAILS     ADJ                        CHANGES
-----
Mlt2       Level 1    0         1         0         0         0       0       0
Port3/21   Level 1    0         1         0         0         0       0       0
```

```
Switch#show isis int-l1-cntl-pkts
```

```
=====
                        ISIS L1 Control Packet counters
=====
IFIDX      DIRECTION  HELLO      LSP        CSNP        PSNP
-----
Mlt2       Transmitted 13346      231        2           229
Mlt2       Received    13329      230        1           230
Port3/21   Transmitted 13340      227        2           226
Port3/21   Received    13335      226        1           227
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `clear isis stats` command.

Variable	Value
error-counters	Clears IS-IS stats for error-counters.
packet-counters	Clears IS-IS stats for packet-counters.

Job aid

show isis statistics

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis statistics` command.

Parameter	Description
LEVEL	Shows the level of the IS-IS interface.
CORR LSPs	Shows the number of corrupted LSPs detected.
AUTH FAILS	Shows the number of times authentication has failed on the global level.
AREA DROP	Shows the number of manual addresses dropped from the area.
MAX SEQ EXCEEDED	Shows the number of attempts to exceed the maximum sequence number.
SEQ NUM SKIPS	Shows the number of times the sequence number was skipped.

Table continues...

Parameter	Description
OWN LSP PURGE	Shows how many times the local LSP was purged.
BAD ID LEN	Shows the number of ID field length mismatches.
PART CHANGES	Shows the number of partition link changes.
LSP DB OLOAD	Show the number of times the switch was in the overload state. The overload bit is set in this release and the parameter will not increment.

show isis int-counters

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis int-counters` command.

Parameter	Description
IFIDX	Shows the interface index for the Ethernet or MLT interface.
LEVEL	Shows the level of the IS-IS interface (Level 1 in the current release).
AUTH FAILS	Shows the number of times authentication has failed per interface.
ADJ CHANGES	Shows the number of times the adjacencies have changed.
INIT FAILS	Shows the number of times the adjacency has failed to establish.
REJ ADJ	Shows the number of times the adjacency was rejected by another router.
ID LEN	Shows the ID field length mismatches.
MAX AREA	Shows the maximum area address mismatches.
LAN DIS CHANGES	Shows the number of times the DIS has changed.

show isis int-l1-ctrl-pkts

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis int-l1-ctrl-pkts` command.

Parameter	Description
IFIDX	Shows the interface index for the Ethernet or MLT interface.
DIRECTION	Shows the packet flow (Transmitted or Received).
HELLO	Shows the number of interface-level Hello packets.
LSP	Shows the number of LSP packets.
CSNP	Shows the number of CSNPs.
PSNP	Shows the number of PSNPs.

Fabric Attach configuration using the Avaya Command Line Interface

This section provides procedural information you can use to configure Fabric Attach (FA) using the Avaya Command Line Interface (ACLI).

Displaying FA-specific settings

Use this procedure to display the FA configuration status.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. To display the FA configuration status, enter the following command:

```
show fa agent
```

Example

This example shows sample output for the `show fa agent` command in FA Proxy mode.

```
Switch(config)#show fa agent
Fabric Attach Service Status: Enabled
Fabric Attach Element Type: Proxy
Fabric Attach Zero Touch Status: Enabled
Fabric Attach Auto Provision Setting: Proxy
Fabric Attach Provision Mode: Legacy
Fabric Attach Client Proxy Status: Enabled
Fabric Attach Standalone Proxy Status: Disabled
Fabric Attach Agent Timeout: 240 seconds
Fabric Attach Extended Logging Status: Disabled
Fabric Attach Primary Server Id: <none>
Fabric Attach Primary Server Descr: <none>
Switch#
```

This example shows sample output for the `show fa agent` command in FA Server mode.

```
Switch(config)#show fa agent
Fabric Attach Service Status: Enabled
Fabric Attach Element Type: Server
Fabric Attach Zero Touch Status: Enabled
Fabric Attach Auto Provision Setting: Server
Fabric Attach Provision Mode: SPBM
Fabric Attach Agent Timeout: 240 seconds
Fabric Attach Extended Logging Status: Disabled
Switch(config)#
```

Displaying Fabric Attach elements

Use this procedure to display discovered Fabric Attach elements.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```
2. To display the discovered FA elements, enter the following:

```
show fa elements [<portlist> | trunk <trunknumber> | element-type
{server | proxy | client} | auth-status {auth-pass | auth-fail |
not-auth} | client-type <6-17>]
```

Example

The following example displays sample output for the `show fa elements` command.

```
Switch(config)#show fa elements
Unit/ Element      Element      Element
Port  Type           Subtype      VLAN  Auth   System ID
-----
1/10  Client        Wireless AP (Type 1)  1      AP    00:22:67:00:58:00:00:00:01:0a
MLT2  Server        Server (Auth)        1234   AP    fc:a8:41:fa:f8:00:20:00:00:02
2/10  Client        Wireless AP (Type 1)  0      NA    64:a7:dd:03:38:29:00:00:00:01
3/12  Client        Wireless AP (Type 1)  0      AF    64:07:34:03:12:ac:00:00:00:08
```

Variable Definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `show fa elements` command.

Variable	Value
<portlist>	Specifies a port or a list of ports for which to display discovered FA elements.
trunk <trunknumber>	Specifies a trunk number for which to display discovered FA elements.
auth-status {auth-pass auth-fail not-auth}	Displays only specified authorized status FA elements.
element-type {server proxy client}	Displays only specified element type.
client-type <6-17>	Displays only specified client type.

Activating FA Server mode

Use the following procedure to activate FA Server mode and enable the FA service.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```
2. Activate FA Server mode and enable the FA service:

```
spbms
```

Displaying I-SID-to-VLAN assignment information

Use this procedure to display information about I-SID-to-VLAN assignments.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. To display I-SID-to-VLAN assignment information on an FA Proxy, enter the following commands:

```
show fa i-sid [<1-16777214>]
```

```
show i-sid [<1-16777214>]
```

OR

```
show fa assignment [<1-16777214>]
```

```
show i-sid [<1-16777214>]
```

3. To display I-SID-to-VLAN assignment information on an FA Server (SPBM enabled), enter the following command:

```
show fa i-sid [<1-16777214>]
```

```
show i-sid [<1-16777214>]
```

OR

```
show fa assignment [<1-16777214>]
```

```
show i-sid [<1-16777214>]
```

Example

The following example displays sample output for the `show fa i-sid` command.

```
Switch(config)#show fa i-sid
```

I-SID	VLAN	Source	Status
500	5	Proxy	Active
501	25	Client	Active
600	6	Proxy, Client	Active
13849	138	Proxy	Rejected (VLAN invalid)
16000000	1000	Proxy	Rejected (application interaction issue)

Variable definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `show fa i-sid [<1-16777214>]` or `show fa assignment [<1-16777214>]` command.

Variable	Value
<code>[<1-16777214>]</code>	Specifies the Fabric Attach I-SID for which to display I-SID-to-VLAN assignment information. Values range from 1 to 16777214. If you do not specify a I-SID value, the switch displays information for all configured I-SID-to-VLAN assignments.

Creating an I-SID-to-VLAN assignment on an FA proxy

About this task

Use this procedure to create an association between an I-SID and a VLAN on an FA Proxy, when SPBM is disabled on switch.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. To create an I-SID-to-VLAN assignment, enter the following command:

```
i-sid <1-16777214> vlan <1-4094>
```

Result

Each FA Proxy I-SID-to-VLAN assignment creates a C-VLAN User Network Interface (UNI) when the assignment is active and accepted by an FA server.

Example

The following example creates an association between I-SID 600 and VLAN 3:

```
Switch(config)#i-sid 600 vlan 3
Switch(config)#
```

Variable definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `i-sid <1-16777214> vlan <1-4094>` command

Variable	Value
<code>i-sid <1-16777214></code>	Specifies the I-SID to associate with the selected VLAN. Values range from 1 to 16777214.
<code>vlan <1-4094></code>	Specifies the VLAN to associate with the selected I-SID. Values range from 1 to 4094.

Deleting an I-SID-to-VLAN assignment on an FA Proxy

Use this procedure to remove the association between an I-SID and a VLAN on an FA Proxy.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

- To remove a specific I-SID-to-VLAN assignment, enter the following command:

```
no i-sid <I-SID> vlan <VLAN>
```

- To remove all configured I-SID-to-VLAN assignments, enter the following command:

```
default i-sid
```

Variable definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `no i-sid <I-SID> vlan <VLAN>` command

Variable	Value
<code>i-sid <1-16777214></code>	Specifies the I-SID of the specific I-SID-to-VLAN assignment to remove. Values range from 1 to 16777214.
<code>vlan <1-4094></code>	Specifies the VLAN of the specific I-SID-to-VLAN assignment to remove. Values range from 1 to 4094.

Configuring external client proxy support

Use this procedure to enable or disable external client proxy support.

Before you begin

Disable SPBM globally on switch.

About this task

This operation enables or disables external client proxy support. It does not impact communication with an FA Server.

Procedure

- Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
```

```
configure terminal
```

- To enable external client proxy support, enter either of the following commands:

```
fa proxy
```

OR

```
default fa proxy
```

- To disable external client proxy support, enter the following command:

```
no fa proxy
```

Configuring FA on switch ports

Use this procedure to enable or disable the FA operation on one or more switch ports.

*** Note:**

Disabling FA at the port level causes FA Client, FA Proxy and FA Server data associated with the port, such as I-SID/VLAN binding data or discovered element data, to be immediately flushed. A link-down event also causes port-specific FA Client data to be cleared. I-SID/VLAN binding data that is associated with FA-enabled ports that become EAP-enabled is deleted as well.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. To configure the FA operation on switch ports, enter the following command:

```
[no][default] fa port-enable [<portlist>]
```

Variable definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `[no][default] fa port-enable [<portlist>]` command.

Variable	Value
[<portlist>]	Enables the FA operation on the specified switch port or ports. If you do not specify a port, the FA operation is enabled on all switch ports.
[no]	Disables the FA operation on the specified switch port or ports. If you do not specify a port or ports, the FA operation is disabled on all switch ports.
[default]	Restores the FA operation on all switch ports to default.

Displaying switch port FA operation status

Use this procedure to display per-port FA operation status.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. To display FA configuration information, enter one of the following commands:

```
show fa port-enable [<portlist> | enabled-port | disabled-port |
enabled-auth | disabled-auth]
```

OR

```
show fa interface [<portlist> | enabled-port | disabled-port |
enabled-auth | disabled-auth]
```

Example

The following example displays sample output for the `show fa port-enable` command.

```
Switch(config)#show fa port-enable
```

```

Unit Port IfIndex Trunk Service Advertisement Authentication
-----
1     1     1           Enabled Enabled
1     2     2           Enabled Enabled
1     3     3           Enabled Enabled
1     4     4           2     Enabled Enabled
1     5     5           2     Enabled Enabled
1     6     6           Enabled Enabled

```

Variable Definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `show fa port-enable` or `show fa interface` command.

Variable	Value
<portlist>	Specifies a port or a list of ports for which to display FA operation status. If you do not specify a port or ports, the switch displays FA operation status for all switch ports.
enabled-port	Displays only FA enabled ports.
disabled-port	Displays only FA disabled ports.
enabled-auth	Displays only authentication enabled ports.
disabled-auth	Displays only authentication disabled ports.

Configuring the FA authentication key

Use the following command to configure the FA authentication key on specified ports.

* Note:

You can configure the FA authentication key only on secure images.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
```

```
configure terminal
```

2. Configure the FA authentication key:

```
[default] fa authentication-key <portlist>
```

Enter the authentication key, and then re-enter the key for confirmation. For security purposes, key data is hidden.

Variable Definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `fa authentication-key` command.

Variable	Value
<portlist>	Specifies a port or a list of ports for which to define the authentication key.

Configuring FA message authentication support

Use the following procedure to configure the FA message authentication support on specified ports.

*** Note:**

FA message authentication is available only on secure images.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
```

```
configure terminal
```
2. Enable the FA message authentication support:

```
fa message-authentication <portlist>
```
3. **(Optional)** Reset the FA message authentication support to default:

```
default fa message-authentication
```

*** Note:**

The default setting is *enabled*.

4. **(Optional)** Disable the FA message authentication support:

```
no fa message-authentication
```

Variable Definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `fa message-authentication` command.

Variable	Value
<portlist>	Specifies a port or a list of ports for which to enable the FA message authentication support.

Configuring FA VLANs

Use this procedure to create or delete FA VLANs on an FA Proxy or FA Standalone Proxy.

Before you begin

Disable SPBM globally on switch.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:


```
enable
configure terminal
```
2. To create FA VLANs, enter the following command:


```
fa vlan <LINE>
```
3. To delete FA VLANs, enter the following command:


```
no fa vlan <LINE>
```
4. To delete all configured FA VLANs, enter the following command:


```
default fa vlan
```

Example

The following is an example of creating an FA VLAN and verifying the configuration.

```
Switch(config)#fa vlan 6
Switch(config)#show fa vlan

VLAN          Source          Status
-----
6             Proxy          Pending

Binding Count: 1
```

Variable Definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `fa vlan` command.

Variable	Value
[<LINE>]	Specifies an individual VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs to create. A VLAN ID can range from 1 to 4094.

Displaying Fabric Attach VLAN information

Use this procedure to display Fabric Attach-specific VLAN information.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:
`enable`
2. To display Fabric Attach VLAN information, enter the following command:
`show fa vlan [<1-4094>]`

Example

The following example displays sample output for the `show fa vlan` command.

```
Switch(config)#show fa vlan
```

VLAN	Source	Status
-----	-----	-----
1007	Proxy	Pending
1008	Proxy	Pending

Enabling or disabling FA Zero Touch support

Use this procedure to enable or disable the global FA Zero Touch support on an FA Proxy, FA Server, or FA Standalone Proxy. By default, FA Zero Touch support is enabled.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:
`enable`
`configure terminal`
2. To enable FA Zero Touch support on an FA Proxy, FA Server, or FA Standalone Proxy, enter the following command:
`fa zero-touch`
3. To disable FA Zero Touch support on an FA Proxy, FA Server, or FA Standalone Proxy, enter the following command:
`no fa zero-touch`
4. To reset the FA Zero Touch support state to default, enter the following command:
`default fa zero-touch`

Configuring FA Zero Touch options

Use this procedure to configure FA Zero Touch option settings..

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:


```
enable
```

```
configure terminal
```

- To enable an FA Zero Touch option, enter the following command:

```
fa zero-touch-options {{auto-port-mode-fa-client | auto-pvid-mode-
fa-client | auto-trusted-mode-fa-client} [client-type {hint |
<6-17>}} | ip-addr-dhcp}
```

- To disable a specific FA Zero Touch option, enter the following command:

```
no fa zero-touch-options {{auto-port-mode-fa-client | auto-pvid-
mode-fa-client | auto-trusted-mode-fa-client} | ip-addr-dhcp}
```

- To clear all FA Zero Touch option settings, enter the following command:

```
default fa zero-touch-options
```

Variable Definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `fa zero-touch-options` command.

Variable	Value
auto-port-mode-fa-client	Automates the configuration of EAP port modes.
auto-pvid-mode-fa-client	Automates client PVID/Mgmt VLAN updates.
auto-trusted-mode-fa-client	Automates the FA Client connection default QoS treatment.
ip-addr-dhcp	Automates DHCP IP address acquisition.
client-type <6–17>	Specifies an FA client type or a list of FA client types. Following are the available client types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6—Wireless AP (Type 1) • 7—Wireless AP (Type 2) • 8—Switch • 9—Router • 10—IP Phone • 11—IP Camera • 12—IP Video • 13—Security Device • 14—Virtual Switch • 15—Server Endpoint • 16—ONA (SDN) • 17—ONA (SpbOlp)

*** Note:**

Default FA client types WAP Type 1 (6) and Switch (8) are associated with the client type-specific Zero Touch options if no client-type data is provided with the CLI commands.

Displaying FA Zero Touch option settings

Use this procedure to verify the FA Zero Touch option settings.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```

2. To display the FA Zero Touch option settings, enter the following command:

```
show fa zero-touch-options [client-data]
```

Example

The following is an example of configuring and displaying FA Zero Touch options.

```
Switch(config)#fa zero-touch-options auto-trusted-mode-fa-client
Switch(config)#show fa zero-touch-options
```

```
Fabric Attach Zero Touch Options:
```

```
auto-trusted-mode-fa-client
```

The following is an example of displaying client data.

```
Switch(config)#show fa zero-touch-options client-data
```

```
Zero Touch Client Data
```

Type	Description	Applicable Zero Touch Options
6	Wireless AP (Type 1)	
7	Wireless AP (Type 2)	
8	Switch	
9	Router	
10	IP Phone	
11	IP Camera	
12	IP Video	
13	Security Device	
14	Virtual Switch	
15	Server Endpoint	
16	ONA (SDN)	
17	ONA (Spb0Ip)	

Configuring FA Standalone Proxy mode

Use this procedure to enable or disable the FA Standalone Proxy mode on the switch.

Before you begin

Disable SPBM globally on switch.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. To enable FA Standalone Proxy mode, enter the following command:

```
fa standalone-proxy
```

3. To disable FA Standalone Proxy mode, enter the following command:

```
no fa standalone-proxy
```

4. To restore the FA Standalone Proxy mode to default, enter the following command:

```
default fa standalone-proxy
```

*** Note:**

FA Standalone Proxy mode is disabled by default on an FA Proxy.

Displaying FA uplink values

Use this procedure to display FA static uplink values used in FA Standalone Proxy mode.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```

2. To display FA static uplink values, enter the following command:

```
show fa uplink
```

Example

The following example displays sample output for the `show fa uplink` command.

```
Switch(config)#show fa uplink
Fabric Attach Static Uplinks:
  port - 0
  trunk - 8 (dynamic MLT [LAG admin key 300] - active)
```

Configuring the static uplink for FA Standalone Proxy mode

Use this procedure to specify a port or trunk to use as a static uplink associated with FA Standalone Proxy operation.

Before you begin

Disable SPBM globally on switch.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. To specify a port uplink or a trunk uplink to use in FA Standalone Proxy mode, enter the following command:

```
fa uplink {port <port> | trunk <trunkId>}
```

3. To clear static uplink data, enter the following command:

```
no fa uplink
```

Variable Definitions

The following table describes the parameters for the `fa uplink` command.

Variable	Value
<port>	Specifies the port to use as a static uplink.
<trunkId>	Specifies the trunk ID to use as a static uplink.

Configuring Fabric Attach extended-logging

Use the following procedure to configure Fabric Attach extended-logging.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. Enable Fabric Attach extended-logging:

```
fa extended-logging
```

3. Disable Fabric Attach extended-logging:

```
no fa extended-logging
```

Configuring the FA timeout

Use this procedure to configure the FA timeout. The default is 240 seconds.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
```

```
configure terminal
```

2. To configure the FA timeout, enter the following command:

```
fa timeout <45-480>
```

3. To reset the timeout to its default value, enter the following command:

```
default fa timeout
```

Chapter 5: SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure configuration using EDM

This section provides procedures to configure basic SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure using Enterprise Device Manager (EDM).

Configuring required SPBM and IS-IS parameters

Use the following procedure to configure the minimum required SPBM and IS-IS parameters to allow SPBM to operate on the switch. SPBM uses the Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS) link state routing protocol to provide a loop free Ethernet topology that creates a shortest path topology from every node to every other node in the network based on node MAC addresses.

Procedure

1. From the **Globals** tab, select **enable** to enable SPBM globally, and click **Apply**.
2. Click the **SPBM** tab.
3. Click **Insert** to create an SPBM instance. In this release, only one SPBM instance is supported.
4. In the **Id** field, specify the SPBM instance ID.
5. In the **NodeNickName** field, specify the node nickname (valid value is 2.5 bytes in the format <x.xx.xx>)
6. Click **Insert**.
7. In the **Vlans** field, specify the IDs of the SPBM B-VLANs to add to the SPBM instance.
8. In the **PrimaryVlan** field, specify which of the SPBM B-VLANs specified in the previous step is the primary B-VLAN.
9. Click **Apply**.
10. In the navigation tree, select **Configuration > IS-IS > IS-IS**.
11. Click the **Manual Area** tab.
12. In the Manual Area tab, click **Insert** to add a manual area. In this release, only one manual area is supported.

13. Specify the Manual Area Address (valid value is 1–13 bytes in the format <xx.xxxx.xxxx...xxx>).
14. Click **Insert**.
15. Under the IS-IS tab, click the **Globals** tab.

*** Note:**

Although it is not strictly required for SPBM operation, Avaya recommends that you change the IS-IS system ID from the default B-MAC value to a recognizable address to easily identify a switch (using the **SystemID** field under the IS-IS Globals tab) . This helps to recognize source and destination addresses for troubleshooting purposes.

16. In the AdminState field, click **on**, and click **Apply**.
17. Under the IS-IS tab, click the **Interfaces** tab.
18. Click **Insert** to create an IS-IS circuit.
19. In the **IfIndex** field, specify the port or MLT on which to create the IS-IS interface.
20. Click **Insert**.

*** Note:**

By default, all ports are enabled in VLAN 1. You can remove the port for the IS-IS interface from VLAN 1 and disable Spanning Tree participation at end of this procedure.

21. Select the newly created IS-IS circuit entry, and click **SPBM**.
22. In the **Interfaces SPBM** tab, click **Insert**.
23. In the **SpbmId** field, specify a SPBM identifier.
24. In the **State** field, select **enable**.
25. Click **Insert** to enable the SPBM instance on the IS-IS circuit.
26. Under the IS-IS tab, click the **Interfaces** tab.
27. In the **AdminState** field for the IS-IS circuit entry, select **on** to enable the IS-IS circuit.
28. Click **Apply**.
29. From the navigation tree, select **Configuration > VLAN > VLANs**.
30. Click the **Basic** tab.
31. Select the row for VLAN#1, and double-click the **PortMembers** cell.
32. Click the **port number** you specified for the IS-IS interface to remove it from the default VLAN, and click **Ok**.
33. In the toolbar, click **Apply**.

*** Note:**

Ensure you remove the port specified for the IS-IS interface from all non-SPBM VLANs.

34. From the navigation tree, select **Configuration > VLAN > VLANs**.

35. Click the **Basic** tab.
36. Click **Insert**.
37. In the **Type** field, click **spbm-bvlan**.
38. Click **Insert** to create the primary B-VLAN.
39. Click **Insert**.
40. In the **Type** field, click **spbm-bvlan**.
41. Click **Insert** to create the secondary B-VLAN.
42. In the navigation tree, select **Configuration > IS-IS > SPBM**.

SPBM field descriptions

* Note:

The following tables list the minimum required SPBM and IS-IS parameters to allow SPBM to operate on the switch. For more detailed information on all of the parameters, see the procedures that follow. For more information on how to configure VLANs, see *Configuring VLANs, Spanning Tree, and Multi-Link Trunking on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205-501.

Use the data in the following table to use the **SPBM > Globals** tab.

Name	Description
GlobalEnable	Enables or disables SPBM globally.
GlobalEtherType	Specifies the global EtherType value as 0x8100 or 0x88a8. The default value is 0x8100.

Use the data in the following table to use the **SPBM > SPBM** tab.

Name	Description
Id	Specifies the SPBM instance ID. In this release, only one SPBM instance is supported.
NodeNickName	Specifies a nickname for the SPBM instance globally. Valid value is 2.5 bytes in the format <x.xx.xx>.
PrimaryVlan	Specifies the primary SPBM B-VLANs to add to the SPBM instance.
Vlans	Specifies the SPBM B-VLANs to add to the SPBM instance.
LsdbTrap	Enables or disables LSDB trap for the SPBM instance.



Use the data in the following table to use the **VLANs > Basic** tab.

Name	Description
Type	Specifies the type of VLAN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • byPort • byProtocolId • spbm-bvlan • spbm-switchedUni

Use the data in the following table to use the **IS-IS > Manual Area** tab.

Name	Description
AreaAddr	Specifies the IS-IS manual area. Valid value is 1–13 bytes in the format <xx.xxx.xxx...xxx>. In this release, only one manual area is supported. For IS-IS to operate, you must configure at least one manual area.

Use the data in the following table to use the **IS-IS > Globals** tab.

Name	Description
AdminState	Specifies the global status of IS-IS on the switch: on or off. The default is off.
LevelType	Sets the router type globally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level1 — Level-1 router type • level2 — Level-2 router type • Level1and2 — Level-1 and Level-2 router type <p> Note: level2 and level1and2 are not supported in this release.</p>
ID	Specifies the system ID. Valid value is a 6-byte value in the format <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx> <p> Note: Although it is not strictly required for SPBM operation, Avaya recommends that you change the IS-IS system ID from the default B-MAC value to a recognizable address to easily identify a switch (using the ID field under the IS-IS Globals tab) . This helps to recognize source and destination addresses for troubleshooting purposes.</p>

Use the data in the following table to use the **IS-IS > Interfaces** tab.

Name	Description
Ifindex	The identifier of this circuit, unique within the Intermediate System. This value is for SNMP Indexing purposes only and need not have any relation to any protocol value. This object cannot be modified after creation.
AdminState	Specifies the administrative state of the circuit: on or off. The default is off.

Use the data in the following table to use the **SPBM > Interface SPBM** tab.

Name	Description
State	Specifies whether the SPBM interface is enabled or disabled.

Job aid

 **Important:**

After you configure the SPBM nickname and enable IS-IS, if you require a change of the system ID, you must also change the nickname. However, for naming convention purposes or configuration purposes, you might not want to change the nickname. To maintain the same nickname with a different system ID, perform the following steps:

1. Disable IS-IS.
2. Change the system ID.
3. Change the nickname to a temporary one.
4. Enable IS-IS.
5. Disable IS-IS.
6. Change the nickname to the original nickname.
7. Enable IS-IS.

Configuring IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally

Use this procedure to globally enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect on the Backbone Edge Bridges (BEBs) that directly or indirectly (using Layer 2 switches) connect to IP multicast senders or receivers. By default, IP Multicast over Fabric Connect is disabled. There is no need to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect on the Backbone Core Bridges (BCBs).

You must configure IP Multicast over Fabric Connect at the global level, and then enable it on the service option or options you choose.

! Important:

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect uses I-SIDs that start at 16,000,000 and above. The device displays an error message if the Layer 2 I-SIDs are within this range and the system does not enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect.

Before you begin

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the customer VLANs (C-VLANs).
- You must add IST to the C-VLAN for an SMLT topology.

Procedure

1. From the SPBM EDM page configure **SpbmLoopbackPortNextState**. The switch or stack resets to partial default.
2. Determine if any I-SIDs are within the default range reserved for multicast. From the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS > SPBM**.
3. Click the **I-SID** tab to determine if the I-SIDs are within the default range reserved for multicast.
4. From the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS > SPBM**.
5. Click the **SPBM** tab.
6. If you want to enable multicast on an SPBM instance that already exists, in the **Multicast** column in the table, select **enable**.
7. If you want to enable multicast on an SPBM instance that does not yet exist, click **Insert**.
8. In the **Multicast** box, select **enable** to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally.
9. Click **Insert**.
10. Click **Apply**.

SPBM field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **SPBM** tab.

Name	Description
Id	Specifies the SPBM instance ID. In this release, only one SPBM instance is supported.
NodeNickName	Specifies a nickname for the SPBM instance globally.
PrimaryVlan	Specifies the primary SPBM B-VLAN to add to the SPBM instance.
Vlans	Specifies the SPBM B-VLANs to add to the SPBM instance.

Table continues...

Name	Description
LsdbTrap	Specifies if the LSDB update trap is enabled on this SPBM instance. The default is disabled.
IpShortcut	Specifies if SPBM IP Shortcuts is enabled. The default is disabled.
SmltSplitBEB	Specifies the SMLT split BEB for this SPBM instance.
SmltVirtualBmac	Specifies the SMLT virtual MAC for this SPBM instance.
SmltPeerSysId	Specifies the SMLT peer system ID for this SPBM instance.
Mcast	Specifies if IP multicast over SPBM is enabled. The default is disabled.
McastFwdCacheTimeout	Specifies the global forward cache timeout in seconds. The default is 210 seconds.

Modifying IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally

Use this procedure to modify IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally on the Backbone Edge Bridges (BEBs) that directly or indirectly (using Layer 2 switches) connect to IP multicast senders or receivers. By default, IP Multicast over Fabric Connect is disabled. There is no need to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect on the Backbone Core Bridges (BCBs).

You must configure IP Multicast over Fabric Connect at the global level, and then enable it on the service option or options you choose.

Important:

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect uses I-SIDs that start at 16,000,000 and above. The device displays an error message if the Layer 2 I-SIDs are within this range and the system does not enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect.

Before you begin

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the customer VLANs (C-VLANs).
- You must add IST to the C-VLAN for an SMLT topology.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS > SPBM**.
2. Click the **SPBM** tab.
3. Select **enable** or **disable** in the **Multicast** column in the table.
4. Select **enable** or **disable** in the **LsdbTrap** column in the table.
5. Click **Apply**.

Displaying the SPBM I-SID information

Use the following procedure to display the SPBM Service Instance Identifier (I-SID) information. The SPBM B-MAC header includes an I-SID with a length of 24 bits. This I-SID can be used to identify and transmit any virtualized traffic in an encapsulated SPBM frame.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **I-SID** tab.

I-SID field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **I-SID** tab.

Name	Description
SysId	Indicates the system identifier.
Vlan	Indicates the B-VLAN where this I-SID was configured or discovered.
McastDestMacAddr	Indicates the multicast destination MAC address based on the NickName and I-SID to build the Multicast-FIB.
Isid	Indicates the IS-IS SPBM I-SID identifier.
NickName	Indicates the nickname of the node where this I-SID was configured or discovered.
HostName	Indicates the host name listed in the LSP, or the system name if the host name is not configured.
Type	Indicates the SPBM I-SID type; either configured or discovered.

Displaying Level 1 Area information

Use the following procedure to display Level 1 area information. IS-IS provides support for hierarchical routing, which enables you to partition large routing domains into smaller areas. IS-IS uses a two-level hierarchy, dividing the domain into multiple Level 1 areas and one Level 2 area. The Level 2 area serves as backbone of the domain, connecting to all the Level 1 areas.

Important:

The IEEE 802.1aq standard currently only defines the use of one hierarchy, Level 1. Level 2 function is disabled in the current release.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. Click the **L1 Area** tab.

L1 Area field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **L1 Area** tab.

Name	Description
AreaAddr	Specifies an area address reported in a Level 1 link-state packets (LSP) generated or received by this Intermediate System.

Enabling or disabling SPBM globally

Use the following procedure to enable or disable SPBM at the global level. SPBM uses the Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS) link state routing protocol to provide a loop free Ethernet topology that creates a shortest path topology from every node to every other node in the network based on node MAC addresses.

Before you begin

Configure the loopback port.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **Globals** tab.
4. To enable or disable SPBM, select **enable** or **disable** option from the **GlobalEnable**.
5. To configure the global ethertype value, select the desired option from the **GlobalEtherType**.
6. To configure the next loopback status on a port, select the desired option from the **SpbmLoopbackPortNextState**.


 **Note:**

The SpbmLoopbackPortNextState option is available only when SPBM is enabled.

7. Click **Apply**.

Globals field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Globals** tab.

Name	Description
GlobalEnable	Enables or disables SPBM globally. The default is disabled.
GlobalEtherType	Specifies the global ethertype value as 0x8100 or 0x88a8. The default value is 0x8100.
SpbmLoopbackPortCurrState	Specifies the current loopback port setting (one of the stack ports or the last front panel port).
SpbmLoopbackPortNextState	Configures the switch/stack to partial-default.  Note: This option is available only when SPBM is enabled.

Configuring SPBM parameters

Use the following procedure to configure SPBM global parameters. SPBM uses the Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS) link state routing protocol to provide a loop free Ethernet topology that creates a shortest path topology from every node to every other node in the network based on node MAC addresses.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **SPBM** tab.
4. To create an SPBM instance, click **Insert**.
5. Configure the SPBM parameters.
6. Click **Apply**.

SPBM field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **SPBM** tab.

Name	Description
Id	Specifies the SPBM instance ID. In this release, only one SPBM instance is supported.

Table continues...

Name	Description
NodeNickName	Specifies a nickname for the SPBM instance globally. Valid value is 2.5 bytes in the format <x.xx.xx>.
PrimaryVlan	Specifies the primary SPBM B-VLANs to add to the SPBM instance.
Vlans	Specifies the SPBM B-VLANs to add to the SPBM instance.
LsdbTrap	Configures whether to enable or disable a trap when the SPBM LSDB changes. The default is disable.
Multicast	Indicates whether multicast is activated for the SPBM instance.
McastFwdCacheTimeout	Specifies the forwarding cache timeout for the SPBM instance.

Displaying SPBM nicknames

Use the following procedure to display SPBM nicknames.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **Nick Names** tab.

Nickname field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **NickName** tab.

Name	Description
Level	Indicates the level at which this LSP appears. The only possible value in the current release is L1.
ID	Indicates the 8 byte LSP ID, consisting of the SystemID, Circuit ID, and Fragment Number.
LifetimeRemain	Indicates the remaining lifetime in seconds for the LSP.
NickName	Indicates the nickname for the SPBM node.
HostName	Indicates the hostname listed in the LSP, or the system name if the host name is not configured.

Configuring interface SPBM parameters

Use the following procedure to configure SPBM interface parameters.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **Interface SPBM** tab.
4. Configure the SPBM interface parameters.
5. Click **Apply**.

Interface SPBM field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Interface SPBM** tab.

Name	Description
Index	Specifies an Index value for the SPBM interface.
SpbmId	Specifies an ID value for the SPBM interface.
State	Specifies whether the SPBM interface is enabled or disabled.
Type	Configures the SPBM instance interface-type on the IS-IS interface located on the specified port or MLT: ptpt or bcast. In this release, only the point-to-point (ptpt) interface type is supported.
WideL1Metric	Configures the SPBM instance l1-metric on the IS-IS interface located on the specified port or MLT. The default value is 10.

Configuring SPBM on an interface

Use the following procedure to configure SPBM on an interface.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. Click the **Interfaces** tab.
4. Click the **SPBM** button.
5. In the **Interfaces SPBM** tab, click **Insert**.
6. Click **Insert**.

Interface SPBM field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Interfaces SPBM** tab.

Name	Description
Index	Specifies an Index value for the SPBM interface.
Id	Specifies the SPBM instance ID.
State	Specifies whether the SPBM interface is enabled or disabled. The default is disabled.
Type	Configures the SPBM instance interface-type on the IS-IS interface located on the specified port or MLT. In this release, only the pt-pt interface type is supported. The default is pt-pt.
WideL1Metric	Configures the SPBM instance l1-metric on the IS-IS interface located on the specified port or MLT. The default value is 10.

Displaying the unicast FIB

Use the following procedure to display the unicast FIB.

In SPBM, B-MAC addresses are carried within the IS-IS link-state database. SPBM supports an IS-IS TLV that advertises the I-SID and B-MAC information across the network. Each node has a System ID, which also serves as Backbone MAC address (B-MAC) of the switch. The Backbone MAC addresses are populated into the SPBM VLAN Forwarding Information Base (FIB).

When the network topology is discovered and stored in the IS-IS link-state database, each node calculates shortest path trees for each source node. A unicast path now exists from every node to every other node. With this information, each node populates unicast information received from SPBM into the FIB for forwarding purposes.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **Unicast FIB** tab.

Unicast FIB field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Unicast FIB** tab.

Name	Description
SysId	Specifies the system ID of the node where the unicast FIB entry originated.
Vlan	Specifies the VLAN of the unicast FIB entry.
DestinationMacAddr	Specifies the destination MAC Address of the unicast FIB entry.
OutgoingPort	Specifies the outgoing port of the unicast FIB entry.
HostName	Specifies the host name of the node where unicast FIB entry originated.
Cost	Specifies the cost of the unicast FIB entry.

Displaying the multicast FIB

Use the following procedure to display the multicast FIB.

In SPBM, B-MAC addresses are carried within the IS-IS link-state database. SPBM supports an IS-IS TLV that advertises the I-SID and B-MAC information across the network. Each node has a System ID, which also serves as Backbone MAC address (B-MAC) of the switch. The B-MAC addresses are populated into the SPBM VLAN Forwarding Information Base (FIB).

When the network topology is discovered and stored in the IS-IS link-state database, each node calculates shortest path trees for each source node. A unicast path now exists from every node to every other node. With this information, each node populates unicast information received from SPBM into the FIB for forwarding purposes.

The multicast FIB is not produced until virtual services are configured and learned.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **Multicast FIB** tab.

Multicast FIB field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Multicast FIB** tab.

Name	Description
SysId	System ID of the node where the multicast FIB entry originated.
Vlan	VLAN of the multicast FIB entry.
McastDestMacAddr	Multicast destination MAC Address of the multicast FIB entry
Isid	I-SID of the multicast FIB entry.

Table continues...

Name	Description
OutgoingPorts	NNI port of the multicast FIB entry.
HostName	Host name of the node where the multicast FIB entry originated.

Displaying LSP summary information

Use the following procedure to display link-state packet (LSP) summary information. Link State Packets (LSP) contain information about the state of adjacencies or defined and distributed static routes. Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) exchanges this information with neighboring IS-IS routers at periodic intervals.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, choose **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. Click the **LSP Summary** tab.

LSP Summary field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **LSP Summary** tab.

Name	Description
Level	Specifies the level at which this LSP appears.
ID	Specifies the 8 byte LSP ID, consisting of the SystemID, Circuit ID, and Fragment Number.
Seq	Specifies the sequence number for this LSP.
Checksum	Specifies the 16 bit Fletcher Checksum for this LSP.
LifetimeRemain	The remaining lifetime in seconds for this LSP.
HostName	The hostname listed in LSP, or the system name if host name is not configured.

Displaying IS-IS adjacencies

Use the following procedure to display IS-IS adjacency information. The platform sends IS-IS Hello (IIH) packets to discover IS-IS neighbors and establish and maintain IS-IS adjacencies. The platform continues to send IIH packets to maintain the established adjacencies. For two nodes to form an adjacency the B-VLAN pairs for the primary B-VLAN and secondary B-VLAN must match.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. Click the **Adjacency** tab.

Adjacency field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Adjacency** tab.

Name	Description
CircIndex	Indicates the index of the IS-IS circuit.
Index	A unique value identifying the IS adjacency from all other such adjacencies on this circuit. This value is automatically assigned by the system when the adjacency is created.
IfIndex	Specifies the IS-IS interface on which the adjacency is found.
Usage	Specifies how the adjacency is used. On a point-to-point link, this can be level 1 and 2. But on a LAN, the usage is level 1 on the adjacency between peers at level 1, and level 2 for the adjacency between peers at level 2.
State	Specifies the state of the adjacency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • down • initializing • up • failed
LastUpTime	Indicates when the adjacency most recently entered the state up , measured in hundredths of a second since the last re-initialization of the network management subsystem. Displays 0 if the adjacency has never been in state up .
NeighPriority	Specifies the priority of the neighboring Intermediate System for becoming the Designated Intermediate System.
HoldTimer	Specifies the holding time in seconds for this adjacency. This value is based on received IS-IS Hello (IIH) PDUs and the elapsed time since receipt.
NeighSysID	Specifies the system ID of the neighboring Intermediate System.
HostName	Specifies the host name listed in the LSP, or the system name if host name is not configured.

Configuring IS-IS globally

Use the following procedure to configure IS-IS global parameters. SPBM uses IS-IS to discover network topology, build shortest path trees between network nodes, and communicate network information in the control plane.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. From the **Globals** tab, configure the global IS-IS parameters.
4. Click **Apply**.

Globals field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Globals** tab.



Name	Description
AdminState	Specifies the global status of IS-IS on the switch: on or off. The default is off.
LevelType	Sets the router type globally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level1 — Level-1 router type • level2 — Level-2 router type • Level1and2 — Level-1 and Level-2 router type <p> Note: level2 and level1and2 is not supported in this release.</p>
ID	Specifies the IS-IS system ID for the switch. Valid value is a 6-byte value in the format <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx>. <p> Important:</p> After you configure the SPBM nickname and enable IS-IS, if you require a change of the system ID, you must also change the nickname. However, for naming convention purposes or configuration purposes, you might not want to change the nickname. To maintain the same nickname with a different system ID, perform the following steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disable IS-IS. 2. Change the system ID. 3. Change the nickname to a temporary one. 4. Enable IS-IS. 5. Disable IS-IS.

Table continues...

Name	Description
	<p>6. Change the nickname to the original nickname.</p> <p>7. Enable IS-IS.</p>
MaxLSPGenInt	<p>Specifies the maximum interval, in seconds, between generated LSPs by this Intermediate system. The value must be greater than any value configured for RxmtLsplnt.</p> <p>The default value is 900 seconds.</p>
Csnplnt	<p>Specifies the Complete Sequence Number Packet (CSNP) interval in seconds. This is a system level parameter that applies for L1 CSNP generation on all interfaces.</p> <p>The default value is 10.</p>
RxmtLsplnt	<p>Specifies the minimum time between retransmission of an LSP. This defines how fast the switch resends the same LSP. This is a system level parameter that applies for L1 retransmission of LSPs.</p> <p>The default value is 5 seconds.</p>
PSNPInterval	<p>Specifies the Partial Sequence Number Packet (PSNP) interval in seconds. This is a system level parameter that applies for L1 PSNP generation on all interfaces.</p> <p>The default value is 2.</p>
SpfDelay	<p>Specifies the SPF delay in milliseconds. This value is used to pace successive SPF runs. The timer prevents two SPF runs from being scheduled very closely.</p> <p>The default value is 100 milliseconds.</p>
HostName	<p>Specifies a name for the system. This may be used as the host name for dynamic host name exchange in accordance with RFC 2763.</p> <p>By default, the system name comes from the host name configured at the system level.</p>

Configuring system level IS-IS parameters

Use the following procedure to configure system-level IS-IS parameters.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS > IS-IS**.
2. Click the **System Level** tab.
3. Configure the IS-IS system level parameters.
4. Click **Apply**.

System Level field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **System Level** tab.

Name	Description
Index	Specifies the level: I1 or I2. In this release, only I1 is supported.
State	Specifies the state of the database at this level. The value 'off' indicates that IS-IS is not active at this level. The value 'on' indicates that IS-IS is active at this level, and not overloaded. The value 'waiting' indicates a database that is low on an essential resources, such as memory. The administrator may force the state to 'overloaded' by setting the object SetOverload . If the state is 'waiting' or 'overloaded', you originate LSPs with the Overload bit set.
MinLSPGenInt	Specifies the minimum time between successive generation of LSPs with the same LSPID. This a system level parameter that applies to both L1 and L2 LSP generation. The default value is 30 seconds.
SetOverload	Indicates whether there is an overload condition.
SetOverloadUntil	Indicates the overload-on-startup value, in seconds.
MetricStyle	Specifies the IS-IS metric type. Available values are narrow, wide or both. Only wide is supported in this release.

Configuring IS-IS interfaces


Use the following procedure to configure IS-IS interfaces. SPBM uses IS-IS to discover network topology, build shortest path trees between network nodes, and communicate network information in the control plane.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. Click the **Interfaces** tab.
4. Configure the IS-IS interface parameters.
5. Click **Apply**.

Interfaces field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Interfaces** tab.

Name	Description
Index	The identifier of this circuit, unique within the Intermediate System. This value is for SNMP Indexing purposes only and need not have any relation to any protocol value.
IfIndex	Specifies the interface on which the circuit is configured (port or MLT).
Type	Specifies the IS-IS circuit type. In this release, only the point-to-point (PtToPt) interface type is supported.
AdminState	Specifies the administrative state of the circuit: on or off.
OperState	Specifies the operational state of the circuit.
AuthType	<p>Specifies the authentication type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none • simple: If selected, you must also specify a key value but the key id is optional. Simple password authentication uses a text password in the transmitted packet. The receiving router uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet. • hmac-md5: hmac-md5: If selected, you must also specify a key value but the key-id is optional. MD5 authentication creates an encoded checksum in the transmitted packet. The receiving router uses an authentication key (password) to verify the MD5 checksum of the packet. There is an optional key ID. <p>The default is none.</p>
AuthKey	Specifies the authentication key.
KeyId	Specifies the authentication key ID.
LevelType	<p>Sets the router type globally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level1 — Level-1 router type • level2 — Level-2 router type • Level1and2 — Level-1 and Level-2 router type <p> Note: level2 and level1and2 is not supported in this release.</p>
NumAdj	Specifies the number of adjacencies on this circuit.
NumUpAdj	Specifies the number of adjacencies that are up.

Configuring IS-IS interface level parameters

Use the following procedure to configure IS-IS interface level parameters. SPBM uses IS-IS to discover network topology, build shortest path trees between network nodes, and communicate network information in the control plane.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, choose **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. Click the **Interfaces Level** tab.
4. Configure the IS-IS interface level parameters.
5. Click **Apply**.

Interfaces Level field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Interfaces Level** tab.

Name	Description
Index	Indicates the identifier of the circuit, unique within the Intermediate System. This value is for SNMP Indexing purposes only and does not have any relation to any protocol value.
LevelIndex	Specifies the router type globally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I1: Level1 router type • I12: Level1/Level2 router type. Not supported in this release. The default value is I1.
ISPriority	Specifies an integer sub-range for IS-IS priority. Range of 0–127. The default is 0 for SPBM interfaces. * Note: ISPriority only applies to broadcast interfaces.
HelloTimer	Specifies the level 1 hello interval. Specifies the maximum period, in seconds, between IS-IS Hello Packets (IIH) PDUs on multiaccess networks at this level for LANs. The value at Level1 is used as the period between Hellos on Level1/Level2 point to point circuits. Setting this value at Level 2 on an Level1/Level2 point-to-point circuit results in an error of InconsistentValue. The default value is 9 seconds.
HelloMultiplier	Specifies the level 1 hello multiplier. The default value is 3 seconds.

Table continues...

Name	Description
DRHelloTimer	Specifies the period, in seconds, between Hello PDUs on multiaccess networks when this Intermediate System is the Designated Intermediate System. The default is 3 seconds.

Configuring an IS-IS Manual Area

Use the following procedure to configure an IS-IS manual area.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **IS-IS**.
3. Click the **Manual Area** tab.
4. Click **Insert**.
5. Specify an Area Address in the **AreaAddr** field, and click **Insert**.

Manual Area field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Manual Area** tab.

Name	Description
AreaAddr	Specifies the IS-IS manual area. Valid value is 1-13 bytes in the format <xx.xxxx.xxxx...xxx>. In this release, only one manual area is supported. For IS-IS to operate, you must configure at least one manual area.

Displaying IS-IS system statistics

Use the following procedure to display Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS) system statistics.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, choose **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **Stats**.
3. Click the **System Stats** tab.

System Stats field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **System Stats** tab.

Name	Description
CorrLSPs	Indicates the number of corrupted in-memory link-state packets (LSPs) detected. LSPs received from the wire with a bad checksum are silently dropped and not counted.
AuthFails	Indicates the number of authentication key failures recognized by this Intermediate System.
LSPDbaseOloads	Indicates the number of times the LSP database has become overloaded.
ManAddrDropFromAreas	Indicates the number of times a manual address has been dropped from the area.
AttmptToExMaxSeqNums	Indicates the number of times the IS has attempted to exceed the maximum sequence number.
SeqNumSkips	Indicates the number of times a sequence number skip has occurred.
OwnLSPPurges	Indicates the number of times a zero-aged copy of the system's own LSP is received from some other node.
IDFieldLenMismatches	Indicates the number of times a PDU is received with a different value for ID field length to that of the receiving system.
PartChanges	Indicates partition changes.
AbsoluteValue	Displays the counter value.
Cumulative	Displays the total value since you opened the Stats tab.
Average/sec	Displays the average value for each second.
Minimum/sec	Displays the minimum value for each second.
Maximum/sec	Displays the maximum value for each second.
LastVal/sec	Displays the last value for each second.

Displaying IS-IS interface counters

Use the following procedure to display IS-IS interface counters.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, choose **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **Stats**.
3. Click the **Interface Counters** tab.

Interface Counters field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Interface Counters** tab.

Name	Description
Index	Shows a unique value identifying the IS-IS interface.
uitType	Indicates the level type for the IS-IS interface. Only Level1 is supported in the current release.
AdjChanges	Shows the number of times an adjacency state change has occurred on this circuit.
InitFails	Shows the number of times initialization of this circuit has failed. This counts events such as PPP NCP failures. Failures to form an adjacency are counted by isisCircRejAdjs.
RejAdjs	Shows the number of times an adjacency has been rejected on this circuit.
IDFieldLenMismatches	Shows the number of times an IS-IS control PDU with an ID field length different to that for this system has been received.
MaxAreaAddrMismatches	Shows the number of times an IS-IS control PDU with a max area address field different to that for this system has been received.
AuthFails	Shows the number of times an IS-IS control PDU with the correct auth type has failed to pass authentication validation.
LANDesISChanges	Shows the number of times the Designated IS has changed on this circuit at this level. If the circuit is point to point, this count is zero.

Displaying IS-IS interface control packets

Use the following procedure to display IS-IS interface control packets.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **Stats**.
3. Click the **Interface Control Packets** tab.

Interface Control Packets field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Interface Control Packets** tab.

Name	Description
Index	Shows a unique value identifying the Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS) interface.
Level	Indicates the level at which this LSP appears.
Direction	Indicates whether the switch is sending or receiving the PDUs.
IIHello	Indicates the number of IS-IS Hello frames seen in this direction at this level.
LSP	Indicates the number of IS-IS LSP frames seen in this direction at this level.
CSNP	Indicates the number of IS-IS Complete Sequence Number Packets (CSNP) frames seen in this direction at this level.
PSNP	Indicates the number of IS-IS Partial Sequence Number Packets (PSNP) frames seen in this direction at this level.

Fabric Attach configuration using Enterprise Device Manager

Use the procedures in this section to configure Fabric Attach (FA) using Enterprise Device Manager.

Configuring Fabric Attach

Use this procedure to configure Fabric Attach.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, select **Edit > Fabric Attach**.
2. Click the **Agent** tab.
3. To set the Auto Provision mode to FA Proxy, click **proxy** in the **AutoProvision** field.
4. To enable or disable FA Standalone Proxy mode, click **enable** or **disable** in the **StandaloneProxy** field.
5. To enable or disable external client proxy support, click **enable** or **disable** in the **ClientProxy** field.
6. Specify the port to use as a static uplink associated with FA Standalone Proxy operation in the **UplinkPort** field.
7. Specify the trunk to use as a static uplink associated with FA Standalone Proxy operation in the **UplinkTrunk** field.
8. Specify the agent timeout in the **Timeout** field.

9. To enable or disable extended logging, click **enable** or **disable** in the **ExtendedLogging** field.
10. To enable or disable Zero Touch support, click **enable** or **disable** in the **ZeroTouchService** field.
11. To enable Zero Touch options, select the appropriate checkbox in the **OptionFlags** field.
12. Click **Apply**.

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Agent** tab.

Variable	Value
Service	Displays the service status.
ElementType	Displays the element type.
ProvisionMode	Displays the provision mode status
AutoProvision	Displays the Auto Provision mode.
StandaloneProxy	Specifies whether FA Standalone Proxy mode is enabled or disabled. The default is disabled.
ClientProxy	Specifies whether external client proxy is enabled or disabled. The default is enabled.
UplinkPort	Specifies the port to use as a static uplink associated with FA Standalone Proxy operation.
UplinkTrunk	Specifies the trunk to use as a static uplink associated with FA Standalone Proxy operation.
Timeout	Specifies the agent timeout in seconds. The default value is 240 seconds.
ExtendedLogging	Specifies whether extended logging is enabled or disabled. The default is disabled.
ZeroTouchService	Specifies whether Zero Touch support is enabled or disabled. The default is enabled.
OptionFlags	Specifies the option flags for Zero Touch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ipAddrDhcp— automates DHCP IP address acquisition. The default is enabled. • autoPortModeFaClient — automates the configuration of EAP port modes • autoTrustedModeFaClient— automates the FA Client connection default QoS treatment • autoPvidModeFaClient — automates client PVID/Mgmt VLAN updates

Configuring an I-SID/VLAN assignment

Use the following procedure to configure an I-SID/VLAN assignment on an FA Proxy.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit**.
2. Click **Fabric Attach**.
3. In the work area, click the **I-SID** tab.
4. Click **Insert**.
5. Specify an I-SID in the **Isid** field.
6. Specify a VLAN in the **Vlan** field.
7. Click **Insert**.

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the **I-SID** tab.

Name	Description
Isid	Specifies the I-SID to associate with a VLAN.
Vlan	Specifies the VLAN to associate with an I-SID.
State	Indicates the state of the VLAN/I-SID assignment.

Configuring per-port FA settings

Use the following procedure to determine whether FA data is included in FA Signaling.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, select **Edit**.
2. In the Edit tree, double-click **Fabric Attach**.
3. On the work area, click the **Ports** tab.
4. To enable or disable the transmission of FA information in FA Signaling, select **enabled** or **disabled** in the **State** field for a specific port or ports.
5. To enable or disable message authentication, select **enabled** or **disabled** in the **MsgAuthStatus** field for a specific port or ports.
6. To configure the authentication key, enter an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters in the **MsgAuthKey** field for a specific port or ports.
7. Click **Apply**.

Variable Definition

Variable	Value
IfIndex	Indicates the interface for which to configure FA operation and message authentication.
State	Enables or disables FA operation on the interface.
MsgAuthKey	Configures the authentication key for the specified interface.
MsgAuthStatus	Enables or disables FA message authentication on the interface.

Displaying Fabric Attach elements

Use the following procedure to view discovered FA elements.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration>Edit**.
2. Click **Fabric Attach**.
3. In the work area, click the **Elements** tab.

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Elements** tab.

Name	Description
Ifindex	Indicates the interface through which the FA element was discovered.
Type	Indicates the FA element type.
Vlan	Indicates the FA element VLAN.
Id	Indicates the FA Element System ID, which is the unique system identifier used for connection management and limited device state distribution.
State	Indicates the state flag data associated with the discovered FA element.
Auth	Indicates the authentication status for the discovered element.

Automating configurations for FA Clients

Use the following procedure to automate configurations for specific types of FA Clients.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit**.

2. Click **Fabric Attach**.
3. In the work area, click the **Zero Touch Client** tab.
4. To automate configurations for a specific FA Client type, double-click the corresponding **OptionFlags** field.
5. Select the appropriate check-box in the **OptionFlags** field.
6. Click **Ok**.

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Zero Touch Client** tab.

Name	Description
Type	Indicates the FA Client type ID.
Descr	Indicates the FA Client type.
OptionFlags	Opens the OptionFlags dialog box to specify the automated configurations for an FA Client type.
autoPortModeFaClient	Automates the configuration of EAP port modes.
autoPvidModeFaClient	Automates client PVID/Mgmt VLAN updates.
Disable all	Clears all options.
Select all	Selects all available options.
Ok	Confirms the selected options.
Close	Closes the OptionFlags dialog box.

Chapter 6: Layer 2 VSN configuration fundamentals

This section provides fundamentals concepts for Layer 2 Virtual Services Networks (VSN).

SPBM L2 VSN

Shortest Path Bridging MAC (SPBM) supports Layer 2 VSN functionality where customer VLANs (C-VLANs) and Switched UNIs are bridged over the SPBM core infrastructure.

At the Backbone Edge Bridges (BEBs), customer VLANs (C-VLAN) and Switched UNIs are mapped to I-SIDs based on the local service provisioning. Outgoing frames are encapsulated in a MAC-in-MAC header, and then forwarded across the core to the far-end BEB, which strips off the encapsulation and forwards the frame to the destination network based on the I-SID to C-VLAN or I-SID to Switched UNI provisioning.

In the backbone VLAN (B-VLAN), Backbone Core Bridges (BCBs) forward the encapsulated traffic based on the B-MAC-DA, using the shortest path topology learned using IS-IS.

The following figure shows a sample campus SPBM Layer 2 VSN network.

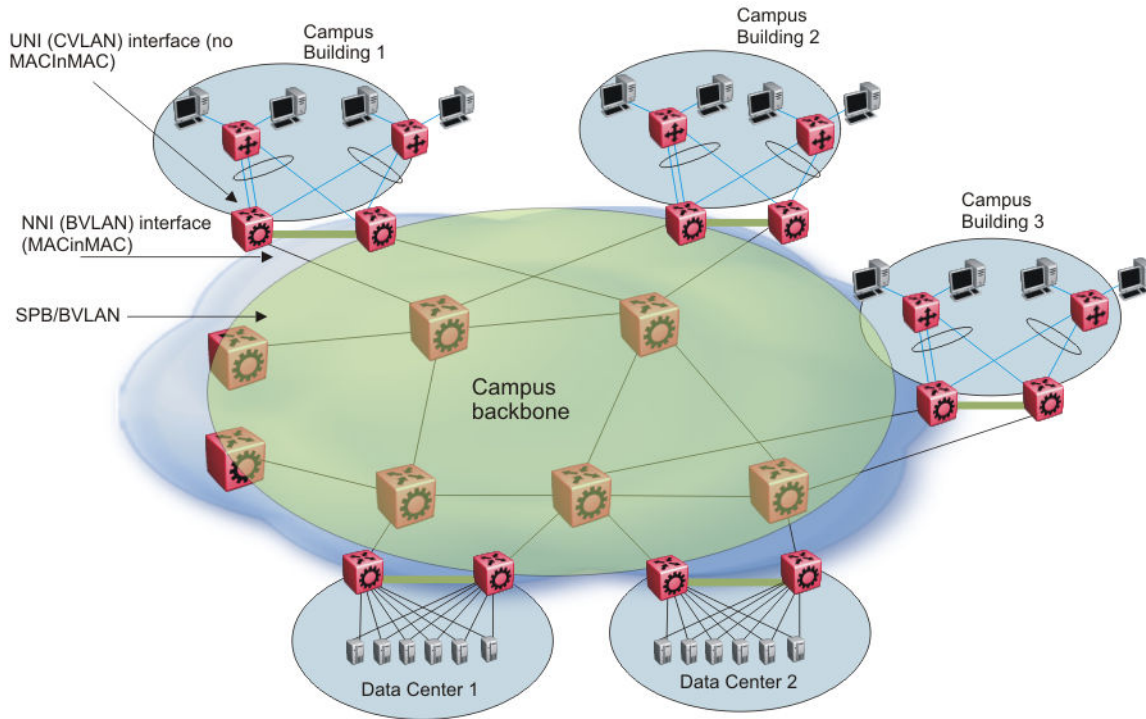


Figure 4: SPBM L2 VSN in a campus

One of the key advantages of the SPBM Layer 2 VSN is that you can achieve network virtualization provisioning by configuring only the edge of the network (BEBs). As a result, the intrusive core provisioning that other Layer 2 virtualization technologies require is not needed when you add connectivity services to the SPBM network. For example, when you create new virtual server instances that require their own VLAN instances, you can provision at the network edge only and do not need configure throughout the rest of the network infrastructure.

Based on its I-SID scalability, this solution can scale much higher than any 802.1Q tagging based solution. Also, due to the fact that there is no need for Spanning Tree in the core, this solution does not need any core link provisioning for normal operation.

C-VLAN UNI

C-VLAN UNIs are created by the association of VLANs to I-SIDs. A VLAN with an I-SID configured becomes a C-VLAN. All ingress traffic of the VLAN from any member ports belong to the configured I-SID. C-MAC learning occurs inside the I-SID, on both UNI and NNI side (C-MAC + I-SID pointing to UNI port from the UNI side traffic, or C-MAC + I-SID pointing to a remote SPBM node - where the source C-MAC is connected).

Broadcast, unknown multicast and unknown unicast traffic in the I-SID is replicated to all local I-SID endpoints, including all C-VLAN member ports along with switched UNIs, and to all remote endpoints carried by the I-SID's multicast group. For UNI originated broadcast traffic, the originating endpoint is excluded from flooding, and the ingress port for broadcast traffic coming in on an NNI is excluded from flooding.

Switched UNI

Switched UNI allows association of local endpoints to I-SIDs based on local port and VLAN together. With switched UNI, the same VLAN can be used on one port to create an endpoint to one I-SID, and on another port to create an endpoint to another I-SID.

*** Note:**

IP forwarding cannot be enabled on the switch if SPB is enabled. The only way to manage the switch is via a Layer 2 VLAN.

If the switch is connected to an SPB network that has IP Shortcuts or L3VSN enabled, you can create a management VLAN on the switch with no port members, and assign it to an I-SID for L2 VSN terminated on an ERS 8800, VSP 9000 or VSP 4000 with the same I-SID and IP subnet.

To allow IP connectivity to the switch, on the ERS 8800, VSP 9000, or VSP 4000 where the L2 VSN is configured, add an IP address to the VLAN that terminates the L2VSN.

SPBM L2 VSN sample operation

The following section shows how a SPBM network is established, in this case, a Layer 2 VSN. This release supports only L2 VSN.

1. *Discover network topology*

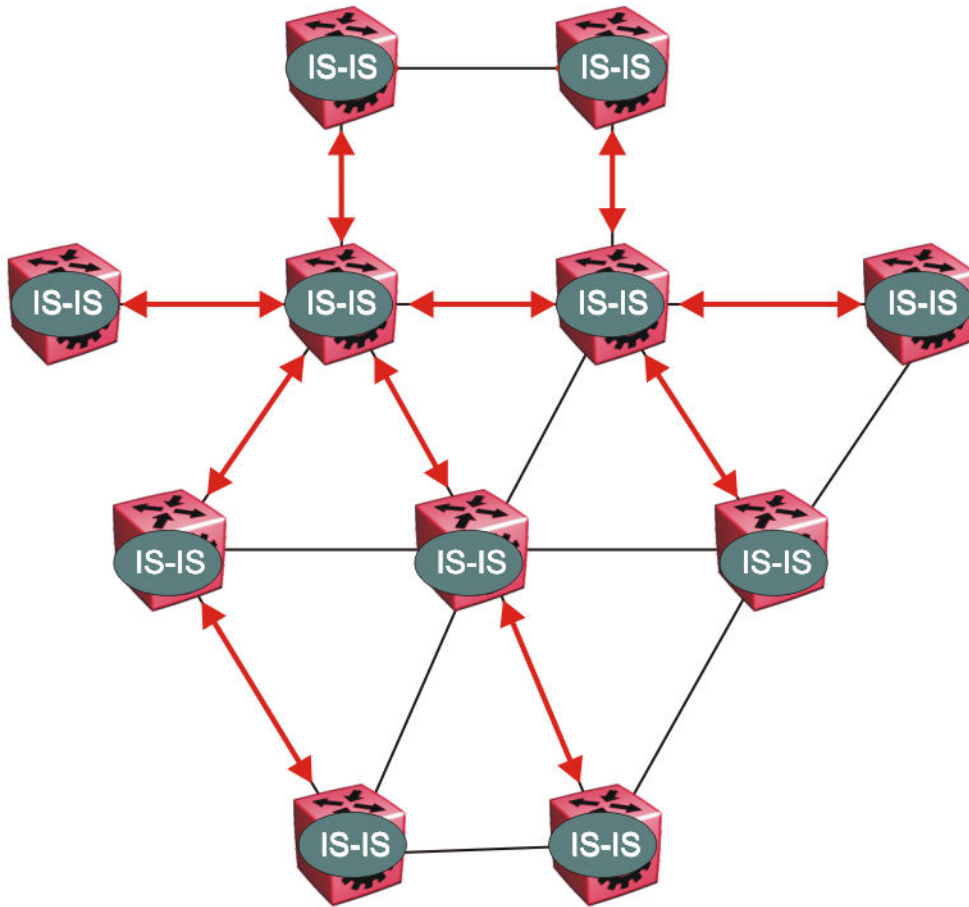


Figure 5: SPBM topology discover

IS-IS runs on all nodes of the SPBM domain. IS-IS is the basis of SPBM, the IS-IS adjacency must be formed first. After the neighboring nodes see hellos from each other, the nodes look for the same Level (Level 1) and the same area (for example, Area 2f.8700.0000.00). After the hellos are confirmed both nodes send Link State Protocol Data Units, which contain connectivity information for the SPBM node. These nodes also send copies of all other LSPs they have in their databases. This establishes a network of connectivity providing the necessary information for each node to find the best and proper path to all destinations in the network.

Each node has a system ID, which is used in the topology announcement. This system ID also serves as the switch Backbone MAC address (B-MAC), which is used as the source and destination MAC address in the SPBM network.

2. *Each IS-IS node automatically builds trees from itself to all other nodes*

When the network topology is discovered and stored in the IS-IS link state database (LSDB), each node calculates shortest path trees for each source node. A unicast path now exists from every node to every other node

With this information, each node populates unicast information received from SPBM into the FIB for forwarding purposes. Multicast FIB is not produced until Layer 2 VSN services are configured and learned.

3. IS-IS advertises new service communities of interest

When a new service is provisioned, its membership is flooded throughout the topology with an IS-IS advertisement.

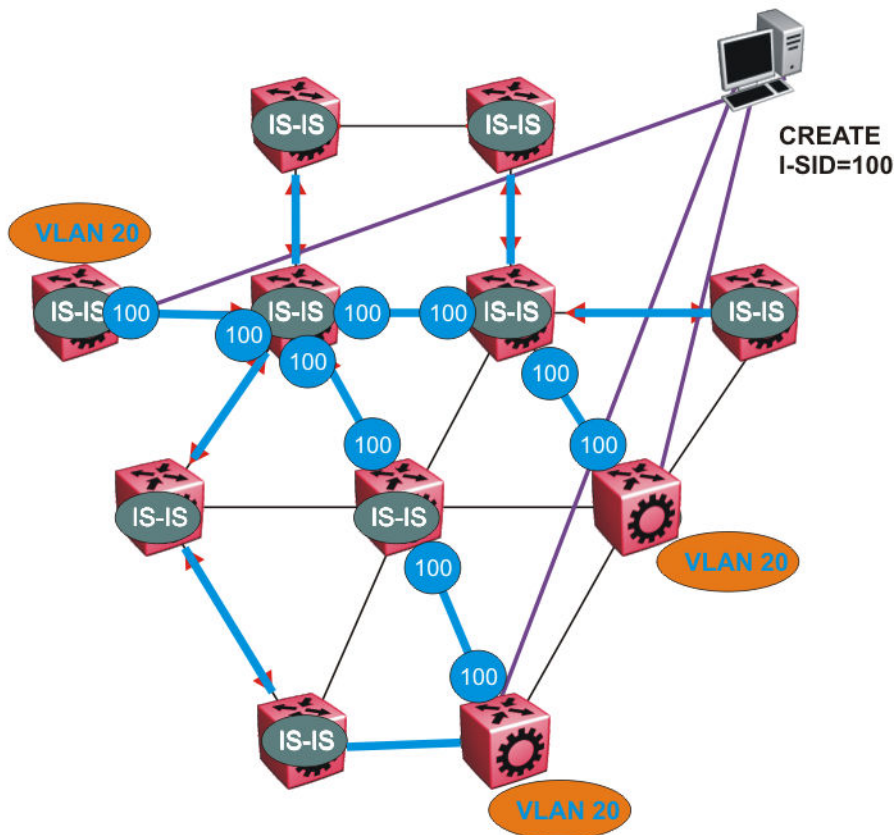


Figure 6: SPBM BMAC and I-SID population

BMAC and I-SID information floods throughout the network to announce new I-SID memberships. In this case, VLAN 20 is mapped to I-SID 100.

* Note:

I-SIDs are only used for virtual services (Layer 2 VSNs and Layer 3 VSNs). If IP Shortcuts only is enabled on the BEBs, I-SIDs are never exchanged in the network as IP Shortcuts allow for IP networks to be transported across IS-IS.

Each node populates its FDB with the BMAC information derived from the IS-IS shortest path tree calculations. No traditional flooding and learning mechanism in place for the B-VLAN, but FDBs are programmed by the IS-IS protocol.

- 4. When a node receives notice of a new service AND is on the shortest path, it updates the FDB

In this scenario, where there are three source nodes having a membership on I-SID 100, three shortest path trees are calculated (not counting the Equal Cost Trees (ECTs)).

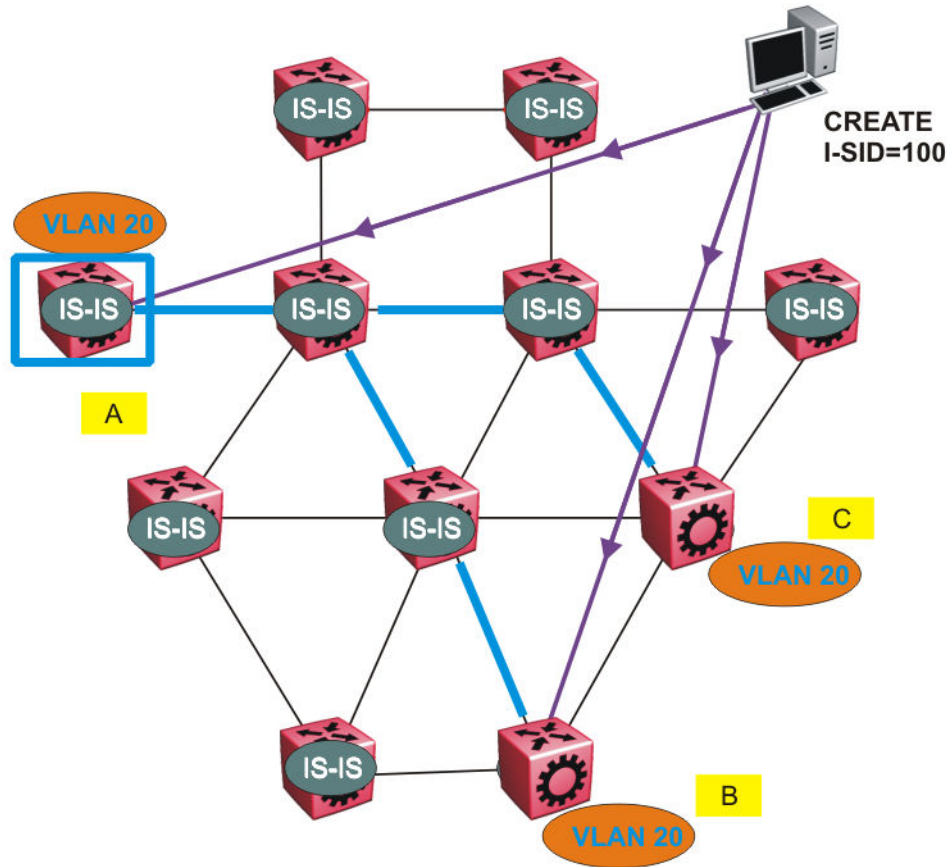


Figure 7: Shortest path tree for source node A

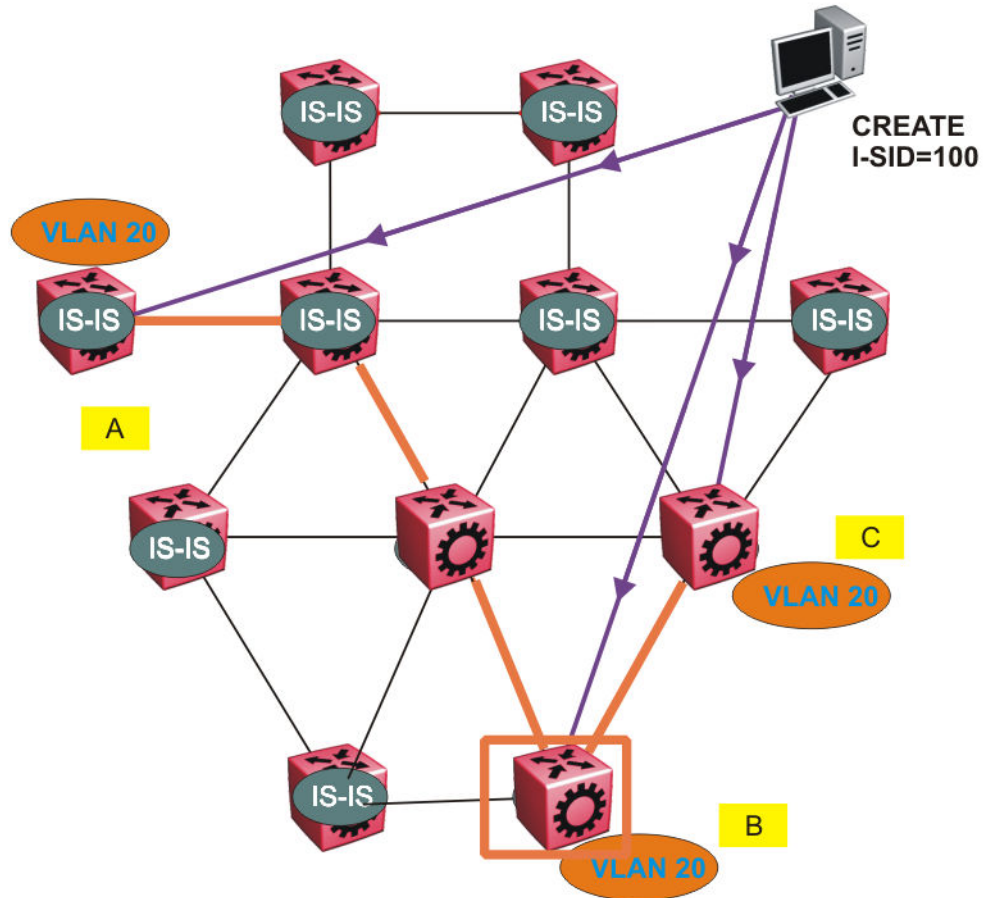


Figure 8: Shortest path tree for source node B

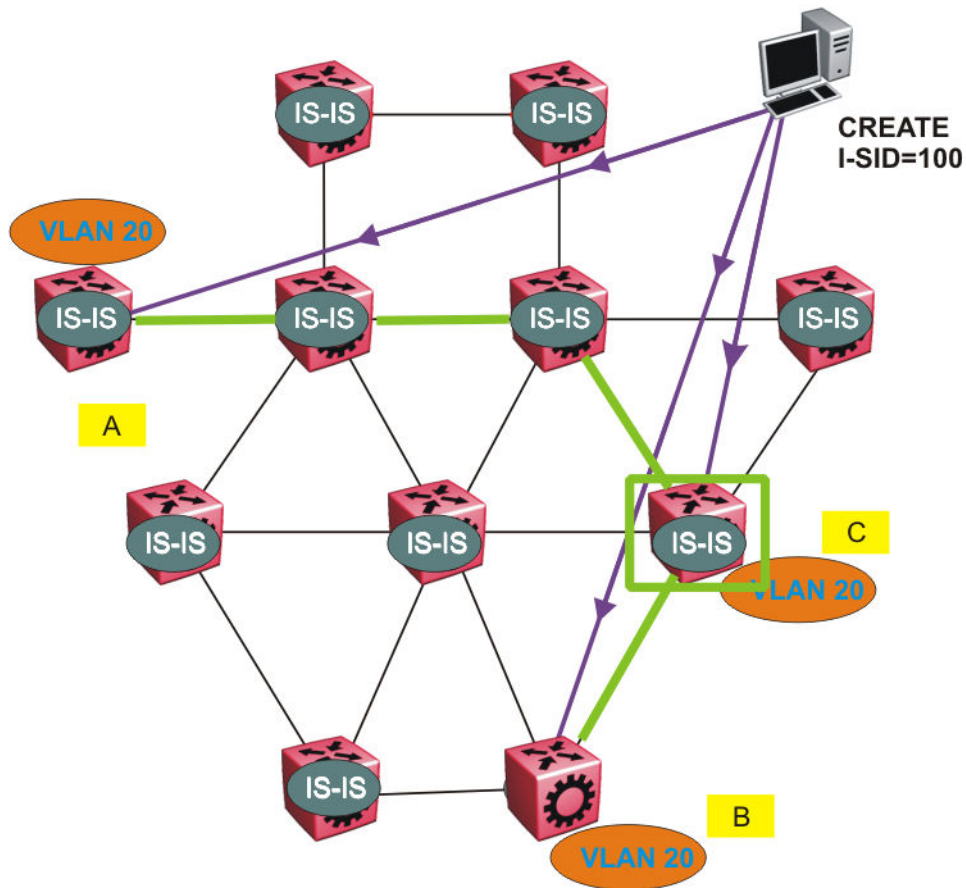


Figure 9: Shortest path tree for source node C

The paths between any two nodes are always the shortest paths. Also, the paths in either direction are congruent, therefore a bidirectional communication stream can be monitored easily by mirroring ingress and egress on a link to a network analyzer.

VLAN traffic arriving on switch A and VLAN 20 is forwarded following the blue path, traffic arriving on switch B and VLAN 20 the orange path and on switch C VLAN 20 traffic is following the green path.

If the destination CMAC is unknown at the SPBM ingress node or the traffic is of type broadcast or multicast, then the traffic is sent as a multicast destination frame, where the multicast MAC is created from the Nick-name of the source bridge and the I-SID. If the destination CMAC is already known, then the traffic is only forwarded as a unicast to the appropriate destination. In the SPBM domain, the traffic is switched on the BMAC header only. The bridge filtering database (FDB) at the VLAN to I-SID boundary (backbone edge bridge BEB), maintains a mapping between CMACs and corresponding BMACs.

For example, Switch B learns all CMACs which are on VLAN 20 connected to switch A with the BMAC of A in its FDB and the CMACs that are behind C are learned with the BMAC of C.

Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect

IP Multicast over Fabric Connect supports Layer 2 VSN functionality where multicast traffic is bridged over the SPBM core infrastructure. An application for Layer 2 VSNs using IP Multicast over Fabric Connect is multicast traffic in data centers.

After you configure `ip igmp snooping` on a VLAN that has an I-SID configured (a C-VLAN), that VLAN is automatically enabled for IP Multicast over Fabric Connect services. No explicit configuration exists separate from that to enable Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect.

Multicast traffic remains in the same Layer 2 VSN across the SPBM cloud for Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect. IP Multicast over Fabric Connect constrains all multicast streams within the scope level in which they originate. If a sender transmits a multicast stream to a BEB on a Layer 2 VSN with IP Multicast over Fabric Connect enabled, only receivers that are part of the same Layer 2 VSN can receive that stream.

I-SIDs

After a BEB receives IP multicast data from a sender, the BEB allocates a data service instance identifier (I-SID) in the range of 16,000,000 to 16,512,000 for the multicast stream. The stream is identified by the S, G, V tuple, which is the source IP address, the group IP address and the local VLAN the multicast stream is received on. The data I-SID uses Tx/Rx bits to signify whether the BEB uses the I-SID to transmit, receive, or both transmit and receive data on that I-SID.

In the context of Layer 2 VSNs with IP Multicast over Fabric Connect, the scope is the I-SID value of the Layer 2 VSN associated with the local VLAN on which the IP multicast data was received.

TLVs

This information is propagated through the SPBM cloud using IS-IS Link State Packets (LSPs), which carry TLV updates, that result in the multicast tree creation for that stream. For Layer 2 VSNs, the LSPs carry I-SID information and information about where IP multicast stream senders and receivers exist using TLV 144 and TLV 185.

IS-IS acts dynamically using the TLV information received from BEBs that connect to the sender and the receivers to create a multicast tree between them.

IGMP

After a BEB receives an IGMP join message from a receiver, a BEB queries the IS-IS database to check if a sender exists for the requested stream within the scope of the receiver. If the requested stream does not exist, the IGMP information is kept, but no further action is taken. If the request stream exists, the BEB sends an IS-IS TLV update to its neighbors to inform them of the presence of a receiver and this information is propagated through the SPBM cloud.

For IGMP Snooping, ensure that the IGMP version used by multicast hosts and other devices in the network is the same as the IGMP version configured on the IGMP Snooping VLAN, or that you enable compatibility mode.

Chapter 7: Layer 2 VSN configuration using ACLI

This section provides procedures to configure Layer 2 Virtual Services Networks (VSN) using Avaya Command Line Interface (ACLI).

Configuring a SPBM Layer 2 VSN C-VLAN

Shortest Path Bridging MAC (SPBM) supports Layer 2 Virtual Service Network (VSN) functionality where customer VLANs (C-VLANs) are bridged over the SPBM core infrastructure.

At the BEBs, customer VLANs (C-VLAN) are mapped to I-SIDs based on the local service provisioning. Outgoing frames are encapsulated in a MAC-in-MAC header, and then forwarded across the core to the far-end BEB, which strips off the encapsulation and forwards the frame to the destination network based on the I-SID-to-C-VLAN provisioning.

Before you begin

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM BVLANS.
- You must create the customer VLANs (C-VLANs) and add slots/ports.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. Map a customer VLAN (C-VLAN) to a Service Instance Identifier (I-SID):

```
i-sid <1-16777214> vlan <1-4094>
```

3. Display C-VLAN information:

```
show i-sid <1-16777214>
```

Example

```
Switch> enable
Switch# configure terminal
```

```
Switch(config)# i-sid 200 vlan 200
```

```
Switch(config)# show i-sid 200
```

I-SID	Vid	UNI-type	Ports
200	200	C-VLAN	7

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `i-sid vlan` command.

Variable	Value
<code>i-sid <1-16777214> vlan <1-4094></code>	<p>Specifies the customer VLAN (CVLAN) to associate with the I-SID.</p> <p>Use the <code>no</code> or <code>default</code> options to remove the I-SID from the specified VLAN.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>The switch reserves I-SID 0x00ffffff and uses this I-SID to advertise the virtual B-MAC in a SMLT dual-homing environment. The platform clears the receive and transmit bit of this I-SID, therefore I-SID 0x00ffffff cannot be used for any other service.</p>

Configuring Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect

Use this procedure to configure IP Multicast over Fabric Connect for Layer 2 VSN functionality. With Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect, multicast traffic remains in the same Layer 2 VSN across the SPBM cloud.

Before you begin

- You must configure the loopback port.
- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the customer VLANs (C-VLANs).
- You must assign the same I-SID to the C-VLANs on all the BEBs where you configure the C-VLAN.
- You must enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally.
- You must enable IGMP Snooping on the C-VLANs where IGMP receivers are present or multicast traffic is present.

*** Note:**

To enable IGMP Snooping on a VLAN interface, enable SPBM multicast.

About this task

When IGMP snooping is enabled on C-VLAN, traffic is only delivered to UNIs on the Layer 2 VSN where the switch receives IGMP joins and reports. Traffic does not cross the Layer 2 VSN boundary.

Configuring `ip igmp snooping` on a VLAN that has an I-SID configured (a C-VLAN) automatically enables that VLAN for IP Multicast over Fabric Connect services. No explicit configuration exists separate from that to enable Layer 2 VSN multicast over SPBM.

SPBM supports enabling IGMP Snooping on a C-VLAN, but it does not support enabling Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) on a C-VLAN. If you enable IGMP snooping on a C-VLAN, then its operating mode is Layer 2 Virtual Services Network with IGMP support on the access networks for optimized forwarding of IP multicast traffic in a bridged network.

In this release, the switch only supports IPv4 multicast traffic.

Procedure

1. Enter VLAN Interface Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
interface vlan <1-4094>
```

2. Enable IGMP snooping:

```
ip igmp snooping
```

3. **(Optional)** If you want to configure an address for the IGMP queries, enter the following command:

```
ip igmp snoop-querier-addr <A.B.C.D>
```

This step is not always required (but it is highly recommended). The IGMP Querier on the BEB uses a source address 0.0.0.0 by default. When you do not configure this, a BEB sends IGMP queries on the UNI ports with 0.0.0.0 as the source IP address. Some Layer 2 edge switches do not support a 0.0.0.0 querier. You can use a fictitious IP address as the querier address, and use the same address on all BEBs in the network.

4. **(Optional)** Enable IGMPv3 at a VLAN level.

For IGMP Snooping, ensure that the IGMP version used by multicast hosts and other devices in the network is the same as the IGMP version configured on the IGMP Snooping VLAN, or that you enable compatibility mode.

Example

Enable IGMPv2 at a VLAN level:

```
Switch:1>enable
Switch:1#configure terminal
Switch:1(config-if)#interface vlan 501
```

```
Switch:1(config-if)#ip igmp snooping
Switch:1(config-if)#ip igmp snoop-querier-addr 192.0.2.1
```

Enable IGMPv3 at a VLAN level:

```
Switch:>enable
Switch:#configure terminal
Switch:1(config)#interface vlan 2256
Switch:1(config-if)#ip igmp snooping
Switch:1(config-if)#ip igmp snoop-querier-addr 192.0.2.1
Switch:1(config-if)#ip igmp version 3
```

Viewing Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect information

Use the following options to display Layer 2 VSN information to confirm proper configuration.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display summary information for each S, G, V tuple with the corresponding scope, data I-SID, and the host name of the source:

```
show isis spb-mcast-summary [host-name WORD<0-255>][lspid
<xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xx-xx>]
```

Example

```
Switch:1# show isis spb-mcast-summary
```

```
=====
                        SPB Multicast - Summary
=====
```

SCOPE I-SID	SOURCE ADDRESS	GROUP ADDRESS	DATA I-SID	BVID	LSP FRAG	HOST NAME
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.1	16300001	10	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.3	16300003	10	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.5	16300005	10	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.7	16300007	10	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.9	16300009	10	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.2	16300002	20	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.4	16300004	20	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.6	16300006	20	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.8	16300008	20	0x0	e12
5010	192.0.2.1	233.252.0.10	16300010	20	0x0	e12

```
-----
Total Number of SPBM IP MULTICAST ROUTE Entries: 10
-----
```

Layer 2 VSN with IP Multicast over Fabric Connect configuration example

The example below shows the configuration steps to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect support on C-VLAN 1001 that is part of a Layer 2 VSN, including the querier address.

```
enable
configure terminal

ISIS SPBM CONFIGURATION

router isis
spbm 1 multicast enable

VLAN CONFIGURATION

interface vlan 9
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snoop-querier-addr 192.0.2.201
exit
```

When using IGMPv3, the configuration is:

```
enable
configure terminal

ISIS SPBM CONFIGURATION

router isis
spbm 1 multicast enable

VLAN CONFIGURATION

interface vlan 19
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp version 3

ip igmp snoop-querier-addr 192.0.2.201
exit
```

*** Note:**

You must enable **snooping** for IGMPv3 before you configure IGMP version to version 3.

*** Note:**

You must configure basic SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure. For more information, see [Configuring minimum SPBM and IS-IS parameters](#) on page 44.

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis spb-mcast-summary` command.

Variable	Value
host-name <i>WORD</i> <0–255>	Displays the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect summary for a given host-name.
lspid <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xx-xx>	Displays the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect summary for a given LSP ID.

Job aid

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show isis spb-mcast-summary` command.

Parameter	Description
SCOPE I-SID	Specifies the scope I-SID. Layer 2 VSN.
SOURCE ADDRESS	Specifies the group IP address for the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect route.
GROUP ADDRESS	Specifies the group IP address for the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect route.
DATA I-SID	Specifies the data I-SID for the IP multicast over Fabric Connect route. After a BEB receives the IP multicast over Fabric Connect data from a sender, the BEB allocates a data I-SID in the range of 16,000,000 to 16,512,000 for the stream. The stream is identified by the source IP address, group IP address, and the local VLAN the stream is received on. The data I-SID is a child of the scope or VSN I-SID.
BVID	Specifies the Backbone VLAN ID associated with the SPBM instance.
LSP FRAG	Specifies the LSP fragment number.
HOST NAME	Specifies the host name listed in the LSP, or the system name if the host is not configured.

Viewing IGMP information for Layer 2 VSN multicast

Use the following commands to display IGMP information.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```

2. Display information about the interfaces where IGMP is enabled:

```
show ip igmp interface [vlan <1-4084>]
```

3. Display information about the IGMP cache:

```
show ip igmp cache
```

4. Display information about the IGMP group:

```
show ip igmp group [count][group {A.B.C.D}][member-subnet {A.B.C.D/<0-32>}]
```

5. Display information about IGMP snoop information:

```
show ip igmp snoop
```

Example

```
Switch:#enable
```

```
Switch:1 #show ip igmp interface
```

VLAN	Query Intvl	Oper Vers	Oper Vers	Querier	Query MaxRspT	Wrong Query	Joins	Robust	LastMbr Query	Send Query
1	125	3	3	0.0.0.0	100	0	0	2	10	No

1 out of 1 entries displayed

```
Switch:1 #show ip igmp interface vlan 1
```

VLAN	Query Intvl	Oper Vers	Oper Vers	Querier	Query MaxRspT	Wrong Query	Joins	Robust	LastMbr Query	Send Query
1	125	3	3	0.0.0.0	100	0	0	2	10	No

```
Switch:1# show ip igmp group
```

```
=====
```

IGMP Group

```
=====
```

Group	Address	VLAN	Member Address	Expiration Type	In Port
233.252.0.1		204	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.2		205	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.1		206	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.2		206	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.1		207	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.2		209	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.1		206	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.2		206	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.1		211	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16
233.252.0.2		207	192.2.0.1	Dynamic	V501-9/16

10 out of 10 group Receivers displayed

Total number of unique groups 10

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show ip igmp interface` command.

Variable	Value
vlan <1–4084>	Specifies the VLAN.

Use the data in the following table to use the `show ip igmp group` command.

Variable	Value
count	Specifies the number of entries.
group {A.B.C.D}	Specifies the group address.
member-subnet {A.B.C.D/X}	Specifies the IP address and network mask.

Job aid

The following table describes the fields for the `show ip igmp interface` command.

Parameter	Description
VLAN	Indicates the VLAN configured.
QUERY INTVL	Indicates the frequency at which IGMP host query packets transmit on this interface.
VERS	Indicates the version of IGMP that runs on this interface. This object configures a router capable of running either version. For IGMP to function correctly, you must configure all routers on a LAN to run the same version of IGMP.
OPER VERS	Indicates the operational version of IGMP.
QUERIER	Indicates the address of the IGMP querier on the IP subnet to which this interface attaches.
QUERY MAXRSPT	Indicates the maximum query response time (in tenths of a second) advertised in IGMPv2 queries on this interface.
WRONG QUERY	Indicates the number of queries received where the IGMP version does not match the interface version. You must configure all routers on a LAN to run the same version of IGMP. If queries are received with the wrong version, a configuration error occurs.
JOINS	Indicates the number of times this interface added a group membership.

Table continues...

Parameter	Description
ROBUST	Indicates the robustness variable, which you can configure for the expected packet loss on a subnet. If you expect packet loss on a subnet, increase the robustness variable.
LASTMbr QUERY	Indicates the maximum response time (in tenths of a second) inserted into group-specific queries sent in the response to leave group messages, and is also the amount of time between group specific query messages. Use this value to modify the leave latency of the network. A reduced value results in reduced time to detect the loss of the last member of a group. This variable does not apply to IGMPv1.
Send Query	Indicates whether send query is enabled or disabled.

The following table describes the fields for the **show ip igmp cache** command.

Parameter	Description
GROUP ADDRESS	Indicates the multicast group address (Class D) that others want to join. Many incoming ports can use the same group address.
VLAN ID	Indicates the physical interface or a logical interface (VLAN), which received group reports from various sources.
LAST REPORTER	Indicates the IP address of the source of the last membership report received for this IP multicast group address on this interface. If the interface does not receive a membership report, this object uses the value 0.0.0.0.
EXPIRATION	Indicates the minimum amount of time that remains before this entry ages out.
V1 HOST TIMER	Indicates the time that remains until the local router assumes that no IGMPv1 members exist on the IP subnet attached to this interface.
TYPE	Indicates whether the entry is learned dynamically or is added statically.

The following table describes the fields for the **show ip igmp group** command.

Parameter	Description
GROUP ADDRESS	Indicates the multicast group address (Class D) that others want to join. Many incoming ports can use the same group address.
VLAN	Indicates the VLAN configured.

Table continues...

Parameter	Description
MEMBER ADDRESS	Indicates the IP address of a source that sent a group report to join this group.
EXPIRATION	Indicates the minimum amount of time that remains before this entry ages out.
TYPE	Indicates whether the entry is learned dynamically or is added statically.
IN PORT	Indicates the incoming port number.

Viewing TLV information for Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect

Use the following commands to check TLV information.

For Layer 2 VSN with IP Multicast over Fabric Connect, TLV 185 on the BEB where the source is located, displays the multicast source and group addresses and has the Tx bit set. Each multicast group has its own unique data I-SID with a value between 16,000,000 to 16,512,000. TLV 144 on the BEB bridge, where the sender is located, has the Tx bit set. All BEB bridges, where a receiver exists, have the Rx bit set.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display IS-IS Link State Database information by Type-Length-Value (TLV):

```
show isis lsdb [tlv <1-144>]
```

3. Display IS-IS Link State Database information by Link State Protocol ID:

```
show isis lsdb [lsp-id <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xx-xx>] [detail] [tlv <1-144>]
```

Example

```
Switch:1# show isis lsdb lspid 000c.f803.83df.00-05 tlv 144 detail
```

```
=====
ISIS LSDB (DETAIL)
=====
Level-1 LspID: 000c.f803.83df.00-00 SeqNum: 0x00000477 Lifetime: 903
Chksum: 0x200b PDU Length: 522
Host_name: switch
Attributes: IS-Type 1
  Instance: 0
  Metric: 0
  B-MAC: 03-00-00-00-00-00
  BVID:10
  Number of ISID's:5
    16000001 (Tx), 16000003 (Tx), 16000005 (Tx), 16000007 (Tx), 16000009 (Tx)
  Instance: 0
  Metric: 0
```

Layer 2 VSN configuration using ACLI

```
B-MAC: 03-00-00-00-00-00
BVID:20
Number of ISID's:5
    16000002(Tx),16000004(Tx),16000006(Tx),16000008(Tx),16000010(Tx)
```

```
Switch:1# show isis lsdb tlv 185 detail
```

```
=====
                ISIS LSDB (DETAIL)
=====
Level-1LspID: 000c.f803.83df.00-00 SeqNum: 0x000001ae Lifetime: 898
Chksum: 0xcebe PDU Length: 522
Host_name: switch
Attributes: IS-Type 1
TLV:185 SPBM IPVPN :
VSN ISID:5010
BVID :10
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.1
    Data ISID : 16300001
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.3
    Data ISID : 16300003
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.5
    Data ISID : 16300005
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.7
    Data ISID : 16300007
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.9
    Data ISID : 16300009
    TX : 1
    VSN ISID:5010
    BVID :20
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.2
    Data ISID : 16300002
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.4
    Data ISID : 16300004
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.6
    Data ISID : 16300006
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
    IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
    Group Address : 233.252.0.8
    Data ISID : 16300008
    TX : 1
    Metric:0
```

```

IP Source Address: 192.0.2.1
Group Address : 233.252.0.10
Data ISID : 16300010
TX : 1

```

```
switch:1# show isis lsdb lspid 000c.f803.83df.00-05 tlv 144 detail
```

```
=====
ISIS LSDB (DETAIL)
=====
```

```

Level-1 LspID: 000c.f803.83df.00-00 SeqNum: 0x00000477 Lifetime: 903
Chksum: 0x200b PDU Length: 522
Host_name: switch
Attributes: IS-Type 1
  Instance: 0
  Metric: 0
  B-MAC: 03-00-00-00-00-00
  BVID:10
  Number of ISID's:5
    16000001 (Tx), 16000003 (Tx), 16000005 (Tx), 16000007 (Tx), 16000009 (Tx)
  Instance: 0
  Metric: 0
  B-MAC: 03-00-00-00-00-00
  BVID:20
  Number of ISID's:5
    16000002 (Tx), 16000004 (Tx), 16000006 (Tx), 16000008 (Tx), 16000010 (Tx)

```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis lsdb` command.

Variable	Value
detail	Displays detailed information about the IS-IS Link State database.
level {1, 12, 112}	Displays information on the IS-IS level. The IEEE 802.1aq standard currently only defines the use of one hierarchy, Level 1. Level 2 and combined Level 1 and 2 (112) function is disabled in the current release.
lspid <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xx-xx>	Specifies information about the IS-IS Link State database by LSP ID.
sysid <xxxx.xxxx.xxxx>	Specifies information about the IS-IS Link State database by System ID.
tlv <1-186>	Specifies information about the IS-IS Link State database by TLV.

Job aid

The following table describes the fields for the `show isis lsdb` command.

Parameter	Description
LSP ID	Indicates the LSP ID assigned to external IS-IS routing devices.
LEVEL	Indicates the level of the external router: I1, I2, or I12.
LIFETIME	Indicates the maximum age of the LSP. If the max-lsp-gen-interval is set to 900 (default) then the lifetime value begins to count down from 1200 seconds and updates after 300 seconds if connectivity remains. If the timer counts down to zero, the counter adds on an additional 60 seconds, and then the LSP for that router is lost. This situation happens because of the zero age lifetime, which is detailed in the RFC standards.
SEQNUM	Indicates the LSP sequence number. This number changes each time the LSP is updated.
CKSUM	Indicates the LSP checksum. The checksum is an error checking mechanism used to verify the validity of the IP packet.
HOST-NAME	Indicates the host-name.

Configuration guidelines for the loopback port

A loopback port is required to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect. A port must be reserved either on the stack if stacking is not used or on the front panel if stacking is used.

When the stack port is configured, the stack ports are disabled. The stack port is intended when the device is used as a standalone unit.

When the front panel port is configured, the last front panel port is configured as the loopback port.

The total bandwidth for all local and remote streams cannot exceed the 10Gb loopback port speed.

Configuring the loopback port

A loopback port must be configured to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect.

About this task

Use this procedure to configure one port in loopback (one of the stack ports or the last front panel port) and to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect if it is not previously enabled.

Note:

After you set the stacking port in loopback, the unit is not able to be stacked.

After you configure the front panel port in loopback, the last port on each unit in stack is occupied. This port cannot be used for user traffic and longer appears in the available interface list.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. Configure the stack port or front panel port:

```
spbm reserved-port {front-panel | none | stack}
```

*** Note:**

The device must reset in order for the configuration change to become effective. The unit or stack will reset to partial-default.

3. (Optional) Disable the stack port or front panel port:

```
no spbm reserved-port
default spbm reserved-port
```

Next steps

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the C-VLANs.

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `spbm reserved-port` command.

Variable	Value
<i>front-panel</i>	Set the loopback front panel port.
<i>stack</i>	Set the loopback stack port.

Viewing the loopback port settings

About this task

Use this procedure to display the current and the next reserved loopback port settings.

Procedure

1. Log on to ACLI to enter User EXEC mode.
2. Display the current and the next reserved loopback port settings:

```
show spbm reserved-port
```

Example

Display the current and the next reserved loopback port settings:

```
# show spbm reserved-port
SPBM Current Reserved Port:    Stack
SPBM Next Boot Reserved Port:  Stack
#
```

Configuring the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect forward cache timeout value

Use this procedure to configure the timeout value. The timeout value ages out the sender when there are no multicast streams coming from the sender for a specified period of time. The default timeout value is 210 seconds.

Before you begin

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the C-VLANs.
- You must enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally.

Procedure

1. Enter IS-IS Router Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
router isis
```

2. Configure the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect forward-cache timeout:

```
spbm <1-100> multicast fwd-cache-timeout <10-86400>
```

3. **(Optional)** Configure the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect forward-cache timeout to the default value of 210 seconds:

```
default spbm <1-100> multicast fwd-cache-timeout
no spbm <1-100> multicast fwd-cache-timeout
```

Example

Configure the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect forward-cache timeout to 300:

```
switch:1>enable
switch:1#configure terminal
switch:1(config)#router isis
switch:1(config-isis)#spbm 1 multicast 1 fwd-cache-timeout 300
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `spbm` command.

Variable	Value
<1-100>	Specifies the SPBM instance.
<10-86400>	Specifies the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect forward-cache timeout in seconds. The default is 210 seconds.

Configuring a SPBM Layer 2 VSN Switched UNI

Shortest Path Bridging MAC (SPBM) supports Layer 2 Virtual Service Network (VSN) functionality where Switched UNIs are bridged over the SPBM core infrastructure.

At the BEBs, Switched UNIs are mapped to I-SIDs based on the local service provisioning. Outgoing frames are encapsulated in a MAC-in-MAC header, and then forwarded across the core to the far-end BEB, which strips off the encapsulation and forwards the frame to the destination network based on the I-SID-to-Switched UNI VLAN provisioning.

Before you begin

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM BVLANS.

About this task

To configure a Switched UNI, you must create a Switched UNI VLAN, and map an I-SID to the Switched UNI VLAN and a port.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. Create a Switched UNI VLAN:

```
vlan create <2-4094> type spbm-switchedUni
```

3. Map a Switched UNI VLAN to a Service Instance Identifier (I-SID):

```
i-sid <1-16777214> vlan <1-4094> port <portlist>
```

 **Note:**

You can run this command again to map a Switched UNI VLAN to multiple I-SIDs.

4. Display the Switched UNI information:

```
show i-sid <1-16777214>
```

*** Note:**

You can verify the Switched UNI VLAN using `show i-sid` only. The `show vlan i-sid` command does not display Switched UNI details.

Example

```
Switch> enable
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# vlan create 100 type spbm-switchedUni
Switch(config)# i-sid 100 vlan 100 port 1
Switch(config)# show i-sid 100
```

I-SID	Vid	UNI-type	Ports
100	100	switched	1

You can map a Switched VLAN UNI to multiple I-SIDs.

```
Switch(config)# i-sid 101 vlan 100 port 2
Switch(config)# show i-sid
```

I-SID	Vid	UNI-type	Ports
100	100	switched	1
101	100	switched	2

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `i-sid vlan` command to configure a Switched UNI.

Variable	Value
<code>i-sid <1-16777215> vlan <1-4094>port <portlist></code>	<p>Specifies the Switched UNI VLAN to associate with the I-SID. and a port.</p> <p>Use the <code>no</code> or <code>default</code> options to remove the I-SID from the specified VLAN.</p> <p>* Note:</p> <p>The switch reserves I-SID 0x00ffffff and uses this I-SID to advertise the virtual B-MAC in a SMLT dual-homing environment. The platform clears the receive and transmit bit of this I-SID, therefore I-SID 0x00ffffff cannot be used for any other service.</p>

Displaying C-VLAN and Switched UNI I-SID information

Use the following procedure to display C-VLAN I-SID information.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:
enable
2. Display the C-VLAN to I-SID associations:
show vlan i-sid <1-4094>
3. Display I-SID information and Switched UNI to I-SID associations:
show i-sid <1-16777215>
4. Display the IS-IS SPBM multicast-FIB calculation results by I-SID:
show isis spbm i-sid {all|config|discover} [vlan <1-4094>] [id <1-16777215>] [nick-name <x.xx.xx>]

Example

```
Switch#show vlan i-sid
```

```
=====
                                Vlan I-SID
=====
VLAN_ID    I-SID
-----
1
2
5           5
10
20
```

```
Switch#show i-sid
```

```
I-SID      Vid  UNI-type  Ports
-----
5          5    CVLAN     4
100       100  switched  1
```

```
Switch#show isis spbm i-sid all
```

```
=====
                                SPBM ISID INFO
=====
ISID      SOURCE NAME  VLAN  SYSID                TYPE      HOST_NAME
-----
200       1.11.16     1000  0014.c7e1.33df      config    ERS-4000
300       1.11.16     1000  0014.c7e1.33df      config    ERS-4000
400       1.11.16     1000  0014.c7e1.33df      config    ERS-4000
200       1.11.16     2000  0014.c7e1.33df      config    ERS-4000
300       1.11.16     2000  0014.c7e1.33df      config    ERS-4000
400       1.11.16     2000  0014.c7e1.33df      config    ERS-4000
200       1.12.45     1000  0016.ca23.73df      discover  VSP-9001
300       1.12.45     1000  0016.ca23.73df      discover  VSP-9001

-----
Total number of SPBM ISID entries configed: 6
-----
Total number of SPBM ISID entries discovered: 2
-----
```

```
Total number of SPBM ISID entries: 8
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `show vlan i-sid` commands.

Variable	Value
<1-4094> <1-16777215>	Displays I-SID information for the specified C-VLAN. You can specify the VLAN ID and I-SID ID.

Use the data in the following table to use the `show i-sid` commands

Variable	Value
<1-16777215>	Displays I-SID information. You can specify the I-SID ID.

Use the data in the following table to use the `show isis` commands.

Variable	Value
spbm i-sid {all config discover}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all: displays all I-SID entries config: displays configured I-SID entries discover: displays discovered I-SID entries
vlan <1-4094>	Displays I-SID information for the specified SPBM VLAN.
id <1-16777215>	Displays I-SID information for the specified I-SID.
nick-name <x.xx.xx>	Displays I-SID information for the specified nickname.

Job aid

The following sections describe the fields in the outputs for the C-VLAN I-SID show commands.

show vlan i-sid

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show vlan i-sid` command.

Parameter	Description
VLAN_ID	Indicates the VLAN IDs.
I-SID	Indicates the I-SIDs associated with the specified C-VLANs.


show i-sid

The following table describes the fields in the output for the `show i-sid` command.

Parameter	Description
I-SID	Indicates the I-SID IDs.
Vid	Indicates the VLAN IDs.
UNI-type	Indicates the UNI-type as CVLAN or Switched
Ports	Indicates ports associated with the specific I-SIDs and VLANs.

show isis spbm i-sid

The following describes the fields in the output for the `show isis spbm i-sid` command.

Parameter	Description
ISID {all discover config}	Indicates the IS-IS SPBM I-SID identifier. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all: display all SPBM I-SID discover: display discovered SPBM I-SID config: display configured SPBM I-SID
SOURCE NAME	Indicates the nickname of the node where this I-SID was configured or discovered. <p> Note: SOURCE NAME is equivalent to nickname.</p>
VLAN	Indicates the B-VLAN where this I-SID was configured or discovered.
SYSID	Indicates the system identifier.
TYPE	Indicates the SPBM I-SID type as either configured or discovered.
HOST_NAME	Indicates the host name of the multicast FIB entry.

Managing the switch via Layer 2

Use this procedure to manage the switch via Layer 2.

About this task

To manage the switch via Layer 2, create a management VLAN on the switch with no port members, and assign it to an I-SID for L2 VSN terminated on an ERS 8800, VSP 9000 or VSP 4000 with the same I-SID and IP subnet.

To allow IP connectivity to the switch, add an IP address to the VLAN that terminates the L2VSN on the ERS 8800, VSP 9000, or VSP 4000 where the L2 VSN is configured.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration Mode:

```
enable  
configure terminal
```

2. To create a management VLAN, enter the following commands at the command prompt:

```
vlan create <vlan_ID> type port  
vlan mgmt <vlan_ID>
```

3. To assign the management VLAN to an I-SID, enter the following command at the command prompt:

```
i-sid <1-16777214> vlan <vlan_ID>
```

Next steps

On the ERS8800, VSP 9000, or VSP 4000, assign a VLAN to an I-SID with the same ID as the I-SID with which the management VLAN is associated on the switch, and add an IP address to this VLAN.

Variable definitions

.

Variable	Value
vlan_ID	Specifies the management VLAN ID. Range is <2-4094>.
i-sid <1-16777214>	Specifies the I-SID with which the management VLAN is associated.

Chapter 8: Layer 2 VSN configuration using EDM

This section provides procedures to configure Layer 2 Virtual Services Networks (VSNs) using Enterprise Device manager (EDM).

Configuring SPBM Layer 2 VSN C-VLANs

After you configure the SPBM infrastructure, you can enable the SPBM Layer 2 Virtual Service Network (VSN) using the following procedure.

SPBM supports Layer 2 VSN functionality where customer VLANs (C-VLANs) are bridged over the SPBM core infrastructure.

At the BEBs, customer VLANs (C-VLAN) are mapped to I-SIDs based on the local service provisioning. Outgoing frames are encapsulated in a MAC-in-MAC header, and then forwarded across the core to the far-end BEB, which strips off the encapsulation and forwards the frame to the destination network based on the I-SID-to-C-VLAN provisioning.

Before you begin

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the customer VLANs (C-VLANs) and add slots/ports.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > VLAN**.
2. Click **VLANs**.
3. Click the **Basic** tab.
4. To map a C-VLAN to a Service instance identifier (I-SID), in the **I-sid** column, specify the I-SID to associate with the specified VLAN.
5. Click **Apply**.

Important:

- When a protocol VLAN is created, all ports are added to the VLAN including SPBM ports. To configure a protocol-based VLAN as a C-VLAN, you must first remove the

SPBM-enabled ports from the protocol based VLAN, and then configure the protocol-based VLAN as a C-VLAN.

Displaying the MAC address table for a C-VLAN

Use the following procedure to view the MAC Address table for a C-VLAN.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. In the work area, click the **MAC Addresses** tab.

MAC Addresses field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **MAC Addresses** tab.

Name	Description
Isid	Indicates the I-SID for this MAC address.
Addr	Indicates the customer MAC address for which the bridge has forwarding and/or filtering information
CPort	Either displays the value 0, or indicates the port on which a frame came from.
CVlanId	Indicates the VLAN ID for this MAC address.
BDestAddr	Indicates the provider MAC address for which the bridge has forwarding and/or filtering information.
Type	Indicates the MAC address learned type as local (C-VLAN or Switched UNI) or remote (B-VLAN). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type remote shows a BDestAddr associated, but no CVlanID. • Type local shows a CVlanID associated, but no BDestAddr.
Status	Indicates the status of this entry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other • invalid • learned • self • mgmt

Configuring IP Multicast over Fabric Connect on a Layer 2 VSN

Use this procedure to enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect for a Layer 2 VSN. With Layer 2 VSN IP Multicast over Fabric Connect, multicast traffic remains in the same Layer 2 VSN across the SPBM cloud.

No explicit configuration exists for a Layer 2 VSN. After you configure IP IGMP snooping on a VLAN that has an I-SID configured, the device enables that VLAN for IP Multicast over Fabric Connect services.

Before you begin

- You must configure the required SPBM and IS-IS infrastructure, which includes the creation of SPBM B-VLANs.
- You must create the C-VLANs.
- You must add IST to the C-VLAN for an SMLT topology.
- You must enable IP Multicast over Fabric Connect globally.

About this task

SPBM supports enabling IGMP snooping on a C-VLAN, but it does not support enabling PIM on a C-VLAN. If you enable IGMP snooping on a C-VLAN, then its operating mode is Layer 2 VSN with IGMP support on the access networks for optimized forwarding of IP multicast traffic in a bridged network.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > VLAN**.
2. Click **VLANs**.
3. Click the **Basic** tab.
4. Select a VLAN.
5. Click **IP**.
6. Select the **SnoopEnable** check box.
7. **(Optional)** Select the **ProxySnoopEnable** check box.
8. If you want to enable IGMP version 2, select version2 in the **Version** check box.

For IGMP Snooping, ensure that the IGMP version used by multicast hosts and other devices in the network is the same as the IGMP version configured on the IGMP Snooping VLAN, or that you enable compatibility mode.

9. **(Optional)** If you want to enable snoop querier, select **SnoopQuerierEnable**.
10. **(Optional)** If you want to configure an address for IGMP queries, enter the IP address in **SnoopQuerierAddr**.

*** Note:**

This step is not always required. The IGMP Querier on the BEB uses a source address 0.0.0.0 by default. When you do not configure this, a BEB sends IGMP queries on the UNI ports with 0.0.0.0 as the source IP address. Some Layer 2 edge switches do not support a 0.0.0.0 querier. You can use a fictitious IP address as the querier address, and use the same address on all BEBs in the network.

11. Click **Apply**.

Configuring SPBM switched UNIs

Use the following procedure to configure SPBM switched UNIs by mapping I-SIDs, VLANs, and ports.

About this task

The VLAN must be type spbm-switchedUni. The port does not need to be a member of the VLAN, it is automatically added to the associated VLAN when you create the Switched UNI.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > IS-IS**.
2. Click **SPBM**.
3. Click the **Switched UNIs** tab.
4. To create a Switched UNI, click **Insert**.
5. Configure the Switched UNI parameters.
6. Click **Apply**.

Switched UNIs field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Switched UNIs** tab.

Name	Description
Isid	Specifies the I-SID of the switched UNI.
Port	Specifies the port of the switched UNI.
Vlan	Specifies the VLAN of the switched UNI.

Managing the switch via Layer 2

Use this procedure to manage the switch via Layer 2.

Before you begin

Create a management VLAN on the switch.

About this task

To manage the switch via Layer 2, create a management VLAN on the switch with no port members, and assign it to an I-SID for L2 VSN terminated on an ERS 8800, VSP 9000, VSP 4000 or ERS 4800 with the same I-SID and IP subnet.

To allow IP connectivity to the switch, add an IP address to the VLAN that terminates the L2VSN on the ERS 8800, VSP 9000, or VSP 4000 where the L2 VSN is configured.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, double-click **VLAN**.
2. In the VLAN tree, click **VLANS**.
3. Click the **Basic** tab.
4. To map the management VLAN to an I-SID, specify the I-SID to associate with the management VLAN in the **I-sid** column.
5. Click **Apply**.

Next steps

On the ERS 8800, VSP 9000, or VSP 4000, assign a VLAN to an I-SID with the same ID as the I-SID with which the management VLAN is associated on the switch, and add an IP address to this VLAN.

Variable definitions

Variable	Value
I-sid <1-16777214>	Specifies the I-SID with which the management VLAN is associated.

Chapter 9: CFM fundamentals

The Shortest Path Bridging MAC (SPBM) network needs a mechanism to debug connectivity issues and to isolate faults. Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) operates at Layer 2 and provides an equivalent of ping and traceroute. To support troubleshooting of the SPBM cloud, the switch supports a subset of CFM functionality.

CFM is based on the IEEE 802.1ag standard.

IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) provides OAM tools for the service layer, which allows you to monitor and troubleshoot an end-to-end Ethernet service instance. CFM is the standard for Layer 2 ping, Layer 2 traceroute, and the end-to-end connectivity check of the Ethernet network.

The 802.1ag feature divides or separates a network into administrative domains called Maintenance Domains (MD). Each MD is further subdivided into logical groupings called Maintenance Associations (MA). A single MD can contain several MAs.

Each MA is defined by a set of Maintenance Points (MP). An MP is a demarcation point on an interface that participates in CFM within an MD. Two types of MP exist:

- Maintenance End Point (MEP)
- Maintenance Intermediate Point (MIP)

CFM supports three kinds of standard CFM messages: Continuity Check Message (CCM), Loopback Message (LBM), and Link Trace Message (LTM). Messages are sent between Maintenance Points (MP) in the system.

On the switch, CFM is implemented using the LBM and LTM features only to debug SPBM. CCM messages are not required or supported in the current release.

MD

A Maintenance Domain (MD) is the part of a network that is controlled by a single administrator. For example, a customer can engage the services of a service provider, who, in turn, can engage the services of several operators. In this scenario, there can be one MD associated with the customer, one MD associated with the service provider, and one MD associated with each of the operators.

You assign one of the following eight levels to the MD:

- 0–2 (operator levels)
- 3–4 (provider levels)
- 5–7 (customer levels)

The levels separate MDs from each other and provide different areas of functionality to different devices using the network. An MD is characterized by a level and an MD name (optional).

A single MD can contain several Maintenance Associations (MA).

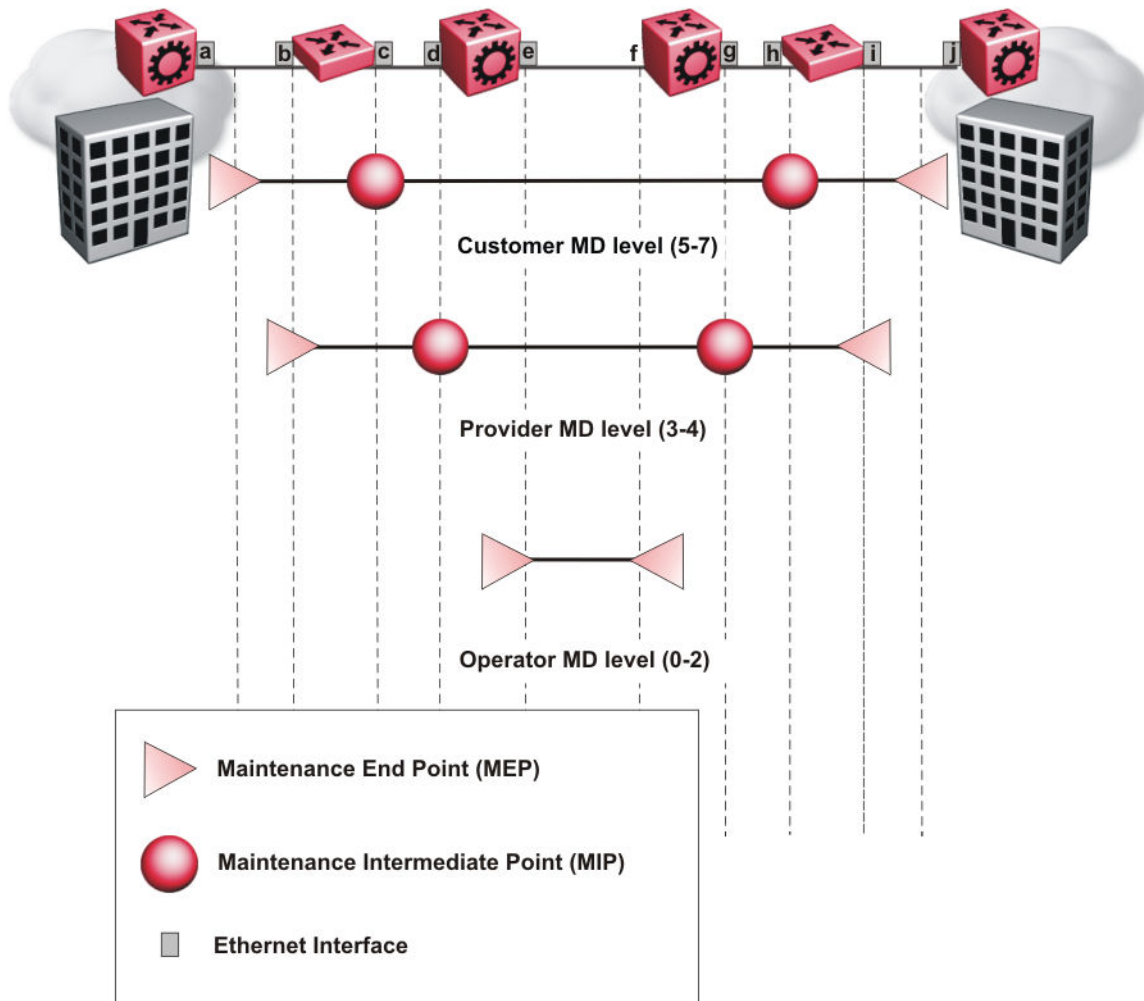
*** Note:**

The switch supports one global MD, named spbm. The spbm MD has a default maintenance level of 4.

MA

A Maintenance Association (MA) represents a logical grouping of monitored entities within its Domain. It can therefore represent a set of Maintenance association End Points (MEPs), each configured with the same Maintenance Association ID (MAID) and MD Level, established to verify the integrity of a single service instance.

The following figure shows MD level assignment in accordance with the 802.1ag standard. As shown in the figure, MIPs can be associated with MEPs. However, MIPs can also function independently of MEPs.



MEP

A Maintenance Endpoint (MEP) represents a managed CFM entity, associated with a specific Domain Service Access Point (DoSAP) of a service instance, which can generate and receive CFM Protocol Data Units (PDU) and track any responses. A MEP is created by MEP ID under the context of an MA. MEP functionality can be divided into the following functions:

- Fault Detection
- Fault Verification
- Fault Isolation
- Fault Notification

Fault detection and notification are achieved through the use of Continuity Check Messages (CCM). CCM messages are not supported in the current release.

Fault verification

Fault verification is achieved through the use of Loopback Messages (LBM). An LBM is a unicast message triggered by the operator issuing an operational command. LBM can be addressed to either a MEP or Maintenance Intermediate Point (MIP) but only a MEP can initiate an LBM. The destination MP can be addressed by its MAC address. The receiving MP responds with a Loopback Response (LBR). LBM can contain an arbitrary amount of data that can be used to diagnose faults as well as performance measurements. The receiving MP copies the data to the LBR.

LBM

The Loopback Message (LBM) packet is often compared to a ping. A MEP transmits the LBM packet. This packet can be addressed to another MEP or to the MAC address of the MP; in the case of SPBM, this is the SPBM system ID. Only the MP for which the packet is addressed responds with an LBR message. You can trigger an LBM with the `l2ping` command.

- Provides “ICMP ping like” functionality natively at Layer 2.
- DA is the MAC address of the target.
- Includes a transaction identifier that allows the corresponding LBR to be identified when more than one LBM request is waiting for a response.
- Only the target (MIP or MEP) responds.
- Initiator can choose the size and content of the data portion of the LBM frame.
- Can be used to check the ability of the network to forward different sized frames.

Layer 2 ping

The `l2ping` command is a proprietary command that allows a user to trigger an LBM message.

For B-VLANs, specify either the destination MAC address or node name.

The `l2ping` command provides a ping equivalent at Layer 2 for use with nodes on the SPBM B-VLAN in the customer domain.

 **Note:**

Layer 2 ping supports B-VLANs only.

Fault isolation

Fault isolation is achieved through the use of Linktrace Messages (LTM). LTM is intercepted by all the MPs on the way to the destination MP. The switch supports two types of LTM.

The first type, the unicast LTM, can be addressed to either MEP or MIP MAC address. Each MP on the way decrements the TTL field in the LTM frame, sends Linktrace Reply (LTR), and forwards the original LTM to the destination. The LTM forwards until it reaches the destination or the TTL value is decremented to zero. LTR is a unicast message addressed to the originating MEP.

The second type, the proprietary LTM, is used to map the MAC addresses of the SPBM network; in this case the target MAC is a service instance identifier (I-SID), not an MP.

LTM

CFM offers Linktrace message (LTM) for fault isolation. LTM allow operators, service providers and customers to verify the connectivity that they provide or use and to debug systems.

Link trace message — unicast

The LTM is often compared to traceroute. A MEP transmits the LTM packet. This packet specifies the target MAC address of an MP, which is the SPBM system ID. MPs on the path to the target address respond with an Linktrace reply (LTR). You can trigger an LTM with the `l2traceroute` command.

- LTM trace the path to any given MAC address or System Name.
- DA is unicast
- LTM contains:
 - Time to live (TTL)
 - Transaction Identifier
 - Originator MAC address
 - Target MAC address
- CFM forward the frame like any other data frame.
- MIP or MEP that is not on the path to the target discards the LTM and does not reply.
- MIP that is on the path to the target
 - Forwards the LTM after decrementing the TTL and replacing the SA with its own address.
 - Sends an LTR to the originator.
 - Identifies itself in the forwarded LTM and LTR by modifying TLV information.
- If the MIP or MEP is a target
 - Sends an LTR to the originator.
 - Identifies itself in the forwarded LTM and LTR by modifying TLV information.

- A MEP that is not the target but is on the path to the target
 - Generates a reply as described above.
 - It also sets one of the flags fields in the reply to indicate that it is the terminal MEP.

Link trace message — multicast

The multicast LTM can be used to trace the multicast tree from any node on any I- SID using the nickname MAC address and the I-SID multicast address.

Specifying a multicast target address for an LTM allows for the tracing of the multicast tree corresponding to that destination address (DA). With a multicast target every node that is in the active topology for that multicast address responds with a LTR and also forwards the LTM frame along the multicast path. Missing LTRs from the nodes in the path indicate the point of first failure.

This functionality allows you to better troubleshoot I-SID multicast paths in a SPBM network. You can use the command `l2tracetree` to trace the I-SID tree root.

Layer 2 traceroute

The `l2traceroute` command is a proprietary command that allows a user to trigger an LTM message.

For B-VLANs, specify either the destination MAC address or node name.

The `l2 traceroute` command provides a trace equivalent at Layer 2 for use with nodes on the SPBM B-VLAN in the customer domain.

Note:

Layer 2 traceroute supports B-VLANs only.

Layer 2 tracemroute

This command is used to verify IP Multicast SPBm routes. When the `l2 tracemroute` command is issued, all the nodes along the SPBM IP multicast route send a response if it is reachable.

Layer 2 tracetree

The `l2tracetree` command is a proprietary command that allows you to trigger a multicast LTM by specifying the B-VLAN and I-SID. Layer 2 tracetree allows you to view a multicast tree on the SPBM B-VLAN from the source node to the destination nodes for a particular I-SID.

MIP

Maintenance domain intermediate points (MIPs) do not initialize any CFM messages. MIPs passively receive CFM messages, process the messages received and respond back to the originating MEP. By responding to received CFM messages, MIPs can support discovery of hop-by-hop path among MEPs, allow connection failures to be isolated to smaller segments of the network to help discover location of faults along the paths. MIP functionality can be summarized as:

- Respond to Loopback (ping) messages at the same level as itself and addressed to it.
- Respond to Linktrace (traceroute) messages.
- Forward Linktrace messages after decrementing the TTL.

Nodal MPs

Nodal MPs provide both MEP and MIP functionality for SPBM deployments. Nodal MPs are associated with a B-VLAN and are VLAN encapsulated packets. The Nodal MEP provides traceability and troubleshooting at the system level for a given B-VLAN. Each switch has a given MAC address and communicates with other switches. The SPBM instance MAC address is used as the MAC address of the Nodal MP. The Nodal B-VLAN MPs supports eight levels of CFM.

Configuration considerations

When you configure CFM, be aware of the following configuration considerations:

- The Maintenance level for MEPs and MIPs on a given B-VID (in a network) must be configured to the same level for them to respond to a given CFM command.
- CFM is supported only on B-VLANs.

Chapter 10: CFM configuration using ACLI

This section provides procedures to configure and use Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) using Avaya Command Line Interface (ACLI). The Shortest Path Bridging MAC (SPBM) network needs a mechanism to debug connectivity issues and to isolate faults. This is performed at Layer 2, not Layer 3. To support troubleshooting of the SPBM cloud, the switch supports a subset of CFM functionality

*** Note:**

When you enable CFM in an SBPM network, Avaya recommends that you enable CFM on the Backbone Edge Bridges (BEB) and on all Backbone Core Bridges (BCB). If you do not enable CFM on a particular node, you cannot obtain CFM debug information from that node.

Configuring CFM

Use this procedure to configure auto-generated CFM Maintenance End Points (MEPs) and Maintenance Intermediate Point (MIP) level for every SPBM B-VLAN on the switch. This procedure automatically configures a Maintenance Domain (MD), Maintenance Associations (MAs), MEP ID, and also associates the MEPs and MIP level to the SPBM VLANs.

About this task

When you enable CFM, you create a global MD (named `spbm`) for all the SPBM Nodal MEPs. The `spbm` MD has a default maintenance level of 4, which you can change with the `level` attribute. All the MEPs created use the MEP ID configured under the global context, which has a default value of 1. You can only modify the global context when CFM is disabled. The Nodal MEPs automatically associate with SPBM VLANs and associate to any SPBM VLAN added later. The MIP level maps to the global level. The MIP level automatically associates with the SPBM VLANs when CFM is enabled, and associate to any SPBM VLAN added later.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. Configure the maintenance level for every CFM MEP and MIP level on all SPBM VLANs:

*** Note:**

You can change the level before or after CFM is enabled. The default level is 4.

```
cfm spbm [level <0-7>]
```

3. Assign a global CFM MEP ID for all CFM SPBM MEPs:

*** Note:**

You can change the MEP ID only when CFM is disabled.

```
cfm spbm mepid <1-8191>
```

4. Enable the CFM:

```
cfm spbm enable
```

5. Display the global CFM SPBM configuration:

```
show cfm spbm
```

6. If you want to default the CFM MD level, use the following command:

```
default cfm spbm level
```

*** Note:**

To enable fault verification between two CFM enabled devices, configure same level on both the devices.

7. If you want to default the MEP identifier, use the following command:

```
default cfm spbm mepid
```

8. If you want to disable CFM, use one of the following commands:

```
no cfm spbm enable
```

```
default cfm spbm enable
```


Example

```
Switch> enable
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# cfm spbm level 4
Switch(config)# cfm spbm mepid 200
Switch(config)# cfm spbm enable
Switch(config)# show cfm spbm
```

```
CFM Admin State: Enabled
CFM Spbm Level: 4
CFM Mep Id: 200
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `cfm spbm` commands.

Variable	Value
<code>cfm spbm level <0-7></code>	Specifies the CFM MD level. The default is 4.
<code>cfm spbm mepid <1-8191></code>	Specifies the MEP ID. The default is 1.  Note: You can only modify the MEP ID when CFM is disabled.
<code>cfm spbm enable</code>	Enables CFM globally.
<code>no cfm spbm enable</code>	Disables CFM globally.
<code>default cfm spbm level</code>	Defaults the CFM MD level.
<code>default cfm spbm mepid</code>	Defaults the CFM MEP ID.
<code>default cfm spbm enable</code>	Defaults CFM. Default is globally disabled.
<code>show cfm spbm</code>	Displays the current CFM configuration.

Triggering an LBM Layer 2 ping

Use this procedure to trigger a Layer 2 ping, which acts like native ping. This feature enables CFM to debug Layer 2.

Before you begin

CFM SPBM must be enabled.

About this task

The LBM packet is often compared to ping. An MEP transmits the loopback message to an intermediate or endpoint within a domain for the purpose of fault verification. This can be used to check the ability of the network to forward different sized frames.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```

2. Trigger a Layer 2 ping:

```
l2ping {vlan <1-4094> routernodename WORD<0-255> | vlan <1-4094> mac
<0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00>} [burst-count <1-200>] [data-tlv-
size <0-400>] [frame-size <64-1500>] [priority <0-7>] [testfill-
pattern <all-zero|all-zero-crc|pseudo-random-bit-sequence|pseudo-
random-bit-sequence-crc>] [time-out <1-10>]
```

Example

```
Switch# l2ping vlan 500 mac 00.14.0d.bf.a3.df
```

```
Please wait for l2ping to complete or press any key to abort
----00:14:0d:bf:a3:df L2 PING Statistics---- 0(68) bytes of data
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100.00% packet loss
```

```
Switch# l2ping vlan 500 routernodename ERS-MONTIO
```

```
Please wait for l2ping to complete or press any key to abort
----00:14:0d:a2:b3:df L2 PING Statistics---- 0(68) bytes of data
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0.00% packet loss
round-trip (us) min/max/ave/stdv = 26895/26895/26895.00/ 0.00
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to configure the `l2ping` parameters.

Variable	Value
vlan <1–4094> routernodename <i>WORD</i> <0–255> vlan <1–4094> mac <0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00>	Specifies the destination for the L2 ping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <1–4094> — Specifies the VLAN ID. <i>WORD</i><0–255> — Specifies the Router node name. <XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX> — Specifies the MAC address.
burst-count <1–200>	Specifies the burst count.
data-tlv-size <0–400>	Specifies the data TLV size. The default is 0.
frame-size <64–1500>	Specifies the frame size. The default is 0.
testfill-pattern <all-zero all-zero-crc pseudo-random-bit-sequence pseudo- random-bit-sequence-crc>	Specifies the testfill pattern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all-zero — null signal without cyclic redundancy check all-zero-crc — null signal with cyclic redundancy check with 32-bit polynomial pseudo-random-bit-sequence — pseudo-random-bit-sequence without cyclic redundancy check pseudo-random-bit-sequence-crc — pseudo-random-bit-sequence with cyclic redundancy check with 32-bit polynomial. A cyclic redundancy check is a code that detects errors. The default is all-zero.
priority <0–7>	Specifies the priority. The default is 7.
time-out <1–10>	Specifies the interval in seconds. The default is 3.

Triggering an LTM Layer 2 traceroute

Use this procedure to trigger a Layer 2 traceroute, which acts like native traceroute. This feature enables CFM to debug Layer 2.

! Important:

The MAC address must be learned before you can trace a route to a MAC address. For B-VLANs, IS-IS learns the MAC addresses and populates the FDB table.

`linktrace` traces the path up to the closest device to that MAC address that supports CFM.

Before you begin

CFM SPBM must be enabled.

About this task

The link trace message is often compared to traceroute. An MEP transmits the Linktrace Message packet to a maintenance endpoint with intermediate points responding to indicate the path of the traffic within a domain for the purpose of fault isolation. The packet specifies the target MAC address of an MP, which is the SPBM system ID. MPs on the path to the target address respond with an LTR.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```

2. Trigger a Layer 2 traceroute:

```
l2traceroute {<vlan <1-4094> routernodename WORD<0-255> | <vlan <1-4094> mac <0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00>} [priority <0-7>] [ttl <1-255>]
```

Example

```
Switch# l2traceroute vlan 500 routernodename ERS-MONTIO
```

```
Please wait for l2traceroute to complete or press any key to abort
```

```
l2traceroute to VSP-MONTIO (00:14:0d:a2:b3:df), vlan 500
0  ERS-PETER4 (00:15:9b:11:33:df)
1  ERS-MONTIO (00:14:0d:a2:b3:df)
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `l2traceroute` command.

Variable	Value
vlan <1-4094> routernodename WORD<0-255> }	Specifies the destination for the L2 traceroute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <1-4094> — Specifies the VLAN ID

Table continues...

Variable	Value
vlan <1–4094> mac <0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00> }	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WORD<0–255> — Specifies the Router Node Name • <XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX> — Specifies the MAC address
ttl <1–255>	Specifies the TTL value. The default is 64.
priority <0–7>	Specifies the priority. The default is 7.

Triggering a Layer 2 tracemroute

Use the following procedure to verify IP Multicast over Fabric Connect routes. When the I2 tracemroute is command issued, all the nodes along the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect route send responses if the route is reachable.

Before you begin

- An I-SID must be specified.
- IGMP snooping must be enabled.
- CFM SPBM must be enabled.

Procedure

1. Enter Global Configuration mode:

```
enable
configure terminal
```

2. Verify the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect routes:

```
l2 tracemroute source <ip address> group <ip address> vlan <1-4094>
[priority <0-7>|ttl-value <1-255>]
```

Example

```
# l2 tracemroute source 255.255.255.255 group 255.255.255.255 vlan 10
Please wait for l2tracemroute to complete or press any key to abort
Source : 255.255.255.255
Group : 255.255.255.255
C-VLAN : 10
BMAC : 53:55:10:00:00:01
B-VLAN : 4094
I-SID : 1

=====
1 VSP-1 00:15:9b:11:33:df -> VSP-2 00:14:0d:bf:a3:df
2 VSP-2 00:14:0d:bf:a3:df -> VSP-3 00:15:e8:b8:a3:df
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `l2 tracemroute source` command.

Variable	Value
<A.B.C.D>	Specifies the source IP address.
group <A.B.C.D>	Specifies the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect group IP address.
vlan	Indicates the Vlan ID.
priority <0-7>	Specifies the priority.
ttl <1-255>	Specifies the Time to Live value.

Triggering an LTM Layer 2 tracetree

Use this procedure to trigger a Layer 2 tracetree. Layer 2 tracetree allows a user to trigger a multicast LTM message by specifying the B-VLAN and I-SID. The command allows the user to view a multicast tree on the SPBM B-VLAN from the source node to the destination nodes for a particular I-SID.

Before you begin

CFM SPBM must be enabled.

Procedure

1. Enter Privileged EXEC mode:

```
enable
```

2. Trigger a Layer 2 tracetree:

```
l2tracetree vlan <1-4094> isid <1-16777215> [routernodename WORD<0-255> | mac <0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00>] [priority <0-7>] [ttl <1-255>]
```

Example

```
Switch# l2tracetree vlan 2 isid 1 mac 53:55:10:00:00:01
```

```
Please wait for l2tracetree to complete or press any key to abort
```

```
l2tracetree to 53:55:10:00:00:01, vlan 2 i-sid 1 nickname 5.55.10
hops 64
1  ERS-PETER4          00:15:9b:11:33:df -> ERS-MONTI0          00:14:0d:a2:b3:df
2  ERS-MONTI0          00:14:0d:a2:b3:df -> ERS-LEE2            00:15:e8:b8:a3:df
```

Variable definitions

Use the data in the following table to use the `l2tracetree` command.

Variable	Value
vlan <1-4094> isid <1-16777215>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <1-4094> — Specifies the VLAN ID. • <1-16777215> — Specifies the I-SID.
routernodename WORD<0-255>	WORD<0-255> — Specifies the Router Node Name.
mac <0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00>	<0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00:0x00> — Specifies the MAC address.
ttl <1-255>	Specifies the TTL value. The default is 64.
priority <0-7>	Specifies the priority value. The default is 7.

Chapter 11: CFM configuration using EDM

This section provides procedures to configure Connectivity Fault management (CFM) using Enterprise Device Manager (EDM).

*** Note:**

When you enable CFM in an SBPM network, Avaya recommends that you enable CFM on the Backbone Edge Bridges (BEB) and on all Backbone Core Bridges (BCB). If you do not enable CFM on a particular node, you cannot obtain CFM debug information from that node.

Configuring CFM

Use this procedure to configure auto-generated CFM Maintenance End Points (MEPs) and Maintenance Intermediate Point (MIP) level for every SPBM B-VLAN on the switch. This procedure automatically configures a Maintenance Domain (MD), Maintenance Associations (MAs), MEP ID, and also associates the MEPs and MIP level to the SPBM VLANs.

About this task

When you enable CFM, you create a global MD (named `spbm`) for all the SPBM Nodal MEPs. The `spbm` MD has a default maintenance level of 4, which you can change with the `level` attribute. All the MEPs created use the MEP ID configured under the global context, which has a default value of 1. You can only modify the global context when CFM is disabled. The Nodal MEPs automatically associate with SPBM VLANs and associate to any SPBM VLAN added later. The MIP level maps to the global level. The MIP level automatically associates with the SPBM VLANs when CFM is enabled, and associate to any SPBM VLAN added later.

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **CFM**.
3. Click the **Globals** tab.
4. In the **SpbmAdminState** field, click a radio button to enable or disable CFM. specify an index value, name, and level for the MD.
5. In the **SpbmLevel** field, configure the maintenance level for every CFM MEP and MIP level on all the SPBM VLANs.
6. In the **SpbmMepld** field, assign a global CFM MEP ID for all CFM SPBM MEPs.

7. On the toolbar, click **Apply**.

Globals field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **Globals** tab.

Name	Description
EtherType	Read only Ethernet type value. Value of 0x8902
SpbmAdminState	Enables or disables the SPBM CFM MD. Click the enable or disable radio button.
SpbmLevel	Specifies the MD level. Default is level 4.
SpbmMepId	Specifies the MEP identifier. Default is 1

Displaying CFM MD

Use this procedure to display the Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) Maintenance Domain (MD). An MD is the part of a network that is controlled by a single administrator. A single MD can contain several Maintenance Associations (MA).

Procedure

1. From the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **CFM**.
3. Click the **MD** tab.
4. On the toolbar, click **Refresh** to display the current MD configuration.

MD field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **MD** tab.

Name	Description
Index	Specifies a maintenance domain entry index.
Name	Specifies the MD name.
NumOfMa	Indicates the number of MAs that belong to this maintenance domain.
Level	Specifies the MD maintenance level. The default is 4.

Table continues...

Name	Description
NumOfMip	Indicates the number of MIPs that belong to this maintenance domain
Type	Indicates the type of domain.

Displaying CFM MA

Use this procedure to display a CFM Maintenance Association (MA). An MA represents a logical grouping of monitored entities within its Domain. It can therefore represent a set of Maintenance Endpoints (MEPs), each configured with the same Maintenance Association ID (MAID) and MD Level, established to verify the integrity of a single service instance.

Before you begin

You must configure a CFM MD.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **CFM**.
3. Click the **MD** tab.
4. Select an existing MD.
5. On the toolbar, click **MaintenanceAssociation**.

MA field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **MA** tab.

Name	Description
DomainIndex	Specifies the maintenance domain entry index.
AssociationIndex	Specifies a maintenance association entry index.
DomainName	Specifies the MD name.
AssociationName	Specifies the MA name.
NumOfMep	Indicates the number of MEPs that belong to this maintenance association.

Displaying CFM MEP

Use this procedure to display the CFM Maintenance Endpoint (MEP). A MEP represents a managed CFM entity, associated with a specific Domain Service Access Point (DoSAP) of a service instance, which can generate and receive CFM Protocol Data Units (PDU) and track any responses. A MEP is created by MEP ID under the context of an MA.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **CFM**.
3. Click the **MD** tab.
4. Select an existing MD, and then click **MaintenanceAssociation**.
5. In the **MA** tab, select an existing MA, and then click **MaintenanceEndpoint**.

MEP field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **MEP** tab.

Name	Description
DomainIndex	Specifies the MD index.
AssociationIndex	Specifies the MA index.
Id	Specifies the MEP ID.
DomainName	Specifies the MD name.
AssociationName	Specifies the MA name.
AdminState	Specifies the administrative state of the MEP. The default is disable.
MepType	Specifies the MEP type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trunk • sg • endpt • vlan • port • endptClient • nodal • remotetrunk • remotesg • remoteendpt

Table continues...

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remoteVlan • remotePort • remoteEndptClient
ServiceDescription	Specifies the service to which this MEP is assigned.

Configuring Layer 2 ping

Use this procedure to configure a Layer 2 ping. This feature enables CFM to debug Layer 2. It can also help you debug ARP problems by providing the ability to troubleshoot next hop ARP records.

Before you begin

CFM SPBM must be enabled.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **L2Ping/L2Trace Route**.
3. From the **L2Ping** tab, configure the Layer 2 ping properties.
4. To initiate a Layer 2 ping, highlight an entry and click the **Start** button.
5. To update a Layer 2 ping, click the **Refresh** button.
6. To stop the Layer 2 ping, click the **Stop** button.

L2Ping field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **L2Ping** tab.

Name	Description
VlanId	Identifies the backbone VLAN.
DestMacAddress	Specifies the target MAC address.
HostName	Specifies the target host name.
DestIsHostName	Indicates whether the host name is (true) or is not (false) used for L2Ping transmission.
Messages	Specifies the number of L2Ping messages to be transmitted. The default is 1.
Status	Specifies the status of the transmit loopback service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ready: the service is available.

Table continues...

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transmit: the service is transmitting, or about to transmit, the L2Ping messages. • abort: the service aborted or is about to abort the L2Ping messages. <p>This field is also used to avoid concurrency or race condition problems that can occur if two or more management entities try to use the service at the same time.</p> <p>The default is ready.</p>
ResultOk	<p>Indicates the result of the operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • true: the L2Ping Messages will be (or have been) sent. • false: the L2Ping Messages will not be sent. <p>The default is true.</p>
Priority	<p>Specifies a 3-bit value to be used in the VLAN header, if present in the transmitted frame.</p> <p>The default is 7.</p>
TimeoutInt	<p>Specifies the interval to wait for an L2Ping time-out. The default value is 3 seconds.</p>
TestPattern	<p>Specifies the test pattern to use in the L2Ping PDU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allZero: null signal without cyclic redundancy check • allZeroCrc: null signal with cyclic redundancy check with 32-bit polynomial • pseudoRandomBitSequence: pseudo-random-bit-sequence without cyclic redundancy check • pseudoRandomBitSequenceCrc: pseudo-random-bit-sequence with cyclic redundancy check with 32-bit polynomial. <p>A cyclic redundancy check is a code that detects errors. The default value is allZero.</p>
DataSize	<p>Specifies an arbitrary amount of data to be included in the data TLV, if the data size is selected to be sent. The default is 0.</p>
FrameSize	<p>Specifies the frame size. If the frame size is specified then the data size is internally calculated and the calculated data size is included in the data TLV. The default is 0.</p>

Table continues...

Name	Description
SourceMode	Specifies the source modes of the transmit loopback service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nodal • smltVirtual The default is nodal.
SeqNumber	The transaction identifier/sequence number of the first loopback message (to be) sent. The default is 0.
Result	Displays the Layer 2 Ping result.

Initiating a Layer 2 traceroute

Use this procedure to trigger a Layer 2 traceroute. This feature enables CFM to debug Layer 2.

If you configure **IsTraceTree** to false then EDM performs Traceroute on the unicast path. If you configure **IsTraceTree** to true then EDM performs TraceTree on the multicast tree.

Important:

The MAC address must be learned before you can trace a route to a MAC address.

For B-VLANs, IS-IS learns the MAC address and populates the FDB table.

Linktrace traces the path up to the closest device to that MAC address that supports CFM.

Before you begin

CFM SPBM must be enabled.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **L2Ping/L2Trace Route**.
3. Click the **L2 Traceroute/TraceTree** tab.
4. To configure the traceroute or tracetree, highlight an entry and populate the required column fields.
5. To start the traceroute, click the **Start** button.
6. To update the traceroute, click the **Refresh** button.
7. To stop the traceroute, click the **Stop** button.

L2Traceroute field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **L2Traceroute** tab.

Name	Description
VlanId	Specifies a value that uniquely identifies the Backbone VLAN (B-VLAN).
Priority	Specifies a 3-bit value to be used in the VLAN header, if present in the transmitted frame. The default is 7.
DestMacAddress	Specifies the target MAC address.
HostName	Specifies the target host name.
DestIsHostName	Specifies whether the host name is (true) or is not (false) used for the L2Trace transmission.
Isid	Specifies the Service Instance Identifier (I-SID).
NickName	Specifies the nickname of the destination SPBM device.
IsTraceTree	Specifies whether the multicast tree or unicast path is traced. If you configure IsTraceTree to false then EDM performs Traceroute on the unicast path. If you configure IsTraceTree to true then EDM performs TraceTree on the multicast tree.
Status	<p>Indicates the status of the transmit loopback service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ready: the service is available. • transmit: the service is transmitting, or about to transmit, the L2Trace messages. • abort: the service aborted or is about to abort the L2Trace messages. <p>This field is also used to avoid concurrency or race condition problems that can occur if two or more management entities try to use the service at the same time.</p> <p>The default is ready.</p>
ResultOk	<p>Indicates the result of the operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • true: the L2Trace messages will be (or have been) sent. • false: the L2Trace messages will not be sent. <p>The default is true.</p>
Ttl	Specifies the number of hops remaining to this L2Trace.

Table continues...

Name	Description
	<p>This value is decremented by 1 by each Bridge that handles the L2Trace. The decremented value is returned in the L2Trace. If 0 on output, the L2Trace is not transmitted to the next hop. The value of the time-to-live (TTL) field in the L2Trace is defined by the originating MEP.</p> <p>The default value is 64.</p>
SourceMode	Specifies the source mode of the transmit loopback service. The default is nodal.
SeqNumber	Specifies the transaction identifier/sequence number of the first loopback message (to be) sent. The default is 0.
Flag	<p>L2Trace result flag indicating L2Trace status or error code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none (1): No error • internalError (2): L2Trace internal error • invalidMac (3): Invalid MAC address • mepDisabled (4): MEP must be enabled in order to perform L2Trace • noL2TraceResponse (5): No L2Trace response received • l2TraceToOwnMepMac (6): L2Trace to own MEP MAC is not sent • l2TraceComplete (7): L2Trace completed • l2TraceLookupFailure (8): Lookup failure for L2Trace • l2TraceLeafNode (9): On a leaf node in the I-SID tree • l2TraceNotInTree (10): Not in the I-SID tree

Viewing Layer 2 traceroute results

Use this procedure to view Layer 2 traceroute results. This feature enables CFM to debug Layer 2. You can use Layer 2 traceroute to debug ARP problems by troubleshooting next hop ARP records.

About this task

You can display Layer 2 tracetree results to view a multicast tree on the SPBM B-VLAN from the source node to the destination nodes for a particular I-SID.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **L2Ping/L2Trace Route**.
3. Click the **L2Traceroute/TraceTree** tab.
4. Click the **Refresh** button to update the results.
5. To view the traceroute results, highlight an entry, and then click **Result**.

L2 Traceroute Result field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **L2 Traceroute Result** tab.

Name	Description
VlanId	A value that uniquely identifies the Backbone VLAN (B-VLAN).
SeqNumber	The transaction identifier/sequence number returned by a previous transmit linktrace message command, indicating which L2Trace's response of the L2Trace is going to be returned. The default is 0.
Hop	The number of hops away from L2Trace initiator.
ReceiveOrder	An index to distinguish among multiple L2Trace responses with the same Transaction Identifier field value. This value is assigned sequentially from 1, in the order that the Linktrace Initiator received the responses.
Ttl	Time-to-Live (TTL) field value for a returned L2Trace response.
SrcMac	MAC address of the MP that responds to the L2Trace request for this L2TraceReply.
HostName	The host name of the replying node.
LastSrcMac	The MAC address of the node that forwarded the L2Trace to the responding node.
LastHostName	The host name of the node that forwarded the L2Trace to the responding node.

Initiating a Layer 2 tracemroute

Before you begin

CFM SPBM must be enabled.

About this task

Use this procedure to trigger a Layer 2 tracemroute.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **L2Ping/L2Trace Route**.
3. Click **L2 TraceMroute**.
4. Click **Insert**.
5. In the **SrcIpAddrType** field, enter the source IP address.
6. In the **GroupIpAddr** field, enter the group IP address.
7. In the **VlanId** field, enter the VLAN id.
8. In the **Priority** field, enter the priority.
9. In the **Ttl** field, enter the Time to Live value.
10. Click **Insert**.

L2 Tracemroute field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **L2 TraceMroute** tab.

Name	Description
SrcIPAddrType	Specifies the ipv4 address type.
SrcIpAddr	Specifies the source IP address.
GroupIpAddrType	Specifies the SPBM multicast group ipv4 address type.
GroupIpAddr	Specifies the SPBM multicast group IP address.
ServiceType	Indicates value maps to VLAN
VlanId	Indicates the Vlan ID.
Priority	Specifies a 3-bit value to be used in the VLAN header, if present in the transmitted frame. The default is 7.
Ttl	Specifies the Time to Live value.
SeqNumber	Specifies the transaction identifier or sequence number of the first message sent or to be sent.
Status	Specifies the status of the transmit loopback service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ready: the service is available. • transmit: the service is transmitting, or about to transmit the trace messages.

Table continues...

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abort: the service is aborted or about to abort the trace messages. <p>This field is also used to avoid concurrency or race condition problems that could occur if two or more management entities try to use the service at the same time.</p>
ResultOk	<p>Indicates the result of the operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • true: the Trace Message(s) will, or have been sent. • false: the Trace Message(s) will not be sent.
Flag	<p>L2Tracemroute result flag indicating L2Tracemroute status or error code.</p> <p>Each of the following values represents a status or error case:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - No error • 2 - Internal Error • 3 - Mep must be enabled in order to perform trace • 4 - No response received • 5 - Trace completed • 6 - On a leaf node in the I-SID tree • 7 - No Data Isid was found for S,G

Viewing Layer 2 tracemroute results

About this task

Use this procedure to view Layer 2 tracemoute results.

Procedure

1. In the navigation tree, expand the following folders: **Configuration > Edit > Diagnostics**.
2. Click **L2Ping/L2Trace Route**.
3. Click the **L2 TraceMroute** tab.
4. Click the **Refresh** button to update the results.
5. To view the tracemroute results, highlight an entry, and then click **Result**.

L2 Tracemroute Result field descriptions

Use the data in the following table to use the **L2 TraceMroute Result** tab.

Name	Description
SrcIPAddrType	Specifies the ipv4 address type.
SrcIpAddr	Specifies the source IP address.
GroupIpAddrType	Specifies the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect group ipv4 address type.
GroupIpAddr	Specifies the IP Multicast over Fabric Connect group IP address.
ServiceType	Indicates value maps to VLAN.
ServiceId	Specifies the value of VLAN. Range is from 1 to 4094.
Hop	The number of hops away from trace initiator.
ReceiveOrder	An index to distinguish among multiple responses with the same Transaction Identifier field value. This value is assigned sequentially from 1, in the order that the Linktrace Initiator received the responses.
Ttl	Specifies the Time to Live value.
SrcMac	MAC address of the MP that responds to the L2TraceMroute request for this L2TraceReply.
HostName	The host name of the replying node.
LastSrcMac	The MAC address of the node that forwarded the L2TraceMroute to the responding node.
LastHostName	The host name of the node that forwarded the L2TraceMroute to the responding node.
SpbmVlanId	Specifies the SPBM VLAN ID used for the trace.
Bmac	Specifies the multicast MAC address for the group.
Isid	Specifies the Service Instance Identifier (I-SID).

Chapter 12: Related resources

Documentation

For a list of the documentation for this product and more information about documents on how to configure other switch features, see *Documentation Reference for Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205–101.

For more information on new features of the switch and important information about the latest release, see *Release Notes for Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205-400.

For more information about how to configure security, see *Configuring Security on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205-505.

For the current documentation, see the Avaya Support web site: www.avaya.com/support.

Training

Ongoing product training is available. For more information or to register, see <http://avaya-learning.com/>.

Enter the course code in the **Search** field and click **Go** to search for the course.

Course code	Course title
8D00020E	Stackable ERS and VSP Products Virtual Campus Offering

Viewing Avaya Mentor videos

Avaya Mentor videos provide technical content on how to install, configure, and troubleshoot Avaya products.

About this task

Videos are available on the Avaya Support website, listed under the video document type, and on the Avaya-run channel on YouTube.

Procedure

- To find videos on the Avaya Support website, go to <http://support.avaya.com> and perform one of the following actions:
 - In **Search**, type `Avaya Mentor Videos` to see a list of the available videos.
 - In **Search**, type the product name. On the Search Results page, select **Video** in the **Content Type** column on the left.
- To find the Avaya Mentor videos on YouTube, go to www.youtube.com/AvayaMentor and perform one of the following actions:
 - Enter a key word or key words in the **Search Channel** to search for a specific product or topic.
 - Scroll down Playlists, and click the name of a topic to see the available list of videos posted on the website.

 **Note:**

Videos are not available for all products.

Searching a documentation collection

On the Avaya Support website, you can download the documentation library for a specific product and software release to perform searches across an entire document collection. For example, you can perform a single, simultaneous search across the collection to quickly find all occurrences of a particular feature. Use this procedure to perform an index search of your documentation collection.

Before you begin

- Download the documentation collection zip file to your local computer.
- You must have Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Reader installed on your computer.

Procedure

1. Extract the document collection zip file into a folder.
2. Navigate to the folder that contains the extracted files and open the file named `<product_name_release>.pdx`.
3. In the Search dialog box, select the option **In the index named** `<product_name_release>.pdx`.
4. Enter a search word or phrase.
5. Select any of the following to narrow your search:
 - Whole Words Only
 - Case-Sensitive
 - Include Bookmarks

- Include Comments
6. Click **Search**.

The search results show the number of documents and instances found. You can sort the search results by Relevance Ranking, Date Modified, Filename, or Location. The default is Relevance Ranking.

Subscribing to e-notifications

Subscribe to e-notifications to receive an email notification when documents are added to or changed on the Avaya Support website.

About this task

You can subscribe to different types of general notifications, for example, Product Correction Notices (PCN), which apply to any product or a specific product. You can also subscribe to specific types of documentation for a specific product, for example, Application & Technical Notes for Virtual Services Platform 7000.

Procedure

1. In an Internet browser, go to <https://support.avaya.com>.
2. Type your username and password, and then click **Login**.
3. Under **My Information**, select **SSO login Profile**.
4. Click **E-NOTIFICATIONS**.
5. In the GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS area, select the required documentation types, and then click **UPDATE**.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS
1/5 Notifications Selected

End of Sale and/or Manufacturer Support Notices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Product Correction Notices (PCN)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Product Support Notices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security Advisories	<input type="checkbox"/>
Services Support Notices	<input type="checkbox"/>

UPDATE >>

6. Click **OK**.
7. In the **PRODUCT NOTIFICATIONS** area, click **Add More Products**.

PRODUCT NOTIFICATIONS [Add More Products](#)

Show Details **1 Notices**

8. Scroll through the list, and then select the product name.
9. Select a release version.
10. Select the check box next to the required documentation types.

Related resources

The screenshot displays a web interface with two main panels. The left panel, titled 'PRODUCTS', lists various Avaya products: Virtual Services Platform 7000, Virtualization Provisioning Service, Visual Messenger™ for OCTEL® 250/350, Visual Vectors, Visualization Performance and Fault Manager, Voice Portal, Voice over IP Monitoring, W310 Wireless LAN Gateway, WLAN 2200 Series, and WLAN Handset 2200 Series. A 'My Notifications' link is visible in the top right of this panel. The right panel, titled 'VIRTUAL SERVICES PLATFORM 7000', features a 'Select a Release Version' dropdown menu currently set to 'All and Future'. Below this, there is a list of configuration options with checkboxes: Administration and System Programming, Application Developer Information, Application Notes, Application and Technical Notes (checked), Declarations of Conformity, and Documentation Library (checked). A red 'SUBMIT >>' button is located at the bottom right of the right panel.

11. Click **Submit**.

Glossary

ACLI	Avaya Command Line Interface (ACLI) is a text-based, common command line interface used for device configuration and management across Avaya products.
ACLI modes	Differing command modes are available within the text-based interface, dependant on the level of user permissions determined by logon password. Each successive mode level provides access to more complex command sets, from the most restrictive—show level only, to the highest configuration levels for routing parameters, interface configuration, and security.
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)	Maps an IP address to a physical machine address, for example, maps an IP address to an Ethernet media access control (MAC) address.
Autonomous System (AS)	A set of routers under a single technical administration, using a single IGP and common metrics to route packets within the Autonomous System, and using an EGP to route packets to other Autonomous Systems.
Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU)	A data frame used to exchange information among the bridges in local or wide area networks for network topology maintenance.
Bridging	A forwarding process, used on Local Area Networks (LAN) and confined to network bridges, that works on Layer 2 and depends on the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP). Bridging is also known as MAC forwarding.
cyclic redundancy check (CRC)	Ensures frame integrity is maintained during transmission. The CRC performs a computation on frame contents before transmission and on the receiving device. The system discards frames that do not pass the CRC.
Designated Intermediate System (DIS)	A Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is the designated router in Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) terminology. You can modify the priority to affect the likelihood of a router being elected the designated router. The higher the priority, the more likely the router is to be elected as the DIS. If two routers have the same priority, the router with the highest MAC address (Sequence Number Packet [SNP] address) is elected as the DIS.
designated router (DR)	A single router elected as the designated router for the network. In a broadcast or nonbroadcast multiple access (NBMA) network running the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, a DR ensures all network

	<p>routers synchronize with each other and advertises the network to the rest of the Autonomous System (AS). In a multicast network running Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM), the DR acts as a representative router for directly connected hosts. The DR sends control messages to the rendezvous point (RP) router, sends register messages to the RP on behalf of directly connected sources, and maintains RP router status information for the group.</p>
Enterprise Device Manager (EDM)	<p>A web-based embedded management system to support single-element management. EDM provides complete configuration management functionality for the supported devices and is supplied to the customer as embedded software in the device.</p>
Fabric Attach (FA)	<p>A feature used to extend the fabric edge to devices that do not have full SPBM support. Fabric Attach also decreases the configuration requirements on the SPBM devices by off-loading some configuration to the attached non-SPBM devices and by automating certain configuration steps that occur most often.</p>
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	<p>An international professional society that issues standards and is a member of the American National Standards Institute, the International Standards Institute, and the International Standards Organization.</p>
Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)	<p>A collection of error conditions and control messages exchanged by IP modules in both hosts and gateways.</p>
Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)	<p>The protocol used to format packets for the Internet and many enterprise networks. IPv4 provides packet routing and reassembly.</p>
Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)	<p>An improved version of the IP protocol, IPv6 improves the IPv4 limitations of security and user address numbers.</p>
Layer 2	<p>Layer 2 is the Data Link Layer of the OSI model. Examples of Layer 2 protocols are Ethernet and Frame Relay.</p>
Layer 3	<p>Layer 3 is the Network Layer of the OSI model. An example of a Layer 3 protocol is Internet Protocol (IP).</p>
link-state database (LSDB)	<p>A database built by each OSPF router to store LSA information. The router uses the LSDB to calculate the shortest path to each destination in the autonomous system (AS), with itself at the root of each path.</p>
Local Area Network (LAN)	<p>A data communications system that lies within a limited spatial area, uses a specific user group and topology, and can connect to a public switched telecommunications network (but is not one).</p>
media	<p>A substance that transmits data between ports; usually fiber optic cables or category 5 unshielded twisted pair (UTP) copper wires.</p>

Media Access Control (MAC)	Arbitrates access to and from a shared medium.
Message Digest 5 (MD5)	A one-way hash function that creates a message digest for digital signatures.
MultiLink Trunking (MLT)	A method of link aggregation that uses multiple Ethernet trunks aggregated to provide a single logical trunk. A multilink trunk provides the combined bandwidth of multiple links and the physical layer protection against the failure of a single link.
multiple spanning tree instance (MSTI)	One of a number of spanning trees calculated by the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) within an MST region, to provide a simple and fully connected active topology for frames that belong to a VLAN mapped to the MSTI.
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)	A link-state routing protocol used as an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP).
operation, administration, and maintenance (OA&M)	All the tasks necessary for providing, maintaining, or modifying switching system services.
port	A physical interface that transmits and receives data.
Protocol Data Units (PDUs)	A unit of data that is specified in a protocol of a specific layer and that consists of protocol-control information of the specific layer and possibly user data of that layer.
request for comments (RFC)	A document series published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that describe Internet standards.
routing switch	Virtualizes the physical router interfaces to switches. A virtual router port, or interface, acts as a router port to consolidate switching and routing functions in the broadcast domain, or between broadcast domains, and enable IP routing for higher traffic volumes.
shortest path first (SPF)	A class of routing protocols that use Dijkstra's algorithm to compute the shortest path through a network, according to specified metrics, for efficient transmission of packet data.
spanning tree	A simple, fully-connected active topology formed from the arbitrary physical topology of connected bridged Local Area Network components by relaying frames through selected bridge ports. The protocol parameters and states that are used and exchanged to facilitate the calculation of the active topology and to control the bridge relay function.

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)	MAC bridges use the STP to exchange information across Local Area Networks to compute the active topology of a bridged Local Area Network in accordance with the Spanning Tree Protocol algorithm.
Split MultiLink Trunking (SMLT)	An extension to IEEE 802.1AX (link aggregation), provides nodal and link failure protection and flexible bandwidth scaling to improve on the level of Layer 2 resiliency.
stack	Stackable Avaya Ethernet Routing Switches can be connected in a stack configuration of two or more units, up to eight units maximum. A switch stack operates and is managed as a single virtual switch.
time-to-live (TTL)	The field in a packet used to determine the valid duration for the packet. The TTL determines the packet lifetime. The system discards a packet with a TTL of zero.
trunk	A logical group of ports that behaves like a single large port.
Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)	A Virtual Local Area Network is a group of hosts that communicate as if they are attached to the same broadcast domain regardless of their physical location. VLANs are layer 2 constructs.
Virtual Private Network (VPN)	A Virtual Private Network (VPN) requires remote users to be authenticated and ensures private information is not accessible to unauthorized parties. A VPN can allow users to access network resources or to share data.