

## CFM Configuration Commands

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# Chapter 1 Overview

## 1.1 Stipulation

### 1.1.1 Format Stipulation in the Command Line

Syntax	Meaning
<b>Bold</b>	Stands for the keyword in the command line, which stays unchanged and must be entered without any modification. It is presented as a bold in the command line.
<i>{italic}</i>	Stands for the parameter in the command line, which must be replaced by the actual value. It must be presented by the italic in the brace.
< <i>italic</i> >	Stands for the parameter in the command line, which must be replaced by the actual value. It must be presented by the italic in the point bracket.
[ ]	Stands for the optional parameter, which is in the square bracket.
{ x   y   ... }	Means that you can choose one option from two or more options.
[ x   y   ... ]	Means that you can choose one option or none from two or more options.
{ x   y   ... } *	Means that you has to choose at least one option from two or more options, or even choose all options.
[ x   y   ... ] *	Means that you can choose multiple options or none from two or more options.
&<1-n>	Means that the parameter before the "&" symbol can be entered <i>n</i> times.
#	Means that the line starting with the "#" symbol is an explanation line.

## Chapter 2 CFM Configuration Commands

### 2.1 Configuration Commands

#### 2.1.1 Adding the Maintenance Domain and Entering the Maintenance Domain Mode

##### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm md mdnf** *{string}* **mdn** *<char\_string>* **level** *<0-7>* **creation** *{none}* **sit** *{none}* **ip** *<A.B.C.D>*

##### 2. Function

To add a maintenance domain or enter the already existent maintenance domain, run the above-mentioned command.

##### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>level</b>	Stands for the level of a maintenance domain.
<b>creation</b>	Stands for the creation mode of MHF. At present, only the <b>none</b> option is supported.
<b>sit</b>	Stands for the identifier type of the sender. At present, only the <b>none</b> option is supported.
<b>ip</b>	Stands for the IP address reported by the trouble alarm. Currently the trouble alarm cannot be reported to a certain IP address but to the console.

#### 4. Mode

Global configuration mode

#### 5. Example

```
Switch_config#ethernet cfm md mdnf string mdn customer level 5 creation none sit none ip  
200.9.12.1
```

#### 6. Related command

**None**

### 2.1.2 Deleting the Maintenance Domain

#### 1. Syntax

```
no ethernet cfm md mdnf {string} mdn <char_string>
```

#### 2. Function

To delete a designated maintenance domain, run the above-mentioned command.

#### 3. Parameter

Para meter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.

#### 4. Mode

Global configuration mode

## 5. Example

```
Switch_config#no ethernet cfm md mdnf string mdn customer
```

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.1.3 Browsing the Maintenance Domain

### 1. Syntax

```
show ethernet cfm md [mdnf {string} mdn <char_string>]
```

### 2. Function

To browse all the maintenance domains or the designated maintenance domains of the local device, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of a to-be-browsed designated maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of a to-be-browsed designated maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.

### 4. Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

## 5. Example

```
Switch_config#show ethernet cfm md mdnf string mdn customer
```

## 6. Related command

None

2.1.4 To add a maintenance association, run the above-mentioned command.

## 1. Syntax

```
ma manf {string} man <char_string> vlan <1-4094> ci {10 ms | 100ms | 1s | 10s | 1min | 10min} creation {none} sit {none} ip <A.B.C.D> meps <mepids>
```

## 2. Function

To add a maintenance association, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>vlan</b>	Stands for the identifier of the VLAN where the maintenance association is located.
<b>ci</b>	Stands for the transmission interval of CCM. The shortest transmission interval which is supported presently is 10ms.
<b>creation</b>	Stands for the creation mode of MHF. At present, only the <b>none</b> option is supported.
<b>sit</b>	Stands for the identifier type of the sender. At present, only the <b>none</b> option is supported.
<b>ip</b>	Stands for the IP address reported by the trouble alarm. Currently the trouble alarm cannot be reported to a certain IP address but to the console.
<b>meps</b>	Stands for the MEPID of all MEPs in the local maintenance domain.

## 4. Mode

Maintenance domain mode

## 5. Example

```
Switch_config_cfm#ma manf string man customer1 vlan 1 creation none sit none ci 1s meps
1-2,2009 ip 200.9.12.1
```

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.1.5 Deleting the Maintenance Association

### 1. Syntax

```
no ma manf {string} man <char_string>
```

### 2. Function

To delete a designated maintenance association, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Para meter	Description
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.

### 4. Mode

Maintenance domain mode

## 5. Example

```
Switch_config_cfm#no ma manf string man customer
```



## 6. Related command

None

## 2.1.6 Browsing the Maintenance Association

### 1. Syntax

```
show ethernet cfm ma mdnf {string} mdn <char_string> [manf {string} man <char_string>]
```

### 2. Function

To browse all or designated maintenance associations in a designated maintenance domain on the local device, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain where the to-be-browsed maintenance association is located. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain where the to-be-browsed maintenance association is located. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of a to-be-browsed maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of a to-be-browsed maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.

### 4. Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

### 5. Example

```
Switch_config#show ethernet cfm ma mdnf string mdn customer manf string man customer1
```

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.1.7 Adding MIP

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mip add vlan <1-4094> level <0-7>**

### 2. Function

To add an MIP of a specific level, which belongs to a designated VLAN, on a specific interface, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>vlan</b>	Stands for the identifier of the VLAN where the maintenance association is located.
<b>level</b>	Stands for the level of a maintenance domain.

### 4. Mode

Physical interface configuration mode

### 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm mip add level 1 vlan 1

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.1.8 Deleting MIP

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mip del vlan <1-4094>**

### 2. Function

To delete a designated MIP, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Para meter	Description
vlan	Stands for the identifier of the VLAN where MIP is located.

### 4. Mode

Interface configuration mode

### 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm mip del vlan 1

### 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.1.9 Browsing MIP

### 【Method 1】

### 1. Syntax

**show ethernet cfm mip interface <interface\_name> [vlan <1-4094>]**

## 2. Function

To browse all MIPs of a designated interface in the local device or MIPs in a specific VLAN, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
interface	Stands for a to-be-browsed interface.
vlan	Stands for the identifier of a to-be-browsed VLAN.

## 4. Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

## 5. Example

Switch\_config#show ethernet cfm mip interface g0/1 vlan 1

## 6. Related command

**None**

【Method 2】

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mip display**

### 2. Function

To browse all MIPs on the current interface of the local device, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

None

## 4. Mode

Physical interface mode

## 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm mip display

## 6. Related command

None

## 2.1.10 Adding MEP

## 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mep add mdnf** *{string}* **mdn** *<char\_string>* **manf** *{string}* **man** *<char\_string>*  
**mepid** *<1-8191>* **direction** *{up | down}* **ip** *<A.B.C.D>* **fat** *<250-1000>* **frt** *<250-1000>* **lap** *{all |*  
*mac | rCCM | eCCM | xcon | none}*

## 2. Function

To add an MEP, which belongs to a designated maintenance association, on a specific interface, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43

	printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string mode.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the to-be-added MEP.
<b>direction</b>	Stands for the direction of the to-be-added MEP.
<b>ip</b>	Stands for the IP address reported by the trouble alarm. Currently the trouble alarm cannot be reported to a certain IP address but to the console.
<b>fat</b>	Means how much continuous time is needed after trouble occurring is regarded as the sign that the trouble occurs. Unit: 10ms
<b>frt</b>	Means how much continuous time after trouble disappearance is regarded as the sign that the trouble disappears. Unit: 10ms
<b>lap</b>	Stands for the lowest priority of trouble report.

#### 4. Mode

Physical interface configuration mode

#### 5. Example

```
Switch_config_g0/1#ethernet cfm mep add mdnf string mdn customer manf string man
customer1 mepid 2009 direction down fat 1000 frt 1000 ip 1.1.1.1 lap all
```

#### 6. Related command

**None**

### 2.1.11 Deleting MEP

#### 1. Syntax

```
ethernet cfm mep del mdnf {string} mdn <char_string> manf {string} man <char_string>
mepid <1-8191>
```

## 2. Function

To delete a designated MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the to-be-added MEP.

## 4. Mode

Physical interface configuration mode

## 5. Example

```
Switch_config_g0/1#ethernet cfm mep del mdnf string mdn customer manf string man  
customer1 mepid 2009
```

## 6. Related command

**None**

### 2.1.12 Browsing MEP

【Method 1】

## 1. Syntax

**show ethernet cfm mep mdnf** *{string}* **mdn** *<char\_string>* **manf** *{string}* **man** *<char\_string>*  
**[mepid <1-8191>] [view {detail | brief}]**

## 2. Function

To browse the detailed or brief information about all MEPs in the designated maintenance domain of the local device, or that about a specific MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the to-be-browsed MEP.
<b>view</b>	Means to browse the detailed information or the brief information. It is the detailed information that will be browsed by default.

## 4. Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

## 5. Example

Switch\_config#show ethernet cfm mep mdnf string mdn x manf string man x view brief

## 6. Related command

**None**



**【Method 2】**

## 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mep display**

## 2. Function

To browse all MEPs on the current interface of the local device, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

None

## 4. Mode

Physical interface mode

## 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm mep display

## 6. Related command

None

## 2.2 Maintenance Commands

### 2.2.1 loopback

## 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm loopback mdnf** *{string}* **mdn** *<char\_string>* **manf** *{string}* **man** *<char\_string>*  
**mepid** *<1-8191>* **mac** *<AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF>* **number** *<1-64>*

## 2. Function

To use a designated MEP at the local terminal to conduct loopback towards another designated MEP at the remote terminal, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the local MEP.
<b>mac</b>	Stands for the MAC address of the remote MEP.
<b>number</b>	Stands for the times of conducting loopback.

## 4. Mode

EXEC

## 5. Example

```
Switch#ethernet cfm loopback mdnf string mdn x manf string man x mepid 1 mac
00:15:E9:43:AD:E3 number 3
```

## 6. Related command

None

## 2.2.2 linktrace

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf** {string} **mdn** <char\_string> **manf** {string} **man** <char\_string> **mepid** <1-8191> **mac** <AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF> **fdb-only** {yes | no} **ttl** {1-255}

### 2. Function

To use a designated local MEP to conduct linktrace towards a designated remote MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the local MEP.
<b>mac</b>	Stands for the MAC address of the remote MEP.
<b>fdb-only</b>	Means to use the forward database or not.
<b>ttl</b>	Stands for the TTL value.

### 4. Mode

EXEC

## 5. Example

```
Switch#ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf s mdn x manf string man x mepid 1 mac
00:15:E9:43:AD:E3 fdb-only yes ttl 64
```

## 6. Related command

**None**

### 2.2.3 Deleting the Linktrace Result Table

#### 1. Syntax

```
clear ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf {string} mdn <char_string> manf {string} man
<char_string> [mepid <1-8191>]
```

#### 2. Function

To delete the linktrace result table of a designated MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

#### 3. Parameter

Para meter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the local MEP.

#### 4. Mode

EXEC

#### 5. Example

Switch#clear ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf string mdn x manf string man x mepid 1

#### 6. Related command

None

### 2.2.4 Setting the Size of the Linktrace Result Table

#### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm linktrace table-size** <1-16>

#### 2. Function

To set the size of the linktrace result table (that is, the number of linktraces which can be conducted concurrently), run the above-mentioned command.

#### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
table-size	Stands for the size of the linktrace result table.

#### 4. Mode

Global configuration mode

#### 5. Example

Switch\_config#ethernet cfm linktrace table-size 1

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.2.5 Setting the Number of Entries in the Linktrace Result Table

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm linktrace entry-number <1-4095>**

### 2. Function

To set the maximum number of entries that are received each time by the linktrace result table, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
entry-number	Stands for the number of the entries in the linktrace result table.

### 4. Mode

Global configuration mode

### 5. Example

Switch\_config#ethernet cfm linktrace entry-number 2009

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.2.6 Setting the Aging Time of the Linktrace Result Table

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm linktrace hold-time <1-29>**

### 2. Function

To set the maximum number of entries that are received each time by the linktrace result table, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
hold-time	Stands for the aging time of the linktrace result table. Unit: minute

### 4. Mode

Global configuration mode

### 5. Example

Switch\_config#ethernet cfm linktrace hold-time 10

### 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.2.7 Deleting the MEP Statistics Data

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mep clear mdnf {string} mdn <char\_string> manf {string} man <char\_string> mepid <1-8191>**

## 2. Function

To delete the statistics data of a designated MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in the character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of a designated MEP.

## 4. Mode

Physical interface mode

## 5. Example

```
Switch_config_g0/1#ethernet cfm mep clear mdnf string mdn x manf string man x mepid 1
```

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.3 Control Commands

### 2.3.1 CFM Stack Control Command

#### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm** {*enable* | *disable*}



## 2. Function

To enable or disable the whole CFM protocol stack, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

None

## 4. Mode

Global configuration mode

## 5. Example

Switch\_config#ethernet cfm enable

## 6. Related command

**None**

### 2.3.2 CFM Interface Control Command

#### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm** {*enable* | *disable*}

#### 2. Function

To enable or disable the CFM function of the current interface, run the above-mentioned command.

#### 3. Parameter

None

#### 4. Mode

Physical interface mode

#### 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm enable

#### 6. Related command

**None**

### 2.3.3 MIP Control Command

#### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm** {*enable* | *disable*} **vlan** <1-4094>

#### 2. Function

To enable or disable the MIP of a designated VLAN on the current interface, run the above-mentioned command.

#### 3. Parameter

None

#### 4. Mode

Physical interface mode

#### 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm enable vlan 1

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.3.4 MEP Control Command

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mep** *{enable | disable}* **mdnf** *{string}* **mdn** *<char\_string>* **manf** *{string}* **man** *<char\_string>* **mepid** *<1-8191>*

### 2. Function

To enable or disable a designated MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

None

### 4. Mode

Physical interface mode

### 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm mep enable mdnf string mdn x manf string man x mepid 1

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.3.5 CC Control Command

### 1. Syntax

**ethernet cfm mep** {*cci-enable* | *cci-disable*} **mdnf** {*string*} **mdn** <*char\_string*> **manf** {*string*}  
**man** <*char\_string*> **mepid** <1-8191>

### 2. Function

To enable or disable the CCM transmission function of a designated MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

None

### 4. Mode

Physical interface mode

### 5. Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm mep cci-disable mdnf string mdn x manf string man x mepid  
1

### 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.4 Query Commands

### 2.4.1 Browsing the CFM Protocol Stack

#### 1. Syntax

**show ethernet cfm stack**

## 2. Function

To browse the CFM protocol stack, run the above-mentioned command.

## 3. Parameter

None

## 4. Mode

Non-user mode

## 5. Example

Switch\_config#show ethernet cfm stack

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.4.2 Browsing the CFM Interface

### 1. Syntax

**show ethernet cfm interface** [*<interface\_name>*]

### 2. Function

To browse the information about all CFM interfaces or that about a designated CFM, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

None

#### 4. Mode

Non-user mode

#### 5. Example

```
Switch_config#show ethernet cfm interface g0/1
```

#### 6. Related command

None

### 2.4.3 Browsing the Locally Stored Information About the Remote MEP

#### 1. Syntax

```
show ethernet cfm rmep mdnf {string} mdn <char_string> manf {string} man <char_string>  
[mepid <1-8191>] [rmepid <1-8191>] [view {detail | brief}]
```

#### 2. Function

To browse the detailed or brief information about all remote MEPs, which together with a designated local MEP belong to the same maintenance association, or about a designated remote MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

#### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in the character string

	format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the local MEP, which together with the to-be-browsed remote MEP belongs to the same maintenance association.
<b>rmepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the to-be-browsed remote MEP.
<b>view</b>	Means to browse the detailed information or the brief information. It is the detailed information that will be browsed by default.

#### 4. Mode

Non-user mode

#### 5. Example

Switch\_config#show ethernet cfm rmep mdnf string mdn x manf string man x mepid 1 rmepid 2 view brief

#### 6. Related command

**None**

### 2.4.4 Browsing the LinkTrace Result Table

#### 1. Syntax

**show ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf** *{string}* **mdn** *<char\_string>* **manf** *{string}* **man** *<char\_string>* **mepid** *<1-8191>* **tid** *<0-4294967295>*

#### 2. Function

To browse the linktrace result table which is carried out by a specified TID of a specific MEP, run the above-mentioned command.

#### 3. Parameter

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>mdn</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance domain. It is a character string with 1 to 43 printable characters, capital sensitive.
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.
<b>man</b>	Stands for the name of the maintenance association. It is in the character string format, capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the local MEP, which together with the to-be-browsed remote MEP belongs to the same maintenance association.
<b>tid</b>	Stands for the TID that is returned during linktrace.

#### 4. Mode

Non-user mode

#### 5. Example

Switch\_config#show ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf string mdn x manf string man x mepid 1 tid 19830719

\*\*\*\* [RESULT FOR READING LINKTRACE REPLY] \*\*\*\*

=====

ID :0x12E97BF (19830719) 【Event ID of the presently running LT】

TTL :0x00000004(4) 【TTL value of the presently running LT】

TOTAL LTRs:1 【LTRs returned by the remote terminal of the result table】

MAX LTRs:100 【receiving at most 100 LTRs】

NEXT ORDER:2 【The next expected LTR order ID】

【The total information of one Linktrace is shown above】

===== LTRs =====

order:1 【Order ID of this LTR】

TTL:3 【TTL vlaue in the responded LTRs】



FwdYes:NO 【Whether the local node forwards LTM】  
 TerminalMEP:NO 【Whether the local node is the terminal MEP】  
 Last Egress ID:0 - 00:E0:0F:DC:02:11 【MAC of the previous hop】  
 Next Egress ID:0 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 【MAC of the next hop, and if the result is 0 it means there is no next hop】  
 Relay Action:(1)HIT 【Field of the Relay action: HIT means just hitting successively】  
 Ingress Action:OK(1) 【state of the ingress port: OK】  
 Ingress MAC Address:00:E0:0F:81:11:1C 【MAC of the ingress port】  
 Ingress Port ID format:MAC-ADDRESS(3) 【ID format of the ingress port: MAC format】  
 Ingress Port ID (hex):00 E0 0F 81 11 1C 【Identifier of the ingress port: 00 E0 0F 81 11 1C】

## 6. Related command

**None**

## 2.4.5 Browsing the Whole Running Status of CFM

### 1. Syntax

**show ethernet cfm running-info**

### 2. Function

To browse the whole running status of CFM, run the above-mentioned command.

### 3. Parameter

None

### 4. Mode

All modes except the user mode

## 5. Example

```
Switch_config#show ethernet cfm running-info
```

## 6. Related command

**None**