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## CFM and Y1731 Configuration Commands

# Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Overview .....	1
1.1 Stipulation.....	1
1.1.1 Format Stipulation in the Command Line.....	1
Chapter 2 CFM .....	2
2.1 CFM Configuration Commands.....	2
2.1.1 Adding the Maintenance Domain and Entering the Maintenance Domain Mode.....	2
2.1.2 Deleting the Maintenance Domain .....	3
2.1.3 Browsing the Maintenance Domain.....	4
2.1.4 Adding a Maintenance Association .....	4
2.1.5 Deleting the Maintenance Association .....	5
2.1.6 Browsing the Maintenance Association.....	6
2.1.7 Adding MIP .....	7
2.1.8 Deleting MIP.....	8
2.1.9 Browsing MIP .....	8
2.1.10 Adding MEP .....	10
2.1.11 Deleting MEP.....	11
2.1.12 Browsing MEP.....	12
2.2 CFM Maintenance Commands.....	13
2.2.1 Loopback.....	13
2.2.2 Linktrace.....	14
2.2.3 Deleting the Linktrace Result Table.....	15
2.2.4 Setting the Size of the Linktrace Result Table.....	16
2.2.5 Setting the Number of Entries in the Linktrace Result Table .....	17
2.2.6 Setting the Aging Time of the Linktrace Result Table.....	17
2.2.7 Deleting the MEP Statistics Data .....	18
2.3 CFM Control Commands.....	19
2.3.1 CFM Stack Control Command .....	19
2.3.2 CFM Interface Control Command .....	20
2.3.3 MIP Control Command.....	20
2.4 CFM Query Commands.....	21
2.4.1 Browsing the CFM Protocol Stack .....	21
2.4.2 Browsing the CFM Interface.....	21
2.4.3 Browsing the Locally Stored Information about the Remote MEP .....	22
2.4.4 Browsing the LinkTrace Result Table .....	23
2.4.5 Browsing the Whole Running Status of CFM .....	25

## 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.
<italic>	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 1~n times.
#	Means that the line starting with the “#” symbol is an explanation line.

## Chapter 2 CFM

### 2.1 CFM Configuration Commands

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

##### Syntax

To add a maintenance domain or enter the already existent maintenance domain, run the following command.

```
ethernet cfm md mdnf {string} <char_string> [level <0-7> | creation <MHF_creation_type> | sit <sender_id_type> | ip <IP_address>]
```

##### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.
<b>level</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the level of a maintenance domain. It is 0 by default.
<b>creation</b>	It is none by default.
<b>sit</b>	It is none by default.
<b>ip</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the IP address reported by the trouble alarm. It is 0.0.0.0 by default.

##### Command Mode

Global configuration mode

### Example

Switch\_config#ethernet cfm md mdnf string customer level 5

### Related Command

None

## 2.1.2 Deleting the Maintenance Domain

### Syntax

To delete a designated maintenance domain, run the following command.

**no ethernet cfm md mdnf {string} <char\_string>**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.

### Command Mode

Global configuration mode

### Example

Switch\_config#no ethernet cfm md mdnf string customer

### Related Command

None

### 2.1.3 Browsing the Maintenance Domain

#### Syntax

To browse all the maintenance domains or the designated maintenance domains of the local device, run the following command.

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

#### Parameters

Parameters	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. <char_string> name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.

#### Command Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

#### Example

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

#### Related Command

None

### 2.1.4 Adding a Maintenance Association

#### Syntax

To add a maintenance association, run the following command.

```
ma manf {string} <char_string> [ci {100ms | 1s | 10s | 1min | 10min} meps <mepids> vlan  
<1-4094> | creation <MHF_creation_type> | sit <sender_id_type> | ip <IP_address>]
```

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>manf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> name of the maintenance association. It is in character string mode.
<b>ci</b>	Stands for the transmission interval of CCM. The shortest transmission interval which is supported presently is 100ms.
<b>meps</b>	Stands for the MEPID of all MEPs in the local maintenance domain.
<b>vlan</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the identifier of the VLAN where the maintenance association is located. It is 1 by default.
<b>creation</b>	(optional parameter) MIP It is none by default.
<b>sit</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the identifier type of the sender. It is none by default.
<b>ip</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the IP address reported by the trouble alarm. It is 0.0.0.0 by default.

## Command Mode

Maintenance domain mode

## Example

Switch\_config\_cfm#ma manf string customer1 ci 1s meps 1-2,2009 vlan 10

## Related Command

None

## 2.1.5 Deleting the Maintenance Association

## Syntax

To delete a designated maintenance association, run the following command.

no ma manf {string} &lt;char\_string&gt;

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
------------	-------------

<b>manf</b>	<p>Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.</p> <p><i>&lt;char_string&gt;</i> name of the maintenance association. It is in character string mode.</p>
-------------	--

### Command Mode

Maintenance domain mode

### Example

Switch\_config\_cfm#no ma manf string customer

### Related Command

None

## 2.1.6 Browsing the Maintenance Association

### Syntax

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

**show ethernet cfm ma mdnf** *{string}* *<char\_string>* [**manf** *{string}* *<char\_string>*]

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>&lt;char_string&gt;</i> the name of the maintenance domain where the to-be-browsed maintenance association is located. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.</p>
<b>manf</b>	<p>Stands for the format of the name of a to-be-browsed maintenance association. At present only the char-string format is supported.</p> <p><i>&lt;char_string&gt;</i> the name of a to-be-browsed maintenance association. It is in character string mode.</p>



### Command Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

### Example

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

### Related Command

None

## 2.1.7 Adding MIP

### Syntax

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

```
ethernet cfm mip add level <0-7> [vlan <1-4094>]
```

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>level</b>	Stands for the level of a maintenance domain.
<b>vlan</b>	Stands for the identifier of the VLAN where the maintenance association is located. It is 1 by default.

### Command Mode

Physical interface configuration mode

### Example

```
Switch_config_g0/1#ethernet cfm mip add level 1 vlan 10
```

### Related Command

None

## 2.1.8 Deleting MIP

### Syntax

To delete a designated MIP, run the following command.

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

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>vlan</b>	Stands for the identifier of the VLAN where MIP is located.

### Command Mode

Interface configuration mode

### Example

```
Switch_config_g0/1#ethernet cfm mip del vlan 10
```

### Related Command

None

## 2.1.9 Browsing MIP

[Method 1]

### Syntax

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

```
show ethernet cfm mip vlan <1-4094> interface <interface_name>
```

```
show ethernet cfm mip interface <interface_name>
```

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>interface</b>	Stands for a to-be-browsed interface.
<b>vlan</b>	Stands for the identifier of a to-be-browsed VLAN.

## Command Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

## Example

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

## Related Command

None

[Method 2]

## Syntax

To browse all MIPs on the current interface of the local device, run the following command.

**ethernet cfm mip display**

## Parameters

None

## Command Mode

Physical interface mode

## Example

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

## Related Command

None

## 2.1.10 Adding MEP

### Syntax

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

```
ethernet cfm mep add mdnf {string} <char_string> manf {string} <char_string> mepid
<1-8191> rmepid <1-8191> [direction {up | down} | ip <ip_address> | lap {all | mac | rCCM
| eCCM | xcon | none}]
```

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the to-be-added MEP.
<b>rmepid</b>	Stands for the designated remote MEPID of the to-be-added MEP.
<b>direction</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the direction of the to-be-added MEP. It is down by default.
<b>ip</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the IP address reported by the trouble alarm. It is 0.0.0.0 by default.
<b>lap</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the lowest priority of trouble report. It is all by default.

### Command Mode

Physical interface configuration mode

### Example

```
Switch_config_g0/1#ethernet cfm mep add mdnf string customer manf string customer1
mepid 2009 rmepid 2008 direction up lap all
```

## Related Command

None

## 2.1.11 Deleting MEP

## Syntax

To delete a designated MEP, run the following command.

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

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the to-be-removed MEP.

## Command Mode

Physical interface configuration mode

## Example

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

## Related Command

None

## 2.1.12 Browsing MEP

[Method 1]

### Syntax

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 following command.

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

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.

### Command Mode

EXEC, global, interface, maintenance domain

### Example

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

### Related Command

None

[Method 2]

### Syntax

To browse all MEPs on the current interface of the local device, run the following command.

**ethernet cfm mep display**

### Parameters

None

### Command Mode

Physical interface mode

### Example

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

### Related Command

None

## 2.2 CFM Maintenance Commands

### 2.2.1 Loopback

#### Syntax

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

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

#### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.

	<char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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>	(optional parameter) Stands for the times of conducting loopback. It is 3 by default.

### Command Mode

EXEC

### Example

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

### Related Command

None

## 2.2.2 Linktrace

### Syntax

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

**ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf {string} <char\_string> manf {string} <char\_string> mepid <1-8191> mac <AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF> [ttl {1-255} | fdb-only {yes}]**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.



	<char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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>ttl</b>	(optional parameter) Stands for the ttl value. It is 64 by default.
<b>fdb-only</b>	It is yes by default.

### Command Mode

EXEC

### Example

Switch# **clear ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf s x manf string x mepid 1 mac 00:15:E9:43:AD:E3 ttl 64**

### Related Command

None

## 2.2.3 Deleting the Linktrace Result Table

### Syntax

To delete the linktrace result table of a designated MEP, run the following command.

**clear ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf {string} <char\_string> manf {string} <char\_string> [mepid <1-8191>]**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42

	printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of the local MEP.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

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

Related Command

None

## 2.2.4 Setting the Size of the Linktrace Result Table

Syntax

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

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

Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>table-size</b>	Stands for the size of the linktrace result table.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

Switch\_config#ethernet cfm linktrace table-size 1

### Related Command

None

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

### Syntax

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

**ethernet cfm linktrace entry-number <2-4095>**

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>entry-number</b>	Stands for the number of the entries in the linktrace result table.

### Command Mode

Global configuration mode

### Example

Switch\_config#ethernet cfm linktrace entry-number 2009

### Related Command

None

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

### Syntax

To set the maximum number of entries that are received each time by the linktrace result table(Unit:min), run the following command.

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

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>hold-time</b>	Stands for the aging time of the linktrace result table. Unit: minute

## Command Mode

Global configuration mode

## Example

```
Switch_config#ethernet cfm linktrace hold-time 10
```

## Related Command

None

## 2.2.7 Deleting the MEP Statistics Data

## Syntax

To delete the statistics data of a designated MEP, run the following command.

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

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be capital sensitive.
<b>mepid</b>	Stands for the MEPID of a designated MEP.

Command Mode

Physical interface mode

Example

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

Related Command

None

## 2.3 CFM Control Commands

### 2.3.1 CFM Stack Control Command

Syntax

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

To enable or disable the whole CFM protocol stack, run the following command.

Parameters

None

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Example

```
Switch_config#ethernet cfm enable
```

Related Command

None

### 2.3.2 CFM Interface Control Command

#### Syntax

To enable or disable the CFM function of the current interface, run the following command.

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

#### Parameters

None

#### Command Mode

Physical interface mode

#### Example

Switch\_config\_g0/1#ethernet cfm enable

#### Related Command

None

### 2.3.3 MIP Control Command

#### Syntax

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

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

#### Parameters

None

#### Command Mode

Physical interface mode

### Example

```
Switch_config_g0/1#ethernet cfm mip enable vlan 1
```

### Related Command

None

## 2.4 CFM Query Commands

### 2.4.1 Browsing the CFM Protocol Stack

#### Syntax

To browse the CFM protocol stack, run the following command.

```
show ethernet cfm stack
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Command Mode

Non-user mode

#### Example

```
Switch_config#show ethernet cfm stack
```

#### Related Command

None

### 2.4.2 Browsing the CFM Interface

#### Syntax

The command is used to check the relevant information of CFM interface.

```
show ethernet cfm interface [<interface_name>]
```

## Parameters

None

## Command Mode

Non-user mode

## Example

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

## Related Command

None

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

## Syntax

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 following command.

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

## Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.

### Command Mode

Non-user mode

### Example

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

### Related Command

None

## 2.4.4 Browsing the LinkTrace Result Table

### Syntax

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

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

### Parameters

Parameters	Description
<b>mdnf</b>	Stands for the format of the name of the maintenance domain. At present only the char-string format is supported.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance domain. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.  <char_string> the name of the maintenance association. It is in character string format with 1 to 42 printable characters and all characters should be 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.

## Command Mode

Non-user mode

## Example

Switch\_config#show ethernet cfm linktrace mdnf string x manf string 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]
--

#### Related Command

None

### 2.4.5 Browsing the Whole Running Status of CFM

#### Syntax

To browse the whole running status of CFM, run the following command.

**show ethernet cfm running-info**

#### Parameters

None

#### Command Mode

Non-user mode

#### Example

Switch\_config#show ethernet cfm running-info

#### Related Command

None