

Frame Relay Commands

Use the commands described in this chapter to configure Frame Relay. Frame Relay was conceived as a protocol for use over serial interfaces and was designed for those networks with large T1 installations.

For Frame Relay configuration information and examples, refer to the “Configuring Frame Relay” chapter in the *Access and Communication Servers Configuration Guide*.

clear frame-relay-inarp

To clear dynamically created Frame Relay maps, which are created by the use of Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (Inverse ARP), use the **clear frame-relay-inarp** EXEC command.

clear frame-relay-inarp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

The following example clears dynamically created Frame Relay maps:

```
clear frame-relay-inarp
```

Related Commands

frame-relay inverse-arp

show frame-relay map

encapsulation frame-relay

Use the **encapsulation frame-relay** interface configuration command to enable Frame Relay encapsulation. The **no encapsulation frame-relay** command disables Frame Relay.

```
encapsulation frame-relay [ietf]  
no encapsulation frame-relay [ietf]
```

Syntax Description

ietf (Optional) Sets the encapsulation method to comply with the IETF standard (RFCs 1294 and 1490). Use this keyword when connecting to another vendor's equipment across a Frame Relay network.

Default

Enabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

If the optional keyword is omitted, the communication server uses Cisco's own encryption, which is a 4-byte header with 2 bytes for the DLCI and 2 bytes to identify the packet type.

Examples

The following example configures Cisco Frame Relay encapsulation on serial interface 1:

```
interface serial 1  
encapsulation frame-relay
```

Use the **ietf** keyword if your communication server is connected to another vendor's equipment across a Frame Relay network to conform with RFCs 1294 and 1490:

```
interface serial 1  
encapsulation frame-relay ietf
```

frame-relay broadcast-queue

To create a special queue for a specified interface to hold broadcast traffic that has been replicated for transmission on multiple DLCIs, use the **frame-relay broadcast-queue** interface configuration command.

frame-relay broadcast-queue *size* *byte-rate* *packet-rate*

Syntax Description

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>size</i> | Number of packets to be held in the broadcast queue. The default is 64 packets. |
| <i>byte-rate</i> | Maximum number of bytes to be transmitted per second. The default is 256000 bytes per second. |
| <i>packet-rate</i> | Maximum number of packets to be transmitted per second. The default is 36 packets per second. |

Default

The default values are as follows:

size—64 packets
byte-rate—256000 bytes per second
packet rate—36 packets per second

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

For purposes of the Frame Relay broadcast queue, broadcast traffic is defined as packets that have been replicated for transmission on multiple DLCIs, but not including the original routing packet or SAP packet, which passes through the normal queue. Due to timing sensitivity, bridged broadcasts and spanning tree packets are sent through the normal queue.

The Frame relay broadcast queue is managed independently of the normal interface queue. It has its own buffers and a configurable service rate.

A broadcast queue is given a maximum transmission rate (throughput) limit measured in bytes per second and packets per second. The queue is serviced to ensure that only this maximum is provided. The broadcast queue has priority when transmitting at a rate below the configured maximum, and hence has a guaranteed minimum bandwidth allocation. The two transmission rate limits are intended to avoid flooding the interface with broadcasts. The actual limit in any second is the first rate limit that is reached.

Given the transmission rate restriction, additional buffering will be required to store broadcast packets. The broadcast queue is configurable to store large numbers of broadcast packets.

The queue size should be set to avoid loss of broadcast routing update packets. The exact size will depend upon the protocol being used and the number of packets required for each update. To be safe, set the queue size so that one complete routing update from each protocol and for each DLCI can be stored. As a general rule, start with 20 packets per DLCI.

As a general rule, the byte rate should be less than both of the following:

- $N/4$ times the minimum remote access rate (measured in *bytes* per second), where N is the number of DLCIs to which the broadcast must be replicated
- $1/4$ the local access rate (measured in *bytes* per second)

The packet rate is not critical if you set the byte rate conservatively. As a general rule, set the packet rate assuming 250-byte packets.

Example

The following example specifies a broadcast queue to hold 80 packets, to have a maximum byte transmission rate of 240,000 bytes per second, and to have a maximum packet transmission rate of 160 packets per second:

```
frame-relay broadcast-queue 80 240000 160
```

frame-relay de-group

To specify the discard eligibility (DE) group number to be used for a specified DLCI, use the **frame-relay de-group** interface configuration command. To disable a previously defined group number assigned to a specified DLCI, use the **no** form of the command with the relevant keyword and arguments.

```
frame-relay de-group group-number dlci  
no frame-relay de-group [group-number] [dlci]
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>group-number</i> | DE group number to apply to the specified DLCI number, in the range from 1 through 10. |
| <i>dlci</i> | DLCI number. |

Default

No DE group is defined.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

To disable all previously defined group numbers, use the no form of this command with no arguments.

This command requires that Frame Relay software be enabled.

The DE bit is not set or recognized by the Frame Relay switching code, but must be recognized and interpreted by the Frame Relay network.

Example

The following example specifies that group number 3 will be used for DLCI 170:

```
frame-relay de-group 3 dlci 170
```

Related Command

frame-relay de-list

frame-relay de-list

To define a Discard Eligibility (DE) list specifying which packets will have the DE bit set and thus will be eligible for discarding when congestion is experienced on the Frame Relay switch, use the **frame-relay de-list** global configuration command. To delete a portion of a previously defined DE list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
frame-relay de-list list-number protocol {protocol | type number} characteristic
no frame-relay de-list list-number {protocol | type number} characteristic
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>list-number</i> | Number of the DE list |
| protocol | Protocol keyword. |
| <i>protocol</i> | One of the following keywords corresponding to a supported protocol or device: arp —Address Resolution Protocol appletalk —AppleTalk clns —ISO Connectionless Network Service clns_es —CLNS end systems compressedtcp —Compressed TCP ip —Internet Protocol ipx —Novell Internet Packet Exchange |
| <i>type number</i> | Any valid interface type and unit number, such as serial 0. |
| <i>characteristic</i> | You must supply one of the following: fragments — tcp port — udp port — list access-list-number —Previously defined access list number gt bytes —Packets larger than the specified number of bytes will have the DE bit set. lt bytes —Packets smaller than the specified number of bytes will have the DE bit set. |

Default

Discard eligibility is not defined.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

To remove an entire DE list, use the **no** form of this command with no options and arguments.

This prioritization feature requires that the Frame Relay network be able to interpret the DE bit as indicating which packets can be dropped first in case of congestion or which packets are less time sensitive or both.

Example

The following example specifies that IP packets larger than 512 bytes will have the DE bit set:

```
frame-relay de-list ip gt 512
```


frame-relay interface-dlci

To assign a DLCI to a specified Frame Relay subinterface on the access server, use the **frame-relay interface-dlci** interface configuration command. To remove this assignment, use the **no** form of this command.

frame-relay interface-dlci *dlci* [*option*]

no frame-relay interface-dlci *dlci* [*option*]

frame-relay interface-dlci *dlci* [**protocol ip** *ip-address*]

Syntax Description

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>dlci</i> | DLCI number to be used on the specified subinterface. |
| <i>option</i> | (Optional) Broadcast or encapsulation keyword, as defined in the “Frame Relay Interface-DLCI Option Keywords” table. |
| protocol ip <i>ip-address</i> | Indicates the IP address of the serial interface of a new access server onto which an access server configuration file is to be autoinstalled over a Frame Relay network. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for information about when to use this option. |

Default

No DLCI is assigned.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the `frame-relay interface-dlci` command only for subinterfaces on an access server. Using this command on an interface, rather than a subinterface, will prevent the access server from forwarding packets intended for that DLCI.

Subinterfaces are logical interfaces associated with a physical interface. To use this command, you must be in subinterface configuration mode. This requires making the logical subinterface assignment before assigning any DLCIs and any encapsulation of broadcast options. See the following example.

Use the **protocol ip** *ip-address* option only when this access server will act as the BOOTP server for autoinstallation over Frame Relay.

Table 1 lists the **frame-relay interface-dlci** option keywords.

Table 1 Frame Relay Interface-DLCI Option Keywords

| Keyword | Option |
|------------------|--|
| broadcast | Broadcasts should be forwarded out through this interface. |
| ietf | IETF Frame Relay encapsulation. |
| cisco | Cisco Frame Relay encapsulation. |

Example

The following example assigns DLCI 100 to subinterface serial 5.17:

```
! Enter interface configuration and begin assignments on interface serial 5
interface serial 5
! Enter subinterface configuration by assigning subinterface 17
interface serial 5.17
! Now assign a DLCI number to subinterface 5.17
frame-relay intf-type
```

Use the **frame-relay intf-type** interface configuration command to configure a Frame Relay switch type. Use the **no frame-relay intf-type** command to disable the switch.

```
frame-relay intf-type [dce | dte | nni]
no frame-relay intf-type [dce | dte | nni]
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|------------|--|
| dce | (Optional) Access server functions as a switch connected to a communication server. |
| dte | (Optional) Access server is connected to a Frame Relay network. |
| nni | (Optional) Access server functions as a switch connected to a switch (supports NNI connections). |

Default

DTE

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Example

The following example configures a DTE switch type:

```
interface serial 2
frame-relay intf-type dte
```

frame-relay inverse-arp

Use the **frame-relay inverse-arp** interface configuration command to enable the Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (Inverse ARP) on the communication server configured for Frame Relay. Use the **no frame-relay inverse-arp** command to disable this feature.

```
frame-relay inverse-arp protocol dlc  
no frame-relay inverse-arp protocol dlc
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>protocol</i> | Supported protocols: appletalk , ip , ipx , and vines . |
| <i>dlci</i> | DLCI number for the interface. Acceptable numbers are integers in the range 16 to 1007. |

Default

Enabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This implementation of Inverse ARP is based on RFC 1293. It allows a communication server running Frame Relay to discover the protocol address of a device associated with the virtual circuit.

In Frame Relay, permanent virtual circuits are identified by a DLCI, which is the equivalent of a hardware address. By exchanging signaling messages, a network announces a new virtual circuit, and with Inverse ARP, the protocol address at the other side of the circuit can be discovered.

The **show frame-relay map** command flags dynamically created virtual circuits created by Inverse ARP with the word **dynamic**.

Example

The following example sets Inverse ARP on an interface running AppleTalk:

```
interface serial 0  
frame-relay inverse-arp appletalk 100
```

Related Commands

```
clear frame-relay-inarp  
show frame-relay map
```

frame-relay ip tcp header-compression

To configure an interface to ensure that the associated PVC will always carry outgoing TCP/IP headers in compressed form, use the **frame-relay ip tcp header-compression** interface configuration command. To disable compression of TCP/IP packet headers on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
frame-relay ip tcp header-compression [passive]  
no frame-relay ip tcp header-compression
```

Syntax Description

passive (Optional) Compress the outgoing TCP/IP packet header only if the incoming packet has a compressed header.

Default

Active TCP/IP header compression; all outgoing TCP/IP packets are subjected to header compression.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies to interfaces that support Frame Relay encapsulation, specifically serial ports. Frame Relay must be configured on the interface before this command can be used.

TCP/IP header compression and IETF encapsulation are mutually exclusive. If an interface is changed to IETF encapsulation, all encapsulation and compression characteristics are lost.

When you use this command to enable TCP/IP header compression, every IP map will inherit the compression characteristics of the interface, unless header compression is explicitly rejected or modified by using the **frame-relay map ip header compression** command.

Example

The following example configures interface serial 1 to use IETF encapsulation and passive TCP header compression:

```
interface serial 1  
  encapsulation frame-relay  
  frame-relay ip tcp header-compression passive
```

Related Command

frame-relay map ip tcp header-compression

frame-relay keepalive

To enable the Local Management Interface (LMI) mechanism for serial lines using Frame Relay encapsulation, use the **frame-relay keepalive** interface configuration command. Use the **no frame-relay keepalive** command to disable this capability.

```
frame-relay keepalive seconds  
no frame-relay keepalive
```

Syntax Description

seconds An integer that defines the keepalive interval in seconds. The interval must be set and must be less than the interval set on the switch; see the **frame-relay lmi-t392dce** command description.

Default

10 seconds

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

The **frame-relay keepalive** and **keepalive** commands perform the same function; both commands enable the keepalive sequence. The keepalive sequence is part of the LMI protocol, so these commands also control the enabling and disabling of the LMI.

When viewing the configuration information using the **show configuration** command, only the **keepalive** command setting is included; you will not see the **frame-relay keepalive** setting.

Note When booting from a network (TFTP) server over Frame Relay, it might be necessary to disable keepalives.

Example

The following example sets the keepalive timer on the server for a period that is 2 or 3 seconds faster (shorter interval) than the interval set on the keepalive timer of the Frame Relay switch. The difference in keepalive intervals ensures proper synchronization between the Cisco server and the Frame Relay switch.

```
interface serial 3  
frame-relay keepalive 8
```

Related Commands

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented in another chapter.

keepalive †
frame-relay lmi-t392dce

frame-relay lmi-n391dte

Use the **frame-relay lmi-n391dte** interface configuration command to set a full status polling interval. Use the **no frame-relay lmi-n391dte** command to restore the default interval value, assuming an LMI has been configured.

```
frame-relay lmi-n391dte keep-exchanges  
no frame-relay lmi-n391dte keep-exchanges
```

Syntax Description

keep-exchanges Number of keep exchanges to be done before requesting a full status message. Acceptable value is a positive integer in the range 1 through 255.

Default

6 keep exchanges

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when the interface is configured as data terminal equipment (DTE) or network-to-network interface (NNI) as a means of setting the full status message polling interval.

Example

In the following example, one out of every four status inquiries generated by the communication server will request a full status response from the switch. The other three status inquiries will request keepalive exchanges only.

```
interface serial 0  
frame-relay intf-type dte  
frame-relay lmi-n391dte 4
```

frame-relay lmi-n392dce

Use the **frame-relay lmi-n392dce** interface configuration command to set the data communications equipment (DCE) and NNI error threshold. Use the **no frame-relay lmi-n392dce** command to remove the current setting.

```
frame-relay lmi-n392dce threshold  
no frame-relay lmi-n392dce threshold
```

Syntax Description

threshold Error threshold value. Acceptable value is a positive integer in the range 1 through 10.

Default

2 errors

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

In Cisco's implementation, N392 errors must occur within the number defined by the N393 event count in order for the link to be declared down. Therefore, the threshold value for this command must be less than the count value defined in the **frame-relay lmi-n393dce** command.

Example

In the following example, the LMI failure threshold is set to 3. The communication server acts as a Frame Relay DCE or NNI switch.

```
interface serial 0  
frame-relay intf-type dce  
frame-relay lmi-n392dce 3
```

Related Command

frame-relay lmi-n393dce

frame-relay lmi-n392dte

Use the **frame-relay lmi-n392dte** interface configuration command to set the error threshold on a DTE or NNI interface. Use the **no frame-relay lmi-n392dte** command to remove the current setting.

frame-relay lmi-n392dte *threshold*
no frame-relay lmi-n392dte *threshold*

Syntax Description

threshold Error threshold value. Acceptable value is a positive integer in the range 1 through 10.

Default

2 errors

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Example

In the following example, the LMI failure threshold is set to 3. The communication server acts as a Frame Relay DTE or NNI switch.

```
interface serial 0
frame-relay intf-type dte
frame-relay lmi-n392dte 3
```


frame-relay lmi-n393dce

Use the **frame-relay lmi-n393dce** interface configuration command to set the DCE and NNI monitored events count. Use the **no frame-relay lmi-n393dce** command to remove the current setting.

```
frame-relay lmi-n393dce events  
no frame-relay lmi-n393dce events
```

Syntax Description

events Monitored events count value. Acceptable value is a positive integer in the range 1 through 10.

Default

2 events

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command and the **frame-relay lmi-n392dce** command define the condition that causes the link to be declared down. In Cisco's implementation, N392 errors must occur within the *events* count in order for the link to be declared down. Therefore, the *events* value defined in this command must be greater than the threshold value defined in the **frame-relay lmi-n392dce** command.

Example

In the following example, the LMI monitored events count is set to 3. The communication server acts as a Frame Relay DCE or NNI switch.

```
interface serial 0  
frame-relay intf-type dce  
frame-relay lmi-n393dce 3
```

Related Command

frame-relay lmi-n392dce

frame-relay lmi-n393dte

Use the **frame-relay lmi-n393dte** interface configuration command to set the monitored event count on a DTE or NNI interface. Use the **no frame-relay lmi-n393dte** command to remove the current setting.

frame-relay lmi-n393dte *events*
no frame-relay lmi-n393dte *events*

Syntax Description

events Monitored event count value. Acceptable value is a positive integer in the range 1 through 10.

Default

2 events

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Example

In the following example, the LMI monitored events count is set to 3. The communication server acts as a Frame Relay DTE or NNI switch.

```
interface serial 0
frame-relay intf-type dte
frame-relay lmi-n393dte 3
```

frame-relay lmi-t392dce

Use the **frame-relay lmi-t392dce** interface configuration command to set the polling verification timer on a DCE or NNI interface. Use the **no frame-relay lmi-t392dce** command to remove the current setting.

```
frame-relay lmi-t392dce timer  
no frame-relay lmi-t392dce timer
```

Syntax Description

timer Polling verification timer value (in seconds). Acceptable value is a positive integer in the range 5 through 30.

Default

15 seconds

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

The value for the timer must be greater than the DTE or NNI keepalive timer.

Example

The following example indicates a polling verification timer on a DCE or NNI interface set to 20 seconds:

```
interface serial 3  
frame-relay intf-type dce  
frame-relay lmi-t392dce 20
```

Related Command

frame-relay keepalive

frame-relay lmi-type

Use the **frame-relay lmi-type** interface configuration command to select the Local Management Interface (LMI) type. Use the **no frame-relay lmi-type** command to return to the default LMI type.

```
frame-relay lmi-type {ansi | cisco | q933a}  
no frame-relay lmi-type {ansi | q933a}
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|--------------|---|
| ansi | Annex D defined by ANSI standard T1.617 |
| cisco | Group of 4 LMI |
| q933a | ITU-T ¹ Q.933 Annex A |

1. The International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) carries out the functions of the former Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT).

Default

Cisco LMI

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Cisco's implementation of Frame Relay supports three LMI types: Cisco, ANSI Annex D, and ITU-T.

The **no** form of the command is included to maintain backwards compatibility. If the LMI type is changed from ANSI or ITU-T, the LMI type reverts to the Cisco type.

The LMI type is set on a per-interface basis and is shown in the output of the **show interfaces EXEC** command.

Example

The following is an example of the commands you enter to select the ANSI Annex D LMI type:

```
interface serial 1  
encapsulation frame-relay  
frame-relay lmi-type ansi
```

frame-relay local-dlci

Use the **frame-relay local-dlci** interface configuration command to set the source DLCI for use when the LMI is not supported. Use the **no frame-relay local-dlci** command to remove the DLCI number.

frame-relay local-dlci *number*
no frame-relay local-dlci

Note The **frame-relay local-dlci** command is provided mainly to allow testing of the Frame Relay encapsulation in a setting where two servers are connected back to back. This command is not required in a live Frame Relay network.

Syntax Description

number Local (source) DLCI number for the interface

Default

No source DLCI is set.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

If LMI is supported and the multicast information element is present, the network server sets its local DLCI based on information provided via the LMI.

Example

The following example specifies 100 as the local DLCI:

```
interface serial 4
 frame-relay local-dlci 100
```

frame-relay map

Use the **frame-relay map** interface configuration command to define the mapping between an address and the DLCI used to connect to the address. Use the **no frame-relay map** command to delete the map entry.

```
frame-relay map protocol protocol-address dci [broadcast] [ietf | cisco]  
no frame-relay map protocol protocol-address
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>protocol</i> | Supported protocols: appletalk , decnet , ip , xns , ipx , and vines . |
| <i>protocol-address</i> | Address for the protocol. |
| <i>dci</i> | DLCI number for the interface. |
| broadcast | (Optional) Broadcasts should be forwarded to this address when multicast is not enabled (see the frame-relay multicast-dlci command for more information about multicasts). This keyword also simplifies the configuration of OSPF (see “Usage Guidelines” for more detail). |
| ietf | (Optional) IETF form of Frame Relay encapsulation. Use when the communication server is connected to another vendor’s equipment across a Frame Relay network. |
| cisco | (Optional) Cisco encapsulation method. |

Default

No mapping is defined.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

There can be many DLCIs known by a communication server that can send data to many different places, but they are all multiplexed over one physical link. The Frame Relay map tells the communication server how to get from a specific protocol and address pair to the correct DLCI.

The optional **ietf** and **cisco** keywords allow flexibility in the configuration. If no keywords are specified in the configuration, the map inherits the attributes set with the **encapsulation frame-relay** command. You can also use the encapsulation options to specify that, for example, all interfaces use IETF encapsulation except one, which needs the original Cisco encapsulation method, and it can be defined using the **cisco** keyword with the **frame-relay map** command.

The **broadcast** keyword provides two functions: it forwards broadcasts when multicasting is not enabled, and it simplifies the configuration of OSPF for nonbroadcast networks that will use Frame Relay.

OSPF treats a nonbroadcast, multiaccess network such as Frame Relay much the same way it treats a broadcast network in that it requires selection of a designated communication server. In previous releases, this required manual assignment in the OSPF configuration using the **neighbor interface** communication server command. When the **frame-relay map** command is included in the configuration with the **broadcast**, and the **ip ospf network** command (with the **broadcast** keyword) is configured, there is no need to configure any neighbors manually. OSPF will now automatically run over the Frame Relay network as a broadcast network. (Refer to the **ip ospf network** interface configuration command for more detail.)

Note The OSPF broadcast mechanism assumes that IP class D addresses are never used for regular traffic over Frame Relay.

Example

The following example maps IP address 131.108.123.1 to DLCI 100:

```
interface serial 0
  frame-relay map IP 131.108.123.1 100 broadcast
```

OSPF will use DLCI 100 to broadcast updates.

Related Command

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented in another chapter.

ip ospf network †

frame-relay map ip tcp header-compression

To assign header-compression characteristic to an IP map that differs from the compression characteristics of the interface with which the IP map is associated, use the **frame-relay map ip tcp header-compression** interface configuration command. To remove the IP map, use the **no** form of the command. To disable TCP/IP header compression on the IP map, use the **nocompress** form of the command.

```

frame-relay map ip ip-address dldci [broadcast] [cisco | ietf] [nocompress]
      tcp header-compression {active | passive}
no frame-relay map ip ip-address ip-address dldci
    
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>ip-address</i> | IP address. |
| <i>dldci</i> | DLCI number. |
| broadcast | (Optional) Forward broadcasts to the specified IP address. |
| cisco | (Optional) Use Cisco's proprietary encapsulation. This is the default. |
| ietf | (Optional) Use RFC 1294 encapsulation. No TCP header compression is done if IETF encapsulation is chosen for the IP map or the associated interface. |
| nocompress | (Optional) Disable TCP/IP header compression for this map. |
| active | Compress the header of every outgoing TCP/IP packet. |
| passive | Compress the header of an outgoing TCP/IP packet only if the incoming TCP/IP packet had a compressed header. |

Default

The default encapsulation keyword is **cisco**.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

IP maps inherit the compression characteristics of the associated interface unless this command is used to provide different characteristics. This command can also be used to configure an IP map that existed before TCP header compression was configured on the associated interface.

When IP maps at both ends of a connection inherit passive compression, the connection will never transfer compressed traffic because neither side will generate a packet with a compressed header.

If you change the encapsulation characteristics of the interface to IETF, you lose the TCP header compression configuration of the associated IP map.

The command **frame-relay map ip ip-address dldci tcp header-compression active** can also be entered as **frame-relay map ip ip-address dldci active tcp header-compression**.

Example

The following example illustrates a command sequence configuring an IP map associated with interface serial 1 to enable active TCP header compression.

```
interface serial 1
encapsulation frame-relay
ip address 131.108.177.170 255.255/255/0
frame-relay map ip 131.108.177.170 190 cisco tcp header-compression active
```

Related Command

frame-relay ip tcp header-compression

frame-relay multicast-dlci

Use the **frame-relay multicast-dlci** interface configuration command to define the DLCI to be used for multicasts. Use the **no frame-relay multicast-dlci** command to remove the multicast group.

frame-relay multicast-dlci *number*
no frame-relay multicast-dlci

Note The **frame-relay multicast-dlci** command is provided mainly to allow testing of the Frame Relay encapsulation in a setting where two servers are connected back to back. This command is not required in a live Frame Relay network.

Syntax Description

number Multicast DLCI. (Note that this is *not* the multicast group number, which is an entirely different value.)

Default

No DLCI is defined.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when the multicast facility is not supported. Network transmissions (packets) sent to a multicast DLCI are delivered to all network servers defined as members of the multicast group.

Example

The following example specifies 1022 as the multicast DLCI:

```
interface serial 0
 frame-relay multicast-dlci 1022
```

frame-relay route

Use the **frame-relay route** interface configuration command to specify the static route for PVC switching. Use the **no frame-relay route** command to remove a static route.

```
frame-relay route in-dlci out-interface out-dlci  
no frame-relay route in-dlci out-interface out-dlci
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>in-dlci</i> | DLCI on which the packet is received on the interface |
| <i>out-interface</i> | Interface the communication server uses to transmit the packet |
| <i>out-dlci</i> | DLCI the communication server uses to transmit the packet over the specified <i>out-interface</i> |

Default

No static route is specified.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Examples

The following example configures a static route that allows packets in DLCI 100 and transmits packets out over DLCI 200 on serial interface 2:

```
frame-relay route 100 interface Serial2 200
```

The following example illustrates the commands you enter for a complete configuration that includes two static routes for PVC switching between serial interface 1 and serial interface 2:

```
interface Serial1  
no ip address  
encapsulation frame-relay  
keepalive 15  
frame-relay lmi-type ansi  
frame-relay intf-type dce  
frame-relay route 100 interface Serial2 200  
frame-relay route 101 interface Serial2 201  
clockrate 2000000
```

frame-relay switching

Use the **frame-relay switching** global configuration command to enable PVC switching on a Frame Relay DCE or an NNI. Use the **no frame-relay switching** command to disable switching.

frame-relay switching
no frame-relay switching

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Default

Disabled

Usage Guidelines

This command must be added to the configuration file before configuring the routes.

Example

The following example shows the simple command that is entered in the configuration file before the Frame Relay configuration commands to enable switching:

```
frame-relay switching
```

show frame-relay lmi

Use the **show frame-relay lmi** EXEC command to display statistics about the Local Management Interface (LMI).

```
show frame-relay lmi [interface]
```

Syntax Description

interface (Optional) LMI statistics for only the specified interface

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

Enter the command without arguments to obtain statistics about all Frame Relay interfaces.

Sample Displays

The following is sample output from the **show frame-relay lmi** command when the interface is a DTE:

```
cs# show frame-relay lmi

LMI Statistics for interface Serial1 (Frame Relay DTE) LMI TYPE = ANSI
Invalid Unnumbered info 0          Invalid Prot Disc 0
Invalid dummy Call Ref 0          Invalid Msg Type 0
Invalid Status Message 0          Invalid Lock Shift 0
Invalid Information ID 0          Invalid Report IE Len 0
Invalid Report Request 0          Invalid Keep IE Len 0
Num Status Enq. Sent 9            Num Status msgs Rcvd 0
Num Update Status Rcvd 0          Num Status Timeouts 9
```

The following is sample output from the **show frame-relay lmi** command when the interface is an NNI:

```
cs# show frame-relay lmi

LMI Statistics for interface Serial3 (Frame Relay NNI) LMI TYPE = CISCO
Invalid Unnumbered info 0          Invalid Prot Disc 0
Invalid dummy Call Ref 0          Invalid Msg Type 0
Invalid Status Message 0          Invalid Lock Shift 0
Invalid Information ID 0          Invalid Report IE Len 0
Invalid Report Request 0          Invalid Keep IE Len 0
Num Status Enq. Rcvd 11           Num Status msgs Sent 11
Num Update Status Rcvd 0          Num St Enq. Timeouts 0
Num Status Enq. Sent 10           Num Status msgs Rcvd 10
Num Update Status Sent 0          Num Status Timeouts 0
```

Table 9-1 describes significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 9-1 Show Frame-Relay LMI Field Descriptions

| Field | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| LMI TYPE = | Signaling or LMI specification: CISCO, ANSI, or ITU-T. |
| Invalid Unnumbered info | Number of received LMI messages with invalid unnumbered information field. |
| Invalid Prot Disc | Number of received LMI messages with invalid protocol discriminator. |
| Invalid dummy Call Ref | Number of received LMI messages with invalid dummy call references. |
| Invalid Msg Type | Number of received LMI messages with invalid message type. |
| Invalid Status Message | Number of received LMI messages with invalid status message. |
| Invalid Lock Shift | Number of received LMI messages with invalid lock shift type. |
| Invalid Information ID | Number of received LMI messages with invalid information identifier. |
| Invalid Report IE Len | Number of received LMI messages with invalid Report IE Length. |
| Invalid Report Request | Number of received LMI messages with invalid Report Request. |
| Invalid Keep IE Len | Number of received LMI messages with invalid Keep IE Length. |
| Num Status Enq. Rcvd | Number of LMI status inquiry messages received. |
| Num Status msgs Sent | Number of LMI status messages sent. |
| Num Status Update Sent | Number of LMI update status messages sent. |
| Num Status Enq. Sent | Number of LMI status inquiry messages sent. |
| Num Status msgs Received | Number of LMI status messages received. |
| Num Status Update Rcvd | Number of LMI update status messages received. |
| Num Status Timeouts | Number of times the status message was not received within the keepalive timer. |
| Num Status Enq. Timeouts | Number of times the status enquiry message was not received within the T392 DCE timer. |

show frame-relay ip tcp header-compression

To display statistics and tcp header compression information for the interface, use the **show frame-relay ip tcp header-compression EXEC** command.

show frame-relay ip tcp header-compression

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show frame-relay ip tcp header-compression** command:

```
DLCI 200          Link/Destination info: ip 131.108.177.200
Interface Serial0:
Rcvd:    40 total, 36 compressed, 0 errors
         0 dropped, 0 buffer copies, 0 buffer failures
Sent:    0 total, 0 compressed
         0 bytes saved, 0 bytes sent
Connect: 16 rx slots, 16 tx slots, 0 long searches, 0 misses, 0% hit ratio
         Five minute miss rate 0 misses/sec, 0 max misses/sec
```

Table 9-2 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 9-2 Show Frame-Relay Ip Tcp Header-Compression Field Descriptions

| Field | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| Rcvd | |
| total | Sum of compressed and uncompressed packets received. |
| compressed | Number of compressed packets received. |
| errors | Number of errors caused by errors in the header fields (version, total length, or ip checksum). |
| dropped | Number of packets discarded. Seen only after line errors. |
| buffer copies | Number of times that a new buffer was needed to put the uncompressed packet in. |
| buffer failures | Number of times that a new buffer was needed but was not obtained. |
| Sent | |
| total | Sum of compressed and uncompressed packets sent. |
| compressed | Number of compressed packets sent. |
| bytes saved | Number of bytes reduced because of the compression. |
| bytes sent | Actual number of bytes transmitted. |

| Field | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| Connect | |
| rx slots, tx slots | Number of states allowed over one TCP connection. A state is recognized by a source address, a destination address, and an IP header length. |
| long searches | Number of times that the connection ID in the incoming packet was not the same as the previous one that was processed |
| misses | Number of times that a matching entry was not found within the connection table and a new entry had to be entered |
| hit ratio | Percentage of times that a matching entry was found in the compression tables and the header was compressed |
| Five minute miss rate | Miss rate computed over the most recent 5 minutes and the maximum per-second miss rate during that period |

show frame-relay map

Use the **show frame-relay map** EXEC command to display the current Frame Relay map entries and information about these connections.

show frame-relay map

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show frame-relay map** command:

```
cs# show frame-relay map

Serial 1 (administratively down): ip 131.108.177.177
dlci 177 (0xB1,0x2C10), static,
broadcast,
CISCO
TCP/IP Header Compression (inherited), passive (inherited)
```

Table 9-3 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9-3 Show Frame-Relay Map Field Descriptions

| Field | Description |
|--|--|
| Serial 1 (administratively down): | Identifies a Frame Relay interface and its status (up or down). |
| IP 131.108.177.177: | Destination IP address. |
| dlci 177 (0xB1,0x2C10) | DLCI that identifies the logical connection being used to reach this interface. This value is displayed in three ways: its decimal value (177), its hexadecimal value (0xB1), and its value as it would appear on the wire (0x2C10). |
| static | Indicates whether or not this is a static or dynamic entry. |
| CISCO | Indicates the encapsulation type for this map; either CISCO or IETF. |
| TCP/IP Header Compression (inherited), passive (inherited) | Indicates whether the TCP header compression characteristics were inherited from the interface or were explicitly configured for the IP map. |

Related Commands

frame-relay inverse-arp

show frame-relay pvc

To display statistics about PVCs for Frame Relay interfaces, use the **show frame-relay pvc EXEC** command.

```
show frame-relay pvc [type number [dlci]]
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|---------------|---|
| <i>type</i> | (Optional) Interface type. |
| <i>number</i> | (Optional) Interface number. |
| <i>dlci</i> | (Optional) DLCI number for the interface. Statistics for the specified PVC display when a DLCI is also specified. |

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

To obtain statistics about PVCs on all Frame Relay interfaces, use this command with no arguments.

When the interface is configured as a pure DCE, the PVC status is determined by the status of incoming and outgoing interfaces and line status. If the outgoing interface is a tunnel, the final PVC status is determined by what is learned from the tunnel.

If the remote Frame Relay interface goes down, the status is reflected in the LMI over the tunnel. If the tunnel goes down, it is reflected by its line protocol when it does not have a route to the other end of the tunnel.

In the case of a hybrid DTE switch, the PVC status on the DTE side is determined by the PVC status learned from the external Frame Relay network.

Congestion control mechanisms are currently not supported, but the switch will pass FECN, BECN, and DE bits unchanged from ingress to egress points in the network.

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show frame-relay pvc** command:

```

cs# show frame-relay pvc

PVC Statistics for interface Serial1 (Frame Relay DCE)

DLCI = 100, DLCI USAGE = SWITCHED, PVC STATUS = ACTIVE

input pkts 0          output pkts 0          in bytes 0
out bytes 0          dropped pkts 0          in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0        out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
pvc create time 0:03:03 last time pvc status changed 0:03:03
Num Pkts Switched 0

DLCI = 101, DLCI USAGE = SWITCHED, PVC STATUS = INACTIVE

input pkts 0          output pkts 0          in bytes 0
out bytes 0          dropped pkts 0          in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0        out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
pvc create time 0:02:58 last time pvc status changed 0:02:58
Num Pkts Switched 0

DLCI = 102, DLCI USAGE = SWITCHED, PVC STATUS = DELETED
input pkts 0          output pkts 0          in bytes 0
out bytes 0          dropped pkts 0          in FECN pkts 0
in BECN pkts 0        out FECN pkts 0        out BECN pkts 0
in DE pkts 0          out DE pkts 0
pvc create time 0:02:58 last time pvc status changed 0:02:58
Num Pkts Switched 0

```

Table 9-4 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 9-4 Show Frame-Relay PVC Field Descriptions

| Field | Description |
|---------------|--|
| DLCI | DLCI number for the interface. |
| DLCI USAGE | Lists SWITCHED when the communication server is used as a switch, or LOCAL when the communication server is used as a DTE. |
| PVC STATUS | Status of the PVC: ACTIVE, INACTIVE, or DELETED. |
| input pkts | Number of input packets. |
| output pkts | Number of output packets. |
| in bytes | Number of incoming bytes. |
| out bytes | Number of outgoing bytes. |
| dropped pkts | Number of dropped packets. |
| in FECN pkts | Number of incoming FECN packets. |
| out FECN pkts | Number of outgoing FECN packets. |
| in BECN pkts | Number of incoming BECN packets. |
| out BECN pkts | Number of outgoing BECN packets. |
| in DE pkts | Number of incoming DE packets. |
| out DE pkts | Number of outgoing DE packets. |

show frame-relay pvc

| Field | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| pvc create time | Time the PVC was created. |
| last time pvc status changed | Time the PVC changed status (active to inactive). |
| Num Pkts Switched | Number of switched packets seen. |

show frame-relay route

Enter the **show frame-relay route** EXEC command at the system prompt to display all configured Frame Relay routes, along with their status.

```
show frame-relay route
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show frame-relay route** command:

```
cs# show frame-relay route

      Input Intf      Input DlcI      Output Intf      Output DlcI      Status
Serial1             100             Serial2           200             active
Serial1             101             Serial2           201             active
Serial1             102             Serial2           202             active
Serial1             103             Serial3           203             inactive
Serial2             200             Serial1           100             active
Serial2             201             Serial1           101             active
Serial2             202             Serial1           102             active
Serial3             203             Serial1           103             inactive
```

Table 9-5 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9-5 Show Frame-Relay Route Field Descriptions

| Field | Description |
|-------------|---|
| Input Intf | Input interface and unit. |
| Input DlcI | Input DLCI number. |
| Output Intf | Output interface and unit. |
| Output DlcI | Output DLCI number. |
| Status | Status of the connection: active or inactive. |

show frame-relay traffic

Use the **show frame-relay traffic** EXEC command to display the communication server's global Frame Relay statistics since the last reload.

show frame-relay traffic

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show frame-relay traffic** command:

```
cs# show frame-relay traffic

Frame Relay statistics:
ARP requests sent 14, ARP replies sent 0
ARP request recvd 0, ARP replies recvd 10
```

Information shown in the display is self-explanatory.

show interfaces serial

Use the **show interfaces serial** EXEC command to display information about a serial interface. When using the Frame Relay encapsulation, use the **show interfaces serial** command to display information on the multicast DLCI, the DLCI of the interface, and the LMI DLCI used for the Local Management Interface.

The multicast DLCI and the local DLCI can be set using the **frame-relay multicast-dlci** and the **frame-relay local-dlci** commands, or provided through the Local Management Interface. The status information is taken from the LMI, when active.

show interfaces serial *number*

Syntax Description

number Interface number

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Displays

The following is sample output from the **show interfaces serial** command for a serial interface with the CISCO LMI enabled:

```
cs# show interfaces serial 1

Serial1 is up, line protocol is down
Hardware is MCI Serial
Internet address is 131.108.174.48, subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 246/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation FRAME-RELAY, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
LMI enq sent 2, LMI stat recvd 0, LMI upd recvd 0, DTE LMI down
LMI enq recvd 266, LMI stat sent 264, LMI upd sent 0
LMI DLCI 1023 LMI type is CISCO frame relay DTE
Last input 0:00:04, output 0:00:02, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 0:44:32
Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
Five minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
Five minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
 307 packets input, 6615 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
 0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
 0 input packets with dribble condition detected
266 packets output, 3810 bytes, 0 underruns
 0 output errors, 0 collisions, 2 interface resets, 0 restarts
178 carrier transitions
```

The display shows the statistics for the LMI as the number of status inquiry messages sent (LMI sent), the number of status messages received (LMI recvd), and the number of status updates received (upd recvd). See the *Frame Relay Interface* specification for additional explanations of this output.

The following is sample output from the **show interfaces** command for a serial interface with the ANSI LMI enabled:

```
cs# show interfaces serial 1
Serial1 is up, line protocol is down
Hardware is MCI Serial
Internet address is 131.108.174.48, subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 249/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation FRAME-RELAY, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
LMI enq sent 4, LMI stat recvd 0, LMI upd recvd 0, DTE LMI down
LMI enq recvd 268, LMI stat sent 264, LMI upd sent 0
LMI DLCI 0 LMI type is ANSI Annex D frame relay DTE
Last input 0:00:09, output 0:00:07, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 0:44:57
Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
Five minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
Five minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
309 packets input, 6641 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
0 input packets with dribble condition detected
268 packets output, 3836 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 2 interface resets, 0 restarts
180 carrier transitions
```

Each display provides statistics and information about the type of LMI configured, either CISCO for the Cisco LMI type, ANSI for the ANSI T1.617 Annex D LMI type, or ITU-T for the ITU-T Q.933 Annex A LMI type. See the description for the **show interfaces** command for a description of the other fields displayed by this command.

Related Command

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented in another chapter.

show interfaces †