



PA-MC-2T3+ Multi-Channel T3 Port Adapter Installation and Configuration

Product Number: PA-MC-2T3+(=)

Platforms Supported: Cisco 7200 Series, Cisco 7301 Routers, Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in the Cisco 7304 Router, Cisco 7401ASR Routers, and VIP in the Cisco 7000 Series and Cisco 7500 Series

Corporate Headquarters

Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-1706
USA
<http://www.cisco.com>
Tel: 408 526-4000
800 553-NETS (6387)
Fax: 408 526-4100

Text Part Number: OL-3526-05



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Preface vii

Document Revision History	vii
Objectives	viii
Organization	viii
Related Documentation	viii
Obtaining Documentation	x
Cisco.com	x
Product Documentation DVD	x
Ordering Documentation	x
Documentation Feedback	xi
Cisco Product Security Overview	xi
Reporting Security Problems in Cisco Products	xi
Product Alerts and Field Notices	xii
Obtaining Technical Assistance	xii
Cisco Technical Support & Documentation Website	xii
Submitting a Service Request	xiii
Definitions of Service Request Severity	xiv
Obtaining Additional Publications and Information	xiv

CHAPTER 1

Overview 1-1

Port Adapter Overview	1-1
Channelized T3 Overview	1-2
Unchannelized T3 Overview	1-2
T3 Specifications	1-3
Unchannelized Interoperability Guidelines for DSUs	1-3
LEDs	1-4
Port Adapter Slot Locations on the Supported Platforms	1-5
Cisco 7200 Series Routers Slot Numbering	1-5
Cisco 7200 VXR Router with the Port Adapter Jacket Card Slot Numbering	1-6
Cisco 7301 Router Slot Numbering	1-7
Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card Slot Numbering	1-7
Cisco 7401ASR Router Slot Numbering	1-8
VIP Slot Numbering	1-9

Identifying Interface Addresses	1-11
Cisco 7200 Series Routers Interface Addresses	1-12
Cisco 7301 Router Interface Addresses	1-12
Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card Interface Addresses	1-12
Cisco 7401ASR Router Interface Addresses	1-12
VIP Interface Addresses	1-13

CHAPTER 2

Preparing for Installation 2-1

Required Tools and Equipment	2-1
Software and Hardware Requirements	2-2
Checking Hardware and Software Compatibility	2-3
75-Ohm In-Line Coaxial Attenuator	2-3
Safety Guidelines	2-3
Safety Warnings	2-3
Electrical Equipment Guidelines	2-8
Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage	2-9
FCC Class A Compliance	2-9

CHAPTER 3

Removing and Installing Port Adapters 3-1

Handling Port Adapters	3-1
Online Insertion and Removal	3-2
Warnings and Cautions	3-3
Port Adapter Removal and Installation	3-4
Cisco 7200 Series—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter	3-5
Cisco 7200 VXR Routers Port Adapter Jacket Card	3-6
Cisco 7301 Router—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter	3-8
Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter	3-9
Cisco 7401ASR Router—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter	3-11
VIP—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter	3-12
Cables and Connectors	3-13
Connecting the Cables	3-13

CHAPTER 4

Configuring Unchannelized mode for the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ 4-1

Using the EXEC Command Interpreter	4-1
Replacing an Existing Port Adapter	4-2
Shutting Down the T3 Controller	4-2
Configuring an Unchannelized T3 Link	4-3
Configuring the T3 Controller	4-4

Selecting a T3 Controller	4-4
Setting Unchannelized Mode for the T3 Controller	4-5
Setting the Framing Type for the Serial Interface	4-6
Specifying the Cable Length for the Serial Interface	4-6
Setting the Clock Source for the Serial Interface	4-6
Configuring MDL Messages for the Serial Interface	4-7
Examples of MDL Message Configuration	4-8
Setting the DSU Mode for the Serial Interface	4-9
Setting the Bandwidth for the Serial Interface	4-10
Setting Scrambling for the Serial Interface	4-10
Configuring Loopback Mode for the Serial Interface	4-10
Configuring the T3 controller to Enable Loopbacks	4-11
Shutting Down the T3 Controller	4-12
Configuring a BER Test on the T3 Controller	4-12
Sending a BER Test Pattern on the T3 Line	4-13
Viewing the Results of a BER Test	4-14
Terminating a BER Test	4-16
Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration	4-17
Checking the Configuration	4-18
Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status	4-18
Using the show version or show hardware Commands	4-19
Using the show diag Command	4-22
Using the show interfaces Command	4-24
Using the show controllers Command	4-27
Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity	4-30
Using loopback Commands to Troubleshoot Network Problems	4-30

CHAPTER 5

Configuring Channelized mode for the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ 5-1

Using the EXEC Command Interpreter	5-1
Replacing an Existing Port Adapter	5-2
Shutting Down the T3 Controller	5-2
Configuring a Channelized T3 Link	5-3
Configuring the T3 Controller	5-4
Selecting a T3 Controller	5-4
Setting Channelized Mode for the T3 Controller	5-4
Setting the Framing Type for the T3 Controller	5-5
Specifying the Cable Length for the T3 Controller	5-6
Setting the Clock Source for the T3 Controller	5-6
Configuring MDL Messages for the T3 Controller	5-7

Examples of MDL Message Configuration	5-7
Configuring the Loopback Mode for the T3 Controller	5-8
Configuring the T3 controller to Enable Remote Loopback	5-9
Shutting Down the T3 Controller	5-9
Configuring T1 Lines	5-10
Creating a Logical Channel Group on a T1 Line	5-10
Removing a Logical Channel Group from a T1 Line	5-11
Setting the Framing Format on a T1 Line	5-11
Setting the Yellow Alarm Configuration for a T1 Line	5-12
Setting the Clock Source on a T1 Line	5-12
Setting the FDL Configuration for a T1 Line	5-13
Setting Loopbacks on a T1 Line	5-13
Configuring a BER Test on a T1 Line	5-16
Sending a BER Test Pattern on a T1 Line	5-17
Viewing the Results of a BER Test	5-18
Terminating a BER Test	5-23
Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration	5-24
Checking the Configuration	5-26
Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status	5-26
Using the show version or show hardware Commands	5-27
Using the show diag Command	5-31
Using the show interfaces Command	5-33
Using the show controllers Command	5-35
Displaying Remote Performance Reports	5-42
Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity	5-44



Preface

This preface describes the objectives and organization of this document and explains how to find additional information on related products and services. This preface contains the following sections:

- [Document Revision History, page vii](#)
- [Objectives, page viii](#)
- [Organization, page viii](#)
- [Related Documentation, page viii](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation, page x](#)
- [Documentation Feedback, page xi](#)
- [Cisco Product Security Overview, page xi](#)
- [Product Alerts and Field Notices, page xii](#)
- [Obtaining Technical Assistance, page xii](#)
- [Obtaining Additional Publications and Information, page xiv](#)

Document Revision History

The Document Revision History table below records technical changes to this document.

Document Version	Date	Change Summary
OL-3536-04	September, 2006	This version of the document adds support for the NPE-G2 and the Port Adapter Jacket Card for Cisco 7200 VXR routers.
OL-3536-05	May, 2006	This version of this document adds Port Adapter Jacket Card installation information for the Cisco 7200 VXR with NPE-G1 and NPE-G2.

Objectives

This document describes how to install and configure the PA-MC-2T3+ Multi-Channel T3 port adapter PA-MC-2T3+ (=), hereafter referred to as the PA-MC-2T3+, which is used in the following platforms:

- Cisco 7200 series routers, consisting of the two-slot Cisco 7202, four-slot Cisco 7204 and Cisco 7204VXR, and the six-slot Cisco 7206 and Cisco 7206VXR
- Cisco 7301 router
- Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in the Cisco 7304 router
- Cisco 7401ASR router
- VIP in Cisco 7500 series and Cisco 7000 series routers with the 7000 Series Route Switch Processor (RSP7000) and 7000 Series Chassis Interface (RSP7000CI)

Organization

This document contains the following chapters:

Section	Title	Description
Chapter 1	Overview	Describes the PA-MC-2T3+ and its LED displays, cables, and receptacles.
Chapter 2	Preparing for Installation	Describes safety considerations, tools required, and procedures you should perform before the actual installation.
Chapter 3	Removing and Installing Port Adapters	Describes the procedures for installing and removing PA-MC-2T3+ port adapters and cables in the supported platforms.
Chapter 4	Configuring Unchannelized mode for the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+	Provides instructions for configuring the channelized mode for the PA-MC-2T3+.
Chapter 5	Configuring Channelized mode for the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+	Provides instructions for configuring the unchannelized mode for the PA-MC-2T3+.

Related Documentation

Your router or switch and the Cisco IOS software running on it contain extensive features and functionality, which are documented in the following resources:

- Cisco IOS software:

For configuration information and support, refer to the modular configuration and modular command reference publications in the Cisco IOS software configuration documentation set that corresponds to the software release installed on your Cisco hardware.



Note

You can access Cisco IOS software configuration and hardware installation and maintenance documentation on the World Wide Web at <http://www.cisco.com>, <http://www-china.cisco.com>, or <http://www-europe.cisco.com>.

- Your Cisco 7200 routers and the Cisco IOS software running on it contain extensive features and functionality, which are documented in the following resources:
 - *Cisco 7200 Series Routers Documentation Roadmap* for a list of all Cisco 7200 series routers documentation and troubleshooting tools and information. See http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/routers/ps341/products_documentation_roadmap09186a00801c0915.html
 - For port adapter hardware installation and memory configuration information, refer to the *Cisco 7200 Series Port Adapter Hardware Configuration Guidelines* at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps2033/products_configuration_guide_book09186a00801056ef.html
 - *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for Cisco 7200 Series Routers* at the following URL: <http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/core/7206/3419pnc6.htm>
 - *Cisco 7200 Series Routers Port Adapter Documentation Roadmap* for a list of all Cisco 7200 series routers-supported port adapter documentation. See http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/routers/ps341/products_documentation_roadmap09186a00801c0a32.html
 - *Cisco 7200 Series Routers Troubleshooting Documentation Roadmap* for links to troubleshooting tools, utilities, and Tech Notes. See http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/routers/ps341/prod_troubleshooting_guide09186a00801c0f65.html
- Cisco 7000 series routers:

For hardware installation and maintenance information, refer to the following publications:

 - *Cisco 7000 Hardware Installation and Maintenance* that shipped with your router.
 - *Second-Generation Versatile Interface Processor (VIP2) Installation and Configuration*
 - *Fourth-Generation Versatile Interface Processor (VIP4) Installation and Configuration*
 - *Versatile Interface Processor (VIP6-80) Installation and Configuration*
- Cisco 7301 router:

For hardware installation and maintenance information, refer to the *Cisco 7301 Installation and Configuration Guide* or the *Cisco 7301 Router Quick Start Guide*.
- Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in Cisco 7304 routers:

For hardware installation and maintenance information, refer to the *Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- Cisco 7401ASR routers:

For hardware installation and maintenance information, refer to *Cisco 7401ASR Installation and Configuration Guide* or the *Cisco 7401ASR Quick Start Guide*.
- Cisco 7500 series routers:

For hardware installation and maintenance information, refer to the following publications:

 - *Cisco 7500 Installation and Configuration* or the quick start guide that shipped with your router
 - *Second-Generation Versatile Interface Processor (VIP2) Installation and Configuration*
 - *Fourth-Generation Versatile Interface Processor (VIP4) Installation and Configuration*
 - *Versatile Interface Processor (VIP6-80) Installation and Configuration*

- For international agency compliance, safety, and statutory information for WAN interfaces:
 - *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 7200 Series Routers*
 - *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 7301 Router*
 - *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 7304 Internet Router*
 - *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 7401ASR Router*
 - *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 7500 Series Routers*
 - *Cisco Information Packet* that shipped with your router or switch.

Obtaining Documentation

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available on Cisco.com. This section explains the product documentation resources that Cisco offers.

Cisco.com

You can access the most current Cisco documentation at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>

You can access the Cisco website at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com>

You can access international Cisco websites at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/public/countries_languages.shtml

Product Documentation DVD

The Product Documentation DVD is a library of technical product documentation on a portable medium. The DVD enables you to access installation, configuration, and command guides for Cisco hardware and software products. With the DVD, you have access to the HTML documentation and some of the PDF files found on the Cisco website at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/home/home.htm>

The Product Documentation DVD is created monthly and is released in the middle of the month. DVDs are available singly or by subscription. Registered Cisco.com users can order a Product Documentation DVD (product number DOC-DOCDVD= or DOC-DOCDVD=SUB) from Cisco Marketplace at the Product Documentation Store at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/docstore>

Ordering Documentation

You must be a registered Cisco.com user to access Cisco Marketplace. Registered users may order Cisco documentation at the Product Documentation Store at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/docstore>

If you do not have a user ID or password, you can register at this URL:

<http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>

Documentation Feedback

You can provide feedback about Cisco technical documentation on the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation site area by entering your comments in the feedback form available in every online document.

Cisco Product Security Overview

Cisco provides a free online Security Vulnerability Policy portal at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html

From this site, you will find information about how to do the following:

- Report security vulnerabilities in Cisco products
- Obtain assistance with security incidents that involve Cisco products
- Register to receive security information from Cisco

A current list of security advisories, security notices, and security responses for Cisco products is available at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/psirt>

To see security advisories, security notices, and security responses as they are updated in real time, you can subscribe to the Product Security Incident Response Team Really Simple Syndication (PSIRT RSS) feed. Information about how to subscribe to the PSIRT RSS feed is found at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_psirt_rss_feed.html

Reporting Security Problems in Cisco Products

Cisco is committed to delivering secure products. We test our products internally before we release them, and we strive to correct all vulnerabilities quickly. If you think that you have identified a vulnerability in a Cisco product, contact PSIRT:

- For emergencies only—security-alert@cisco.com

An emergency is either a condition in which a system is under active attack or a condition for which a severe and urgent security vulnerability should be reported. All other conditions are considered nonemergencies.

- For nonemergencies—psirt@cisco.com

In an emergency, you can also reach PSIRT by telephone:

- 1 877 228-7302
- 1 408 525-6532

**Tip**

We encourage you to use Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) or a compatible product (for example, GnuPG) to encrypt any sensitive information that you send to Cisco. PSIRT can work with information that has been encrypted with PGP versions 2.x through 9.x.

Never use a revoked encryption key or an expired encryption key. The correct public key to use in your correspondence with PSIRT is the one linked in the Contact Summary section of the Security Vulnerability Policy page at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html

The link on this page has the current PGP key ID in use.

If you do not have or use PGP, contact PSIRT to find other means of encrypting the data before sending any sensitive material.

Product Alerts and Field Notices

Modifications to or updates about Cisco products are announced in Cisco Product Alerts and Cisco Field Notices. You can receive Cisco Product Alerts and Cisco Field Notices by using the Product Alert Tool on Cisco.com. This tool enables you to create a profile and choose those products for which you want to receive information.

To access the Product Alert Tool, you must be a registered Cisco.com user. (To register as a Cisco.com user, go to this URL: <http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>) Registered users can access the tool at this URL: <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/PAT/do/ViewMyProfiles.do?local=en>

Obtaining Technical Assistance

Cisco Technical Support provides 24-hour-a-day award-winning technical assistance. The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website on Cisco.com features extensive online support resources. In addition, if you have a valid Cisco service contract, Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) engineers provide telephone support. If you do not have a valid Cisco service contract, contact your reseller.

Cisco Technical Support & Documentation Website

The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website provides online documents and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. The website is available 24 hours a day at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>

Access to all tools on the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password. If you have a valid service contract but do not have a user ID or password, you can register at this URL:

<http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>

**Note**

Use the **Cisco Product Identification Tool** to locate your product serial number before submitting a request for service online or by phone. You can access this tool from the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website by clicking the **Tools & Resources** link, clicking the **All Tools (A-Z)** tab, and then choosing **Cisco Product Identification Tool** from the alphabetical list. This tool offers three search options: by product ID or model name; by tree view; or, for certain products, by copying and pasting **show** command output. Search results show an illustration of your product with the serial number label location highlighted. Locate the serial number label on your product and record the information before placing a service call.

**Tip**

Displaying and Searching on Cisco.com

If you suspect that the browser is not refreshing a web page, force the browser to update the web page by holding down the Ctrl key while pressing F5.

To find technical information, narrow your search to look in technical documentation, not the entire Cisco.com website. On the Cisco.com home page, click the **Advanced Search** link under the Search box and then click the **Technical Support & Documentation** radio button.

To provide feedback about the Cisco.com website or a particular technical document, click **Contacts & Feedback** at the top of any Cisco.com web page.

Submitting a Service Request

Using the online TAC Service Request Tool is the fastest way to open S3 and S4 service requests. (S3 and S4 service requests are those in which your network is minimally impaired or for which you require product information.) After you describe your situation, the TAC Service Request Tool provides recommended solutions. If your issue is not resolved using the recommended resources, your service request is assigned to a Cisco engineer. The TAC Service Request Tool is located at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/servicerequest>

For S1 or S2 service requests, or if you do not have Internet access, contact the Cisco TAC by telephone. (S1 or S2 service requests are those in which your production network is down or severely degraded.) Cisco engineers are assigned immediately to S1 and S2 service requests to help keep your business operations running smoothly.

To open a service request by telephone, use one of the following numbers:

Asia-Pacific: +61 2 8446 7411

Australia: 1 800 805 227

EMEA: +32 2 704 55 55

USA: 1 800 553 2447

For a complete list of Cisco TAC contacts, go to this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/contacts>

Definitions of Service Request Severity

To ensure that all service requests are reported in a standard format, Cisco has established severity definitions.

Severity 1 (S1)—An existing network is “down” or there is a critical impact to your business operations. You and Cisco will commit all necessary resources around the clock to resolve the situation.

Severity 2 (S2)—Operation of an existing network is severely degraded, or significant aspects of your business operations are negatively affected by inadequate performance of Cisco products. You and Cisco will commit full-time resources during normal business hours to resolve the situation.

Severity 3 (S3)—Operational performance of the network is impaired while most business operations remain functional. You and Cisco will commit resources during normal business hours to restore service to satisfactory levels.

Severity 4 (S4)—You require information or assistance with Cisco product capabilities, installation, or configuration. There is little or no effect on your business operations.

Obtaining Additional Publications and Information

Information about Cisco products, technologies, and network solutions is available from various online and printed sources.

- The *Cisco Product Quick Reference Guide* is a handy, compact reference tool that includes brief product overviews, key features, sample part numbers, and abbreviated technical specifications for many Cisco products that are sold through channel partners. It is updated twice a year and includes the latest Cisco channel product offerings. To order and find out more about the *Cisco Product Quick Reference Guide*, go to this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/guide>

- Cisco Marketplace provides a variety of Cisco books, reference guides, documentation, and logo merchandise. Visit Cisco Marketplace, the company store, at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/>

- Cisco Press publishes a wide range of general networking, training, and certification titles. Both new and experienced users will benefit from these publications. For current Cisco Press titles and other information, go to Cisco Press at this URL:

<http://www.ciscopress.com>

- *Packet* magazine is the magazine for Cisco networking professionals. Each quarter, *Packet* delivers coverage of the latest industry trends, technology breakthroughs, and Cisco products and solutions, as well as network deployment and troubleshooting tips, configuration examples, customer case studies, certification and training information, and links to scores of in-depth online resources. You can subscribe to *Packet* magazine at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/packet>

- *Internet Protocol Journal* is a quarterly journal published by Cisco Systems for engineering professionals involved in designing, developing, and operating public and private internets and intranets. You can access the *Internet Protocol Journal* at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/ipj>

- Networking products offered by Cisco Systems, as well as customer support services, can be obtained at this URL:
<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/index.html>
- Networking Professionals Connection is an interactive website where networking professionals share questions, suggestions, and information about networking products and technologies with Cisco experts and other networking professionals. Join a discussion at this URL:
<http://www.cisco.com/discuss/networking>
- “What’s New in Cisco Documentation” is an online publication that provides information about the latest documentation releases for Cisco products. Updated monthly, this online publication is organized by product category to direct you quickly to the documentation for your products. You can view the latest release of “What’s New in Cisco Documentation” at this URL:
<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/abtnicd/136957.htm>
- World-class networking training is available from Cisco. You can view current offerings at this URL:
<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/learning/index.html>



Overview

This chapter describes the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter and contains the following sections:

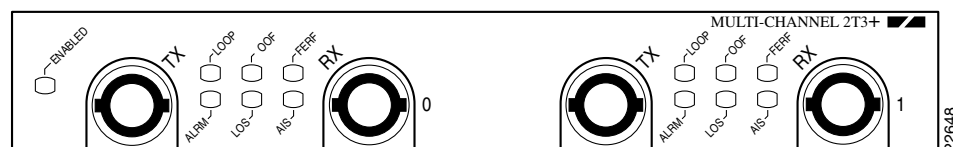
- [Port Adapter Overview, page 1-1](#)
- [Channelized T3 Overview, page 1-2](#)
- [Unchannelized T3 Overview, page 1-2](#)
- [T3 Specifications, page 1-3](#)
- [LEDs, page 1-4](#)
- [Port Adapter Slot Locations on the Supported Platforms, page 1-5](#)
- [Identifying Interface Addresses, page 1-11](#)

Port Adapter Overview

The PA-MC-2T3+ is a single-width port adapter that provides two T3 interface connections using BNC connectors. (See [Figure 1-1](#).) Each T3 interface can be independently configured to be either channelized or unchannelized. A channelized T3 provides 28 T1 lines multiplexed into the T3. Each T1 line can be configured into one or more serial interface data channels.

An unchannelized T3 provides a single serial interface data channel that may be configured to use all of the T3 bandwidth or a fractional portion of it. This mode is compatible with several vendors of fractional (subrate) DS3 data service units (DSUs).

Figure 1-1 PA-MC-2T3+—Front Panel



The PA-MC-2T3+ has the following features and physical characteristics:

- The PA-MC-2T3+ supports both channelized and unchannelized operations.
- It transmits and receives data bidirectionally at the T3 rate of 44.736 Mbps.
- It conforms to relevant specifications for DS3 (Digital Signal Level 3) circuits.
- The T3 connection, provided by two female BNC connectors for transmit (TX) and receive (RX), requires 734A coaxial cable that has an impedance of 75 ohms.

- It supports RFC 1406 and RFC 1407 (CISCO-RFC-1407-CAPABILITY.my). For RFC 1406, Cisco supports all tables except the FarEnd table. For RFC 1407, Cisco does not support FarEnd or Fractional tables. (For information on accessing Cisco MIB files, refer to the *Cisco MIB User Quick Reference* publication.)
- PA-MC-2T3+ microcode is loaded at initialization and is bundled into IOS software.

Channelized T3 Overview

In the channelized mode of operation, a PA-MC-2T3+ T3 link is channelized into 28 DS1 data lines in an industry standard multiplexing format.

Each of the T1 lines contains 24 timeslots of 64 or 56 kbps each. The T1 lines can support one or more user data channels which appear to the system as serial interfaces. Each serial interface is assigned one or more of the timeslots giving the serial interface a bandwidth of $n \times 56$ kbps or $n \times 64$ kbps, where n is the number of timeslots assigned. Any unused timeslots of the T1 are filled with an idle channel pattern.

The following restrictions apply: A timeslot can only be used by one serial interface. A serial interface cannot use timeslots from more than one T1 line. Each T3 can have a maximum of 128 serial interfaces. Unused serial interfaces on one T3 cannot be used by the other T3.

The PA-MC-2T3+ supports Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC), Frame Relay, PPP, and Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS) Data Exchange Interface (DXI) encapsulations over each serial interface.

**Note**

T1 lines on the PA-MC-2T3+ are numbered 1–28, rather than the more traditional zero-based scheme (0–27) used with other Cisco products. This is to ensure consistency with telco numbering schemes for T1 lines within channelized T3 equipment.

**Note**

The PA-MC-2T3+ does not support the aggregation of multiple T1 lines (called inverse multiplexing or bonding) in hardware for higher bandwidth data rates. MLPPP may be used for this purpose in software.

The T3 section of the PA-MC-2T3+ supports the maintenance data-link channel (MDL) when using c-bit parity framing as well as local and network loopbacks. The T1 section of the PA-MC-2T3+ supports facilities data link (FDL) in Extended Superframe (ESF) framing, as well as various loopbacks. Bit error rate testing (BERT) is supported on each of the T1 lines although a test may not be active on more than one T1 at a time. BER testing may be done over a framed or unframed T1 signal.

Unchannelized T3 Overview

In the unchannelized mode of operation, a T3 link provides a single high speed user data channel, rather than being multiplexed into 28 T1 lines. The data channel appears to the system as a serial interface that may be configured to use the full T3 bandwidth or a smaller portion of the T3 bandwidth. No industry standard exists for subdividing the T3 bandwidth but the PA-MC-2T3+ is compatible with the proprietary formats of five vendors of T3 DSUs, when used at the far end of the T3 link.

In unchannelized T3 mode, the T3 section supports the maintenance data link (MDL) channel when using c-bit parity framing as well as local and network loopbacks. Bit error rate testing (BERT) is supported on the T3 link. The PA-MC-2T3+ supports Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC), Frame Relay, PPP, and Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS) Data Exchange Interface (DXI) encapsulations over the serial interface.

T3 Specifications

The PA-MC-2T3+ T3 port is designed to receive and transmit at the DSX-3 level while driving and receiving from 75-ohm coaxial cables (ATT 734A or equivalent quality coax). The T3 port connects directly to any equipment with DSX-3 level BNC connectors.

[Table 1-1](#) lists the specifications that the T3 front end is designed to meet.

Table 1-1 Specifications for the T3 Front End

Parameter	Specification
Line rate	44.736 Mbps (± 20 ppm)
Line code	B3ZS (bipolar with three-zero substitution)
Impedance	75 ohms
Output Pulse shape	ANSI T1.102, pulse amplitude is between 0.36 and 0.85 volts peak
Input signal	0.035-1.1 volts peak
Output signal	Able to drive 450 feet (135 meters) of 75-ohm coaxial cable (734A or equivalent) and meet pulse shape template



Note

The coax shield side of the T3 BNC connectors is connected to the router chassis ground.

Unchannelized Interoperability Guidelines for DSUs

The PA-MC-2T3+ supports several types of integrated data service units (DSUs). [Table 1-2](#) lists the feature compatibilities of PA-MC-2T3+ DSUs.

Table 1-2 Feature Compatibilities of PA-MC-2T3+ DSUs

Vendor	DSU Model	Full Rate Support	Scrambling Support	Subrate Support
Digital Link	DL3100	Yes	Yes	Yes
ADC Kentrox	T3/E3 IDSU	Yes	Yes	Yes
Larscom	Access T45	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adtran	T3SU 300	Yes	Yes	Yes
Verilink	HDM2182	Yes	Yes	Yes

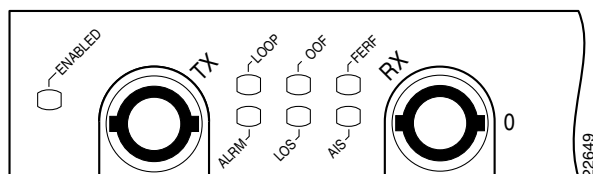
**Note**

The PA-MC-2T3+ does not support configuration of the far end T3 DSU using the maintenance data link channel in c-bit parity framing.

LEDs

The PA-MC-2T3+ has seven status LEDs located on its faceplate: ENABLED, ALARM, LOOP, LOS, OOF, AIS, and FERF. (These status LEDs are shown from left to right in [Figure 1-2](#).)

Figure 1-2 PA-MC-2T3+ Status LEDs—Partial Horizontal View



After system initialization, the green ENABLED LED indicates that the port adapter is enabled for operation.

The following conditions must be met before the PA-MC-2T3+ is enabled:

- The port adapter is correctly installed in the VIP motherboard or Cisco 7200 series router slot and is receiving power.
- The system software recognizes the PA-MC-2T3+.

If either one of the preceding conditions is not met, or if the initialization fails for other reasons, the enabled LED does not go on.

[Table 1-3](#) lists LED colors and indications.

Table 1-3 PA-MC-2T3+ LEDs

LED Label	Color	State	Meaning
ALARM	Yellow	On	T1 loss of frame (LOF) T1 alarm indication signal (AIS) T3 loss of signal (LOS) T3 alarm indication signal (AIS) T3 out of frame (OOF) T3 far-end received failure (FERF)
LOOP	Yellow	On	T1 line or T3 link in a loopback state; not enabled for normal data traffic
LOS	Yellow	On	T3 link loss of the received signal. Operates in conjunction with ALARM LED.
AIS	Yellow	On	T3 link receives alarm indication signal. Operates in conjunction with the ALARM LED.
OOF	Yellow	On	Indicates a DS3 out-of-frame (OOF) condition. Operates in conjunction with the ALARM LED.

Table 1-3 *PA-MC-2T3+ LEDs (continued)*

LED Label	Color	State	Meaning
FERF	Yellow	On	Receiver detects a far end receive failure (FERF) signal from the far end. Operates in conjunction with the ALARM LED.

In addition to the interface status information provided by the LEDs, you can also retrieve detailed interface status information either through the router console port or through Telnet or Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

Port Adapter Slot Locations on the Supported Platforms

This section discusses port adapter slot locations on the supported platforms. The illustrations that follow summarize slot location conventions on each platform:

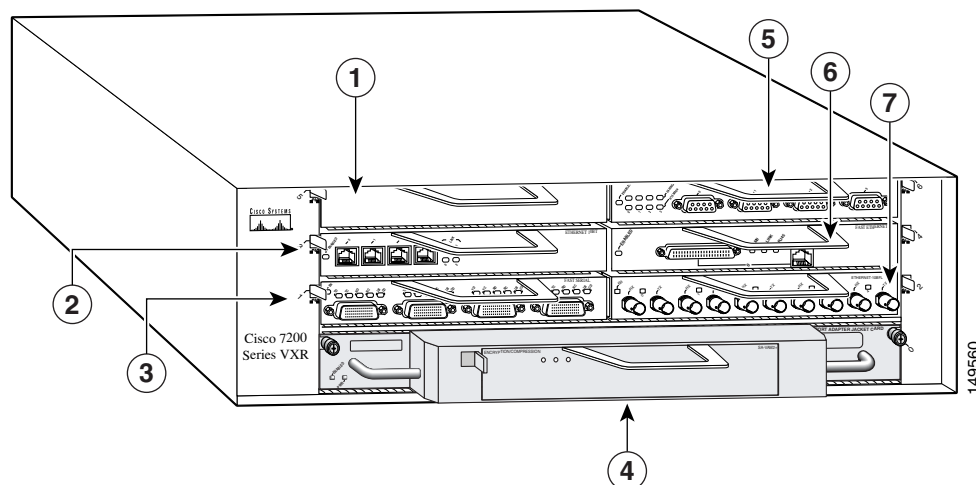
- [Cisco 7200 Series Routers Slot Numbering, page 1-5](#)
-
- [Cisco 7301 Router Slot Numbering, page 1-7](#)
- [Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card Slot Numbering, page 1-7](#)
- [Cisco 7401ASR Router Slot Numbering, page 1-8](#)
- [VIP Slot Numbering, page 1-9](#)

Cisco 7200 Series Routers Slot Numbering

[Figure 1-4](#) shows a Cisco 7206 with port adapters installed. In the Cisco 7206 (including the Cisco 7206 and Cisco 7206VXR as router shelves in a Cisco AS5800 Universal Access Server), port adapter slot 1 is in the lower left position, and port adapter slot 6 is in the upper right position. (The Cisco 7202 and Cisco 7204 are not shown; however, the PA-MC-2T3+ can be installed in any available port adapter slot 1 through 6.)

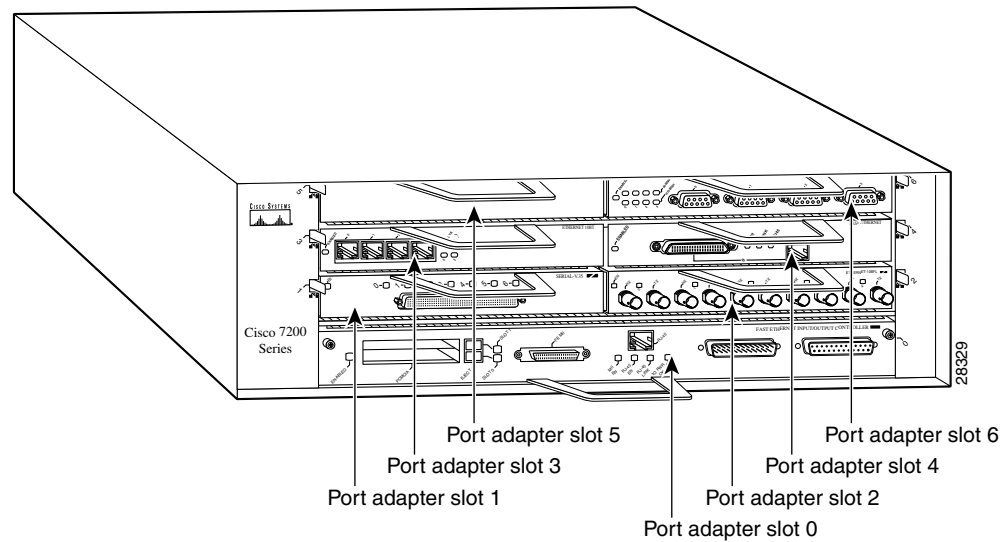
Cisco 7200 VXR Router with the Port Adapter Jacket Card Slot Numbering

Figure 1-3 Port Adapter Slots in Cisco 7206 VXR Router with the Port Adapter Jacket Card



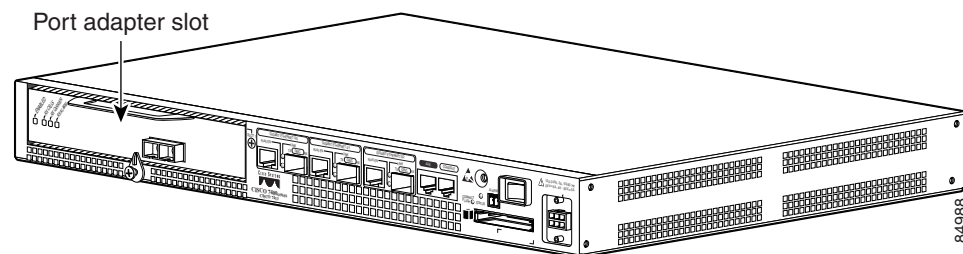
1	Slot 5	5	Slot 6
2	Slot 3	6	Slot 4
3	Slot 1	7	Slot 2
4	Slot 7—port adapter (slot 0—Jacket Card)		

Table 1-3 shows the slot number of port adapters in a Cisco 7200 VXR router with the Port Adapter Jacket Card installed. Port adapter slots in the Cisco 7200 VXR routers are numbered from left to right. With an NPE-G1 or NPE-G2 installed, port adapter slot 0 can accept the Port Adapter Jacket Card. The Port Adapter Jacket Card resides in port adapter slot 0. The port adapter in the Port Adapter jacket card resides in port adapter slot 5 on the Cisco 7204 VXR router, or port adapter slot 7 on the Cisco 7206 VXR router.

Figure 1-4 Port Adapter Slots in the Cisco 7206

Cisco 7301 Router Slot Numbering

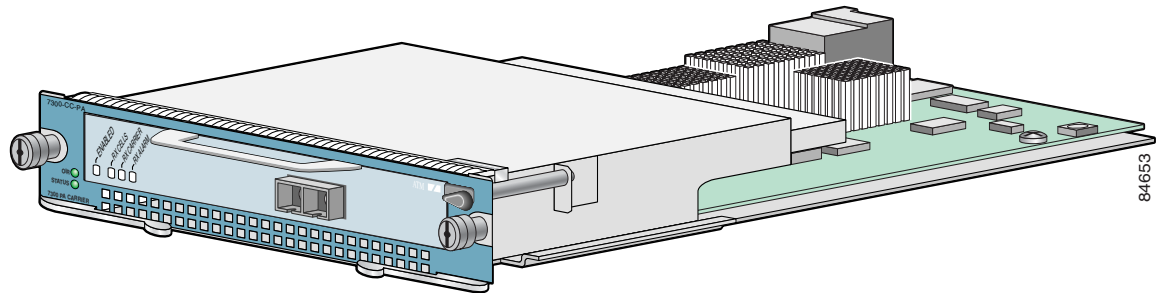
Figure 1-5 shows the front view of a Cisco 7301 router with a port adapter installed. The Cisco 7301 router has one standard port adapter slot.

Figure 1-5 Port Adapter Slot in the Cisco 7301 Router

Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card Slot Numbering

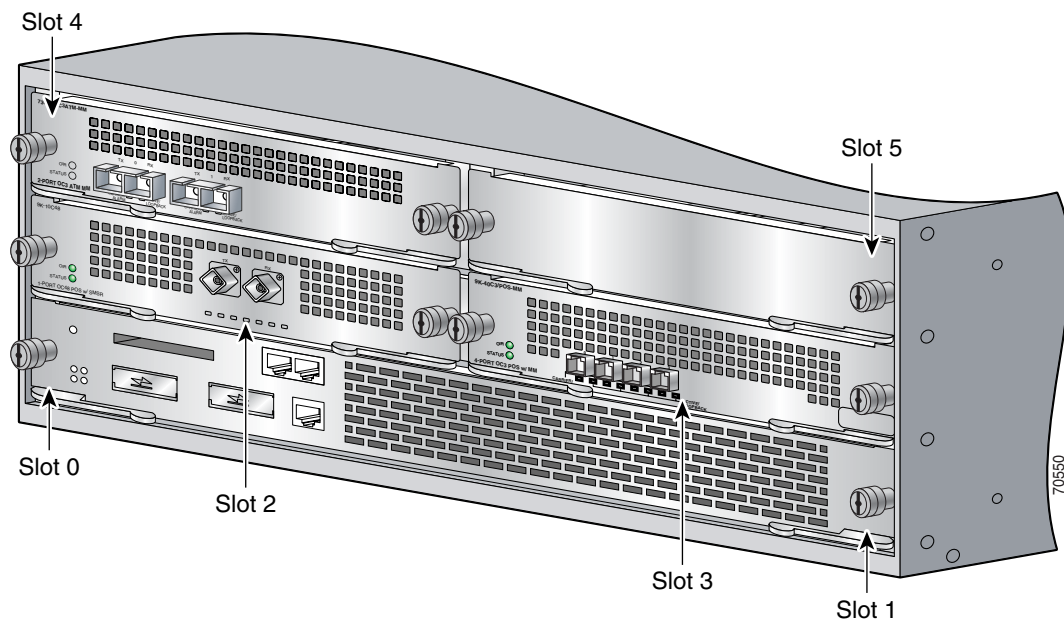
The Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card accepts one single-width port adapter. Figure 1-6 shows a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card with a port adapter installed.

Figure 1-6 Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card—Port Adapter Installed



The Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card installs in Cisco 7304 router module slots 2 through 5. See [Figure 1-7](#) for module slot numbering on a Cisco 7304 router.

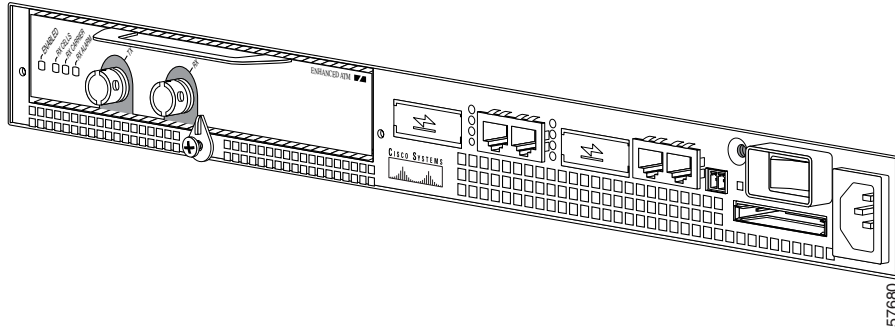
Figure 1-7 Module Slots on the Cisco 7304 Router



Cisco 7401ASR Router Slot Numbering

[Figure 1-8](#) shows the front view of a Cisco 7401ASR router with a port adapter installed. There is only one port adapter slot in a Cisco 7401ASR router.

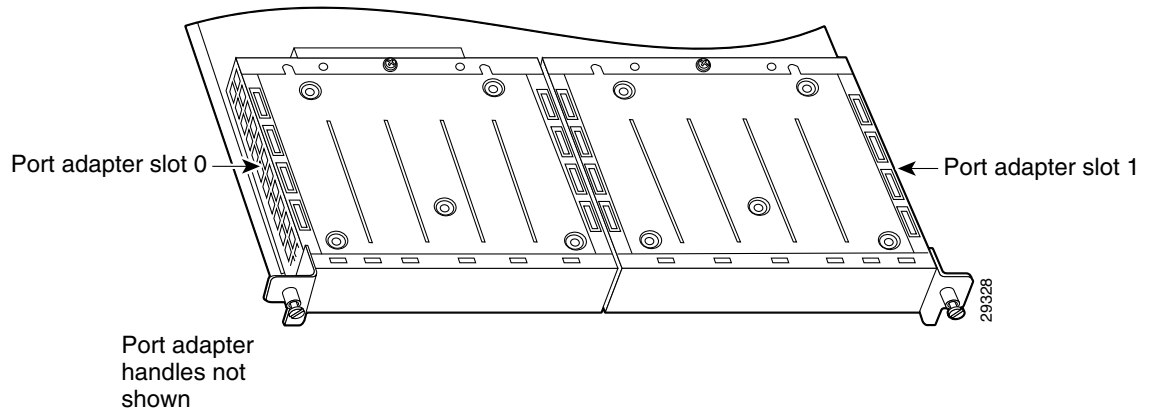
Figure 1-8 Port Adapter Slot in the Cisco 7401ASR Router



VIP Slot Numbering

Figure 1-9 on page 1-9 shows a partial view of a VIP motherboard with installed port adapters. With the motherboard oriented as shown in Figure 1-9 on page 1-9, the left port adapter is in port adapter slot 0, and the right port adapter is in port adapter slot 1.

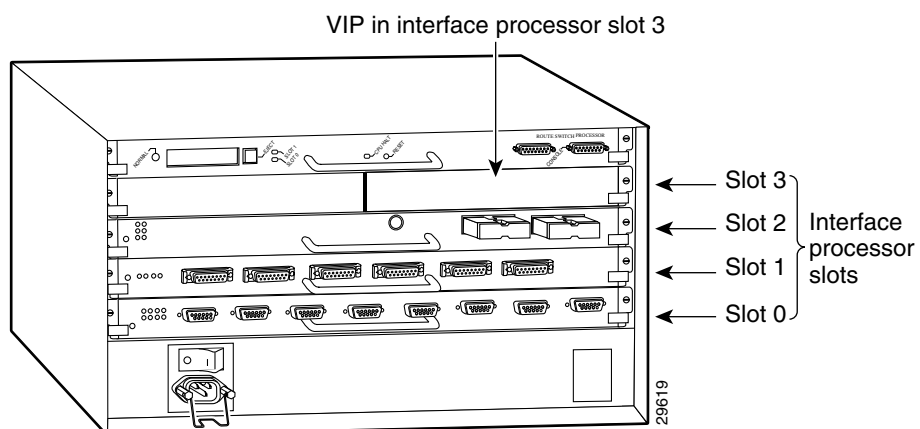
Figure 1-9 VIP Motherboard with Two Port Adapters Installed—Horizontal Orientation



Note

In the Cisco 7000, Cisco 7507, and Cisco 7513 chassis, the VIP motherboard is installed vertically. In the Cisco 7010 and Cisco 7505 chassis, the VIP motherboard is installed horizontally.

Interface processor slots are numbered as shown in Figure 1-10.

Figure 1-10 Interface Slot Numbers—Cisco 7505 Shown

Identifying Interface Addresses

This section describes how to identify interface addresses for the PA-MC-2T3+ in supported platforms. Interface addresses specify the actual physical location of each interface on a router or switch.

Interfaces on the PA-MC-2T3+ installed in a router maintain the same address regardless of whether other port adapters are installed or removed. However, when you move a port adapter to a different slot, the first number in the interface address changes to reflect the new port adapter slot number.

Interfaces on a PA-MC-2T3+ installed in a VIP maintain the same address regardless of whether other interface processors are installed or removed. However, when you move a VIP to a different slot, the interface processor slot number changes to reflect the new interface processor slot.


Note

Interface ports are numbered from left to right starting with 0.

Table 1-4 explains how to identify interface addresses.

Table 1-4 **Identifying Interface Addresses**

Platform	Interface Address Format	Numbers	Syntax
Cisco 7120 series routers	Port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Port adapter slot—always 3 Interface port—0 and 1	3 / 1
Cisco 7140 series routers	Port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Port adapter slot—always 4 Interface port—0 and 1	4 / 0
Cisco 7200 series routers	Port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Port adapter slot—0 through 6 (depends on the number of slots in the router) ¹ Interface port—0 and 1	1 / 0
Port Adapter Jacket Card with the Cisco 7200 VXR router ²	Port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Port adapter slot—0 through 7 (depends on the number of slots in the router) ³ Interface port—0 and 1	1 / 0
Cisco 7301 routers	Port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Port adapter slot—always 1 Interface port—0 and 1	1 / 0
Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in Cisco 7304 routers	Port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Port adapter slot—router module slot 2 through 5 Interface port—0 and 1	3 / 0
Cisco 7401ASR routers	Port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Port adapter slot—always 1 Interface port—0 and 1	1 / 0
VIP in Cisco 7000 series or Cisco 7500 series routers	Interface-processor-slot-number/port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number	Interface processor slot—0 through 12 (depends on the number of slots in the router) Port adapter slot—always 0 or 1 Interface port—0 and 1	3 / 1 / 0

1. Port adapter slot 0 is reserved for the Fast Ethernet port on the I/O controller (if present).
2. Port adapter slot 0 can accept the Port Adapter Jacket Card if an NPE-G1 or NPE-G2 are installed.
3. Port adapter slot 0 is reserved for the Fast Ethernet port on the I/O controller (if present).

Cisco 7200 Series Routers Interface Addresses

This section describes how to identify the interface addresses used for the PA-MC-2T3+ in Cisco 7200 series routers. The interface address is composed of a two-part number in the format *port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number*. See [Table 1-4](#) for the interface address format.

In Cisco 7200 series routers, port adapter slots are numbered from the lower left to the upper right, beginning with port adapter slot 1 and continuing through port adapter slot 2 for the Cisco 7202, slot 4 for the Cisco 7204 and Cisco 7204VXR, and slot 6 for the Cisco 7206 and Cisco 7206VXR. (Port adapter slot 0 is reserved for the optional Fast Ethernet port on the I/O controller—if present.)

The interface addresses of the interfaces on the PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 are 1/0 through 1/1 (port adapter slot 1 and interfaces 0 and 1). If the PA-MC-2T3+ was in port adapter slot 4, these same interfaces would be numbered 4/0 through 4/1 (port adapter slot 4 and interfaces 0 and 1).

Cisco 7301 Router Interface Addresses

This section describes how to identify addresses used for the PA-MC-2T3+ in the Cisco 7301 router. In the Cisco 7301 router, slot 1 is the port adapter slot you use for the PA-MC-2T3+. (See [Figure 1-5](#).)

The interface address is composed of a two-part number in the format *port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number*. See [Table 1-4 on page 1-11](#) for the interface address format.

Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card Interface Addresses

This section describes how to identify the interface addresses used for the PA-MC-2T3+ in the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in Cisco 7304 routers. The interface address is made of a two-part number in the format *port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number*.

The Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card installs into Cisco 7304 router module slots 2 through 5 (See [Figure 1-7](#).) The port-adapter-slot-number is the Cisco 7304 router module slot number. For example, the interface address of port 0 on a PA-MC-2T3+, in which the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card is installed in Cisco 7304 router module slot 3, would be numbered 3/0.

Cisco 7401ASR Router Interface Addresses

This section describes how to identify addresses used for the PA-MC-2T3+ in the Cisco 7401ASR router. In the Cisco 7401ASR router, slot 1 is the port adapter slot you use for the PA-MC-2T3+.

(See [Figure 1-8](#).) The interface address is composed of a two-part number in the format *port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number*. See [Table 1-4 on page 1-11](#) for the interface address format.

VIP Interface Addresses

This section describes how to identify the interface addresses used for the PA-MC-2T3+ on a VIP in Cisco 7000 series and Cisco 7500 series routers.

**Note**

Although the processor slots in the 7-slot Cisco 7000 and Cisco 7507 and the 13-slot Cisco 7513 and Cisco 7576 are vertically oriented and those in the 5-slot Cisco 7010 and Cisco 7505 are horizontally oriented, all Cisco 7000 series and Cisco 7500 series routers use the same method for slot and port numbering.

See [Table 1-4 on page 1-11](#) for the interface address format. The interface address is composed of a three-part number in the format *interface-processor-slot-number/port-adapter-slot-number/interface-port-number*.

If the VIP is inserted in interface processor slot 3, then the interface addresses of the PA-MC-2T3+ are 3/1/0 through 3/1/1 (interface processor slot 3, port adapter slot 1, and interfaces 0 and 1). If the port adapter was in port adapter slot 0 on the VIP, these same interface addresses would be numbered 3/0/0 through 3/0/1.

**Note**

If you remove the VIP with the PA-MC-2T3+ (shown in [Figure 1-9 on page 1-9](#)) from interface processor slot 3 and install it in interface processor slot 2, the interface addresses become 2/1/0 through 2/1/1.



Preparing for Installation

This chapter describes the general equipment, safety, and site preparation requirements for installing the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter. This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Required Tools and Equipment, page 2-1](#)
- [Software and Hardware Requirements, page 2-2](#)
- [Checking Hardware and Software Compatibility, page 2-3](#)
- [75-Ohm In-Line Coaxial Attenuator, page 2-3](#)
- [Safety Guidelines, page 2-3](#)
- [FCC Class A Compliance, page 2-9](#)

Required Tools and Equipment

You need the following tools and parts to install a port adapter. If you need additional equipment, contact a service representative for ordering information.

- PA-MC-2T3+(=) port adapter.
- Cisco 7200 VXR routers Port Adapter Jacket Card for installation of a port adapter in the I/O controller slot (requires an NPE-G1 or NPE-G2)
- VIP (for installation in Cisco 7000 series or Cisco 7500 series chassis only). Two 75-ohm 734A coaxial cables (one for transmit and one for receive) per T3 port.
- Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card (for installation in a Cisco 7304 router).
- Number 1 Phillips and a 3/16-inch flat-blade screwdriver (for VIP installation only).
- Number 2 Phillips screwdriver.
- Your own electrostatic discharge (ESD)-prevention equipment or the disposable grounding wrist strap included with all upgrade kits, field-replaceable units (FRUs), and spares.
- Antistatic mat.
- Antistatic container.
- Attenuator kit (optional).

Software and Hardware Requirements

Table 2-1 lists the minimum Cisco IOS software release required to use the PA-MC-2T3+ in supported router or switch platforms.

Table 2-1 PA-MC-2T3+ Software Requirements

Platform	Recommended Minimum Cisco IOS Release
Cisco 7200 series^{1, 2} - Cisco 7202, 7204 and 7206 - Cisco 7204VXR and 7206VXR	Channelized T3 functionality - Cisco IOS Release 12.0(6)S or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.0 S - Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)E or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.1 E - Cisco IOS Release 12.1(4)T or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.1 T - Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)B or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.2 B Channelized and unchannelized T3 functionality - Cisco IOS Release 12.0(14)S or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.0 S - Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)E or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.1 E
- Port Adapter Jacket Card for the Cisco 7200 VXR router with an NPE-G1 - Port Adapter Jacket Card for the Cisco 7200 VXR router with an NPE-G2	Cisco IOS Release 12.4(7) or later releases of Cisco IOS Release 12.4 Cisco IOS Release 12.4(6)T1 or later releases of Cisco IOS Release 12.4T Cisco IOS Release 12.4(4)XD2 or later releases of Cisco IOS Release 12.4
Cisco 7301 router	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)YZ or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.2
Cisco 7304 routers With Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)SZ or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.2SZ
Cisco 7401ASR routers	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(1)DX or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.2 DX Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)B or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.2 B
VIP in the Cisco 7000 series and Cisco 7500 series^{3, 4}	Channelized T3 functionality - Cisco IOS Release 12.0(6)S or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.0 S - Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)E or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.1 E - Cisco IOS Release 12.1(4)T or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.1 T Channelized and unchannelized T3 functionality - Cisco IOS Release 12.0(14)S or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.0 S - Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)E or a later release of Cisco IOS Release 12.1 E

1. The PA-MC-2T3+ is not supported on a Cisco 7200 series routers with an NPE-100 or NPE-150.
2. For Cisco 7200 series routers running 12.0 S, it is recommended that you have a minimum of 64 MB of DRAM. For Cisco 7200 series routers running 12.1x, it is recommended that you have a minimum of 128 MB of DRAM.
3. The specific VIP2 models recommended for the PA-MC-2T3+ in all Cisco 7500 series routers, and in Cisco 7000 series routers using the RSP7000 and RSP7000CI, are VIP2-40(=), which has 2 MB of SRAM and 32 MB of DRAM, and VIP2-50(=), which has 4 to 8 MB of SRAM and 32 to 128 MB of SDRAM.
4. Only one PA-MC-2T3+ may be used in a VIP2-40 in Cisco 7500 series routers.

For configuration guidelines on port adapters in the Cisco 7200 series, refer to the [Cisco 7200 Series Port Adapter Hardware Configuration Guidelines](#).

Checking Hardware and Software Compatibility

To check the minimum software requirements of Cisco IOS software with the hardware installed on your router, Cisco maintains the Software Advisor tool on Cisco.com. This tool does not verify whether modules within a system are compatible, but it does provide the minimum IOS requirements for individual hardware modules or components.



Note

Access to this tool is limited to users with Cisco.com login accounts.

To access Software Advisor, click **Login** at Cisco.com and go to **Technical Support Help—Cisco TAC: Tool Index: Software Advisor**. You can also access the tool by pointing your browser directly to <http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/support/CompNav/Index.pl>.

Choose a product family or enter a specific product number to search for the minimum supported software release needed for your hardware.

75-Ohm In-Line Coaxial Attenuator

A 75-ohm in-line coaxial attenuator may be required to tune the signal between the PA-MC-2T3+ and the far-end equipment, if the port adapter is experiencing line code violations (LCVs). LCVs occur when the far end equipment transmit signal saturates the front end receiver of the PA-MC-2T3+.

Cisco offers an attenuator kit (ATTEN-KIT-PA=) that contains five attenuators with fixed values ranging from 3-dB to 20-dB. For more information on the attenuator kit go to the following website:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/core/7206/fru/12884att.htm>

Safety Guidelines

This section provides safety guidelines that you should follow when working with any equipment that connects to electrical power or telephone wiring.

Safety Warnings

Safety warnings appear throughout this publication in procedures that, if performed incorrectly, may harm you. A warning symbol precedes each warning statement.

**Warning****IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents. To see translations of the warnings that appear in this publication, refer to the translated safety warnings that accompanied this device.

Statement 1071

Note: SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Note: This documentation is to be used in conjunction with the specific product installation guide that shipped with the product. Please refer to the Installation Guide, Configuration Guide, or other enclosed additional documentation for further details.

Waarschuwing**BELANGRIJKE VEILIGHEIDSIINSTRUCTIES**

Dit waarschuwingssymbool betekent gevaar. U verkeert in een situatie die lichamelijk letsel kan veroorzaken. Voordat u aan enige apparatuur gaat werken, dient u zich bewust te zijn van de bij elektrische schakelingen betrokken risico's en dient u op de hoogte te zijn van de standaard praktijken om ongelukken te voorkomen. Voor een vertaling van de waarschuwingen die in deze publicatie verschijnen, dient u de vertaalde veiligheidswaarschuwingen te raadplegen die bij dit apparaat worden geleverd.

Opmerking BEWAAR DEZE INSTRUCTIES.

Opmerking Deze documentatie dient gebruikt te worden in combinatie met de installatiehandleiding voor het specifieke product die bij het product wordt geleverd. Raadpleeg de installatiehandleiding, configuratiehandleiding of andere verdere ingesloten documentatie voor meer informatie.

Varoitus**TÄRKEITÄ TURVALLISUUTEEN LIITTYVIÄ OHJEITA**

Tämä varoitusmerkki merkitsee vaaraa. Olet tilanteessa, joka voi johtaa ruumiinvammaan. Ennen kuin työskentelet minkään laitteiston parissa, ota selvää sähkökytkentöihin liittyvistä vaaroista ja tavanomaisista onnettomuuksien ehkäisykeinoista. Tässä asiakirjassa esitettyjen varoitusten käännökset löydät laitteen mukana toimitetuista ohjeista.

Huomautus SÄILYTÄ NÄMÄ OHJEET

Huomautus Tämä asiakirja on tarkoitettu käytettäväksi yhdessä tuotteen mukana tulleen asennusoppaan kanssa. Katso lisätietoja asennusoppaasta, kokoonpano-oppaasta ja muista mukana toimitetuista asiakirjoista.

Attention IMPORTANTES INFORMATIONS DE SÉCURITÉ

Ce symbole d'avertissement indique un danger. Vous vous trouvez dans une situation pouvant causer des blessures ou des dommages corporels. Avant de travailler sur un équipement, soyez conscient des dangers posés par les circuits électriques et familiarisez-vous avec les procédures couramment utilisées pour éviter les accidents. Pour prendre connaissance des traductions d'avertissements figurant dans cette publication, consultez les consignes de sécurité traduites qui accompagnent cet appareil.

Remarque CONSERVEZ CES INFORMATIONS

Remarque Cette documentation doit être utilisée avec le guide spécifique d'installation du produit qui accompagne ce dernier. Veuillez vous reporter au Guide d'installation, au Guide de configuration, ou à toute autre documentation jointe pour de plus amples renseignements.

Warnung WICHTIGE SICHERHEITSANWEISUNGEN

Dieses Warnsymbol bedeutet Gefahr. Sie befinden sich in einer Situation, die zu einer Körperverletzung führen könnte. Bevor Sie mit der Arbeit an irgendeinem Gerät beginnen, seien Sie sich der mit elektrischen Stromkreisen verbundenen Gefahren und der Standardpraktiken zur Vermeidung von Unfällen bewusst. Übersetzungen der in dieser Veröffentlichung enthaltenen Warnhinweise sind im Lieferumfang des Geräts enthalten.

Hinweis BEWAHREN SIE DIESE SICHERHEITSANWEISUNGEN AUF

Hinweis Dieses Handbuch ist zum Gebrauch in Verbindung mit dem Installationshandbuch für Ihr Gerät bestimmt, das dem Gerät beiliegt. Entnehmen Sie bitte alle weiteren Informationen dem Handbuch (Installations- oder Konfigurationshandbuch o. Ä.) für Ihr spezifisches Gerät.

Figyelem! FONTOS BIZTONSÁGI ELŐÍRÁSOK

Ez a figyelmeztető jel veszélyre utal. Sérülésveszélyt rejtő helyzetben van. Mielőtt bármely berendezésen munkát végezte, legyen figyelemmel az elektromos áramkörök okozta kockázatokra, és ismerkedjen meg a szokásos balesetvédelmi eljárásokkal. A kiadványban szereplő figyelmeztetések fordítása a készülékhez mellékelt biztonsági figyelmeztetések között található.

Megjegyzés ŐRIZZE MEG EZEKET AZ UTASÍTÁSOKAT!

Megjegyzés Ezt a dokumentációt a készülékhez mellékelt üzembe helyezési útmutatóval együtt kell használni. További tudnivalók a mellékelt Üzembe helyezési útmutatóban (Installation Guide), Konfigurációs útmutatóban (Configuration Guide) vagy más dokumentumban találhatók.

Avvertenza IMPORTANTI ISTRUZIONI SULLA SICUREZZA

Questo simbolo di avvertenza indica un pericolo. La situazione potrebbe causare infortuni alle persone. Prima di intervenire su qualsiasi apparecchiatura, occorre essere al corrente dei pericoli relativi ai circuiti elettrici e conoscere le procedure standard per la prevenzione di incidenti. Per le traduzioni delle avvertenze riportate in questo documento, vedere le avvertenze di sicurezza che accompagnano questo dispositivo.

Nota CONSERVARE QUESTE ISTRUZIONI

Nota La presente documentazione va usata congiuntamente alla guida di installazione specifica spedita con il prodotto. Per maggiori informazioni, consultare la Guida all'installazione, la Guida alla configurazione o altra documentazione acclusa.

Advarsel VIKTIGE SIKKERHETSINSTRUKSJONER

Dette varselssymbolet betyr fare. Du befinner deg i en situasjon som kan forårsake personskade. Før du utfører arbeid med utstyret, bør du være oppmerksom på farene som er forbundet med elektriske kretssystemer, og du bør være kjent med vanlig praksis for å unngå ulykker. For å se oversettelser av advarslene i denne publikasjonen, se de oversatte sikkerhetsvarslene som følger med denne enheten.

Merk TA VARE PÅ DISSE INSTRUKSJONENE

Merk Denne dokumentasjonen skal brukes i forbindelse med den spesifikke installasjonsveiledningen som fulgte med produktet. Vennligst se installasjonsveiledningen, konfigureringsveiledningen eller annen vedlagt tilleggsdokumentasjon for detaljer.

Aviso INSTRUÇÕES IMPORTANTES DE SEGURANÇA

Este símbolo de aviso significa perigo. O utilizador encontra-se numa situação que poderá ser causadora de lesões corporais. Antes de iniciar a utilização de qualquer equipamento, tenha em atenção os perigos envolvidos no manuseamento de circuitos eléctricos e familiarize-se com as práticas habituais de prevenção de acidentes. Para ver traduções dos avisos incluídos nesta publicação, consulte os avisos de segurança traduzidos que acompanham este dispositivo.

Nota GUARDE ESTAS INSTRUÇÕES

Nota Esta documentação destina-se a ser utilizada em conjunto com o manual de instalação incluído com o produto específico. Consulte o manual de instalação, o manual de configuração ou outra documentação adicional inclusa, para obter mais informações.

¡Advertencia! INSTRUCCIONES IMPORTANTES DE SEGURIDAD

Este símbolo de aviso indica peligro. Existe riesgo para su integridad física. Antes de manipular cualquier equipo, considere los riesgos de la corriente eléctrica y familiarícese con los procedimientos estándar de prevención de accidentes. Vea las traducciones de las advertencias que acompañan a este dispositivo.

Nota GUARDE ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES

Nota Esta documentación está pensada para ser utilizada con la guía de instalación del producto que lo acompaña. Si necesita más detalles, consulte la Guía de instalación, la Guía de configuración o cualquier documentación adicional adjunta.

Varning! VIKTIGA SÄKERHETSANVISNINGAR

Denna varningssignal signalerar fara. Du befinner dig i en situation som kan leda till personskada. Innan du utför arbete på någon utrustning måste du vara medveten om farorna med elkretsar och känna till vanliga förfaranden för att förebygga olyckor. Se översättningarna av de varningsmeddelanden som finns i denna publikation, och se de översatta säkerhetsvarningarna som medföljer denna anordning.

OBS! SPARA DESSA ANVISNINGAR

OBS! Denna dokumentation ska användas i samband med den specifika produktinstallationshandbok som medföljde produkten. Se installationshandboken, konfigurationshandboken eller annan bifogad ytterligare dokumentation för närmare detaljer.

Предупреждение ВАЖНЫЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Этот символ предупреждает о наличии опасности. При неправильных действиях возможно получение травм. Перед началом работы с любым оборудованием необходимо ознакомиться с ситуациями, в которых возможно поражение электротоком, и со стандартными действиями для предотвращения несчастных случаев. Переведенный текст предупреждений содержится в соответствующем документе, поставляемом вместе с устройством.

Примечание СОХРАНЯЙТЕ ЭТУ ИНСТРУКЦИЮ

Примечание Эта инструкция должна использоваться вместе с руководством по установке конкретного изделия, входящим в комплект поставки. Дополнительные сведения см. в руководстве по установке, руководстве по настройке и другой документации, поставляемой с изделием.

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这个警告符号指有危险。您所处的环境可能使身体受伤。操作设备前必须意识到电流的危险性，务必熟悉操作标准，以防发生事故。如果需要了解本说明中出现的警告符号的译文，请参阅本装置所附之安全警告译文。

注意 保存这些说明

注意 本文件应与本产品附带的具体安装说明一并阅读。如欲了解详情，请参阅《安装说明》、《配置说明》或所附的其他文件。

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「危険」の意味です。人身事故を予防するための注意事項が記述されています。装置の取り扱い作業を行うときは、電気回路の危険性に注意し、一般的な事故防止対策に留意してください。このマニュアルに記載されている警告の各国語版は、装置に付属の「Translated Safety Warnings」を参照してください。

注 これらの注意事項を保管しておいてください。

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这个警告符号指有危险。您所处的环境可能使身体受伤。操作设备前必须意识到电流的危险性，务必熟悉操作标准，以防发生事故。如果需要了解本说明中出现的警告符号的译文，请参阅本装置所附之安全警告译文。

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警告 安全上の重要な注意事項

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Electrical Equipment Guidelines

Follow these basic guidelines when working with any electrical equipment:

- Before beginning any procedures requiring access to the chassis interior, locate the emergency power-off switch for the room in which you are working.
- Disconnect all power and external cables before moving a chassis; do not work alone when potentially hazardous conditions exist.

- Never assume that power has been disconnected from a circuit; always check.
- Do not perform any action that creates a potential hazard to people or makes the equipment unsafe; carefully examine your work area for possible hazards such as moist floors, ungrounded power extension cables, and missing safety grounds.

Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage, which can occur when electronic cards or components are improperly handled, results in complete or intermittent failures. Port adapters and processor modules comprise printed circuit boards that are fixed in metal carriers. Electromagnetic interference (EMI) shielding and connectors are integral components of the carrier. Although the metal carrier helps to protect the board from ESD, use a preventive antistatic strap during handling.

Following are guidelines for preventing ESD damage:

- Always use an ESD wrist or ankle strap and ensure that it makes good skin contact.
- Connect the equipment end of the strap to an unfinished chassis surface.
- When installing a component, use any available ejector levers or captive installation screws to properly seat the bus connectors in the backplane or midplane. These devices prevent accidental removal, provide proper grounding for the system, and help to ensure that bus connectors are properly seated.
- When removing a component, use any available ejector levers or captive installation screws to release the bus connectors from the backplane or midplane.
- Handle carriers by available handles or edges only; avoid touching the printed circuit boards or connectors.
- Place a removed board component-side-up on an antistatic surface or in a static shielding container. If you plan to return the component to the factory, immediately place it in a static shielding container.
- Avoid contact between the printed circuit boards and clothing. The wrist strap only protects components from ESD voltages on the body; ESD voltages on clothing can still cause damage.
- Never attempt to remove the printed circuit board from the metal carrier.



Caution

For safety, periodically check the resistance value of the antistatic strap. The measurement should be between 1 and 10 megohms (Mohm).

FCC Class A Compliance

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio-frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case users will be required to correct the interference at their own expense.

You can determine whether your equipment is causing interference by turning it off. If the interference stops, it was probably caused by the Cisco equipment or one of its peripheral devices. If the equipment causes interference to radio or television reception, try to correct the interference by using one or more of the following measures:

- Turn the television or radio antenna until the interference stops.
- Move the equipment to one side or the other of the television or radio.
- Move the equipment farther away from the television or radio.
- Plug the equipment into an outlet that is on a different circuit from the television or radio. (That is, make certain the equipment and the television or radio are on circuits controlled by different circuit breakers or fuses.)

**Note**

The Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter has been designed to meet these requirements. Modifications to this product that are not authorized by Cisco Systems, Inc., could void the various approvals and negate your authority to operate the product.



Removing and Installing Port Adapters

This chapter describes how to remove the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter from supported platforms and also how to install a new or replacement port adapter. This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Handling Port Adapters, page 3-1](#)
- [Online Insertion and Removal, page 3-2](#)
- [Warnings and Cautions, page 3-3](#)
- [Port Adapter Removal and Installation, page 3-4](#)
- [Cables and Connectors, page 3-13](#)

Each port adapter circuit board is mounted to a metal carrier and is sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage.



Note

When a port adapter slot is not in use, a blank port adapter must fill the empty slot to allow the router or switch to conform to electromagnetic interference (EMI) emissions requirements and to allow proper airflow across the port adapters. If you plan to install a new port adapter in a slot that is not in use, you must first remove the blank port adapter.



Caution

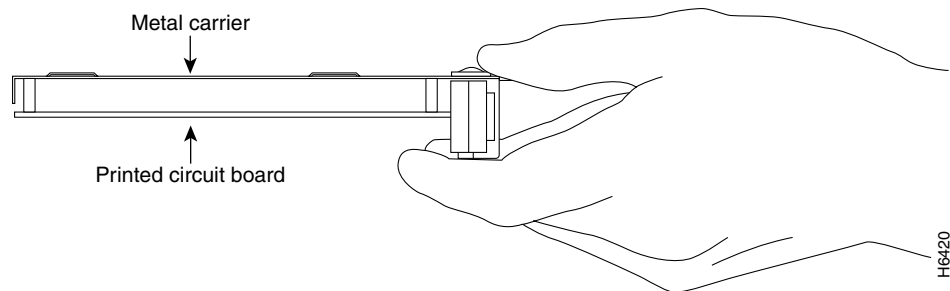
When powering off the router, wait a minimum of 30 seconds before powering it on again.

Handling Port Adapters



Caution

Always handle the port adapter by the carrier edges and handle; never touch the port adapter components or connector pins. (See [Figure 3-1 on page 3-2](#).)

Figure 3-1 Handling a Port Adapter

Online Insertion and Removal

Several platforms support online insertion and removal (OIR) of port adapters; therefore, you do not have to power down routers when removing and replacing a PA-MC-2T3+ on Cisco 7100 series routers, Cisco 7200 series routers, Cisco uBR7200 series routers, Cisco 7301 routers, or Cisco 7401ASR routers.

Although the VIP and the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card support online insertion and removal, individual port adapters do not. To replace port adapters, you must first remove the VIP or the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card from the chassis and then install or replace port adapters as required. If a blank port adapter is installed on the VIP or the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card on which you want to install a new port adapter, you must first remove the VIP or the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card from the chassis and then remove the blank port adapter.



Caution

To prevent system problems, do not remove port adapters from the VIP or the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card motherboard or attempt to install other port adapters on the motherboard when the system is operating. To install or replace port adapters, first remove the VIP or the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card from its interface processor slot.

It is wise to gracefully shut down the system before removing a port adapter that has active traffic moving through it. Removing a module while traffic is flowing through the ports can cause system disruption. Once the module is inserted, the ports can be brought back up.



Note

Online insertion and removal (OIR) is not supported on the Port Adapter Jacket Card. OIR is supported on the port adapter. You must have the chassis powered off to install or remove the Port Adapter Jacket Card.



Note

As you disengage the module from the router or switch, online insertion and removal (OIR) administratively shuts down all active interfaces in the module.

OIR allows you to install and replace modules while the router is operating; you do not need to notify the software or shut down the system power, although you should not run traffic through the module you are removing while it is being removed. OIR is a method that is seamless to end users on the network, maintains all routing information, and preserves sessions.

The following is a functional description of OIR for background information only; for specific procedures for installing and replacing a module in a supported platform, refer to the “[Port Adapter Removal and Installation](#)” section on page 3-4.

Each module has a bus connector that connects it to the router. The connector has a set of tiered pins in three lengths that send specific signals to the system as they make contact with the module. The system assesses the signals it receives and the order in which it receives them to determine if a module is being removed from or introduced to the system. From these signals, the system determines whether to reinitialize a new interface or to shut down a disconnected interface.

Specifically, when you insert a module, the longest pins make contact with the module first, and the shortest pins make contact last. The system recognizes the signals and the sequence in which it receives them.

When you remove or insert a module, the pins send signals to notify the system of changes. The router then performs the following procedure:

1. Rapidly scans the system for configuration changes.
2. Initializes newly inserted port adapters or administratively shuts down any vacant interfaces.
3. Brings all previously configured interfaces on the module back to their previously installed state. Any newly inserted interface is put in the administratively shutdown state, as if it was present (but not configured) at boot time. If a similar module type is reinserted into a slot, its ports are configured and brought online up to the port count of the originally installed module of that type.

**Note**

Before you begin installation, read [Chapter 2, “Preparing for Installation,”](#) for a list of parts and tools required for installation.

Warnings and Cautions

Observe the following warnings and cautions when installing or removing port adapters.

**Note**

If a port adapter lever or other retaining mechanism does not move to the locked position, the port adapter is not completely seated in the midplane. Carefully pull the port adapter halfway out of the slot, reinsert it, and move the port adapter lever or other mechanism to the locked position.

**Caution**

To prevent jamming the carrier between the upper and the lower edges of the port adapter slot, and to ensure that the edge connector at the rear of the port adapter mates with the connection at the rear of the port adapter slot, make certain that the carrier is positioned correctly, as shown in the cutaway in the following illustrations.

**Caution**

When performing the following procedures, wear a grounding wrist strap to avoid ESD damage to the card. Some platforms have an ESD connector for attaching the wrist strap.

**Warning**

Hazardous voltage or energy is present on the backplane when the system is operating. Use caution when servicing.

Port Adapter Removal and Installation

In this section, the illustrations that follow give step-by-step instructions on how to remove and install port adapters. This section contains the following illustrations:

- [Cisco 7200 Series—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter, page 3-5](#)
- [Cisco 7200 VXR Routers Port Adapter Jacket Card, page 3-6](#)
- [Cisco 7301 Router—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter, page 3-8](#)
- [Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter, page 3-9](#)
- [Cisco 7401ASR Router—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter, page 3-11](#)
- [VIP—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter, page 3-12](#)

Cisco 7200 Series—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter

Step 1

To remove the port adapter, place the port adapter lever in the unlocked position. (See A.) The port adapter lever remains in the unlocked position.

Step 2

Grasp the handle of the port adapter and pull the port adapter from the router, about halfway out of its slot. If you are removing a blank port adapter, pull the blank port adapter completely out of the chassis slot.

Step 3

With the port adapter halfway out of the slot, disconnect all cables from the port adapter. After disconnecting the cables, pull the port adapter from its chassis slot.

Step 4

To insert the port adapter, carefully align the port adapter carrier between the upper and the lower edges of the port adapter slot. (See B.)

Step 5

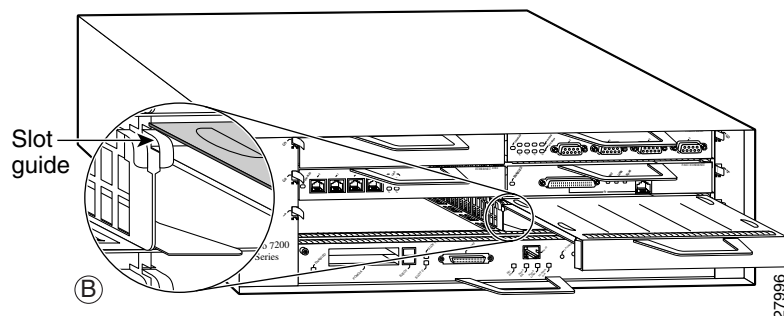
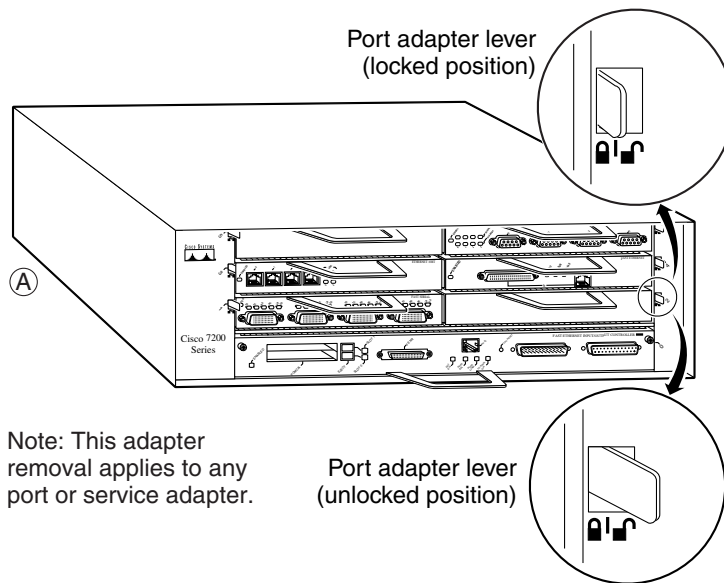
Carefully slide the new port adapter halfway into the port adapter slot. (See B.)

Step 6

With the port adapter halfway into the slot, connect all required cables to the port adapter. After connecting all required cables, carefully slide the port adapter all the way into the slot until the port adapter is seated in the router midplane.

Step 7

After the port adapter is properly seated, lock the port adapter lever. (See A.)



Cisco 7200 VXR Routers Port Adapter Jacket Card

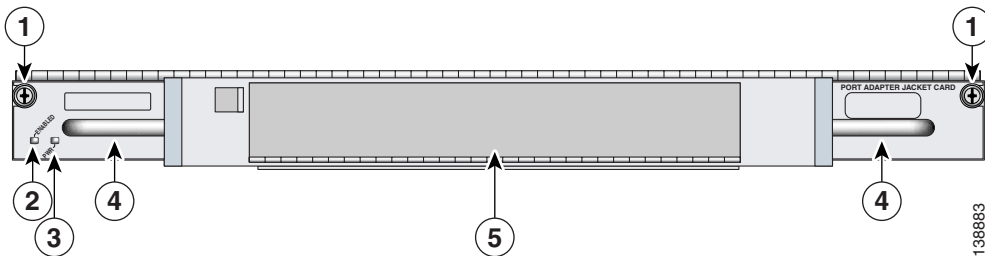
The Port Adapter Jacket Card is used in the I/O controller slot of a Cisco 7200 VXR router with either an NPE-G1 or NPE-G2 installed, and allows a port adapter to be installed in it. Both the NPE-G1 and NPE-G2 incorporate I/O controller functionality, so that with either network processing engine the I/O controller slot is available. The NPE-G1 and NPE-G2 have a third dedicated peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus that provides additional bandwidth to the chassis. The third PCI bus allows a port adapter with a high bandwidth point requirement to be used with the Port Adapter Jacket Card in the I/O controller slot.



Note

Online insertion and removal (OIR) is not supported on the Port Adapter Jacket Card. OIR is supported on the port adapter. You must have the chassis powered off to install or remove the Port Adapter Jacket Card.

Figure 2 Port Adapter Jacket Card Faceplate

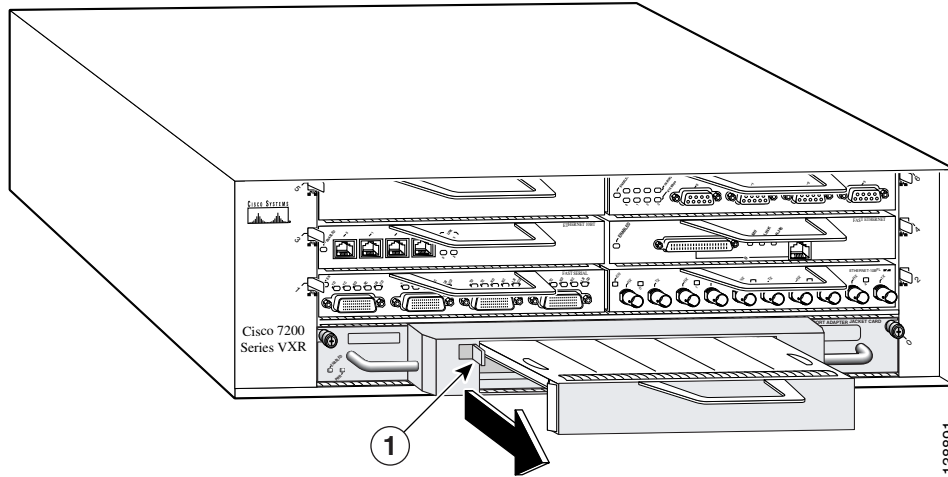


1	Captive installation screw	4	Handle
2	ENABLE LED	5	Port adapter slot
3	PWR (power) LED		

Table 1 Port Adapter Jacket Card LEDs

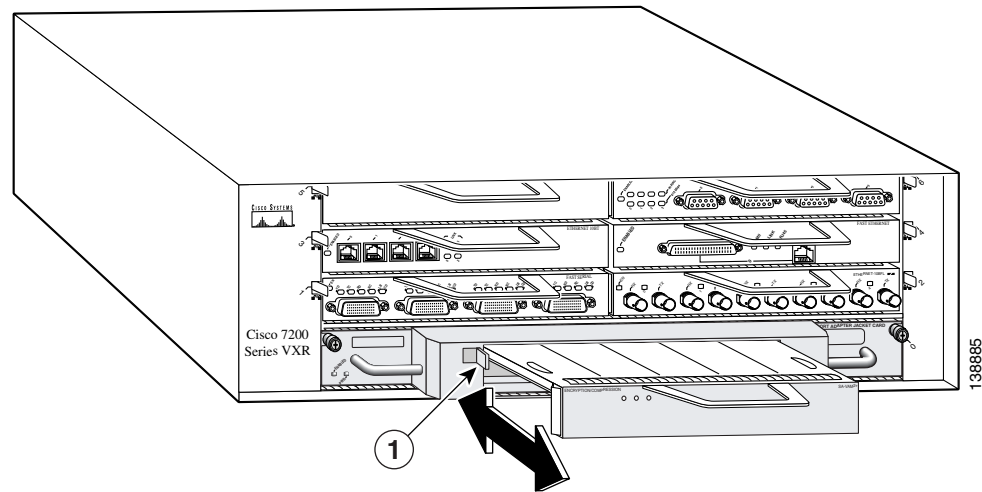
LED	Color	Indicates
ENABLE	Green	Port Adapter Jacket Card is enabled for operation.
	Off	Port Adapter Jacket Card is not enabled for operation.
PWR (power)	Green	Port Adapter Jacket Card is receiving power.
	Off	Port Adapter Jacket Card is not receiving power.

Use the following information to install a port adapter into an installed Port Adapter Jacket Card. For information on installing the Port Adapter Jacket Card into a Cisco 7200 VXR router, see the *Port Adapter Jacket Card Installation Guide*.

Figure 3 Removing the Port Adapter Blank Panel

1	Port adapter lock lever	
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- Step 1** Remove any port adapter blank panel that may be in place.
- a. Move the lock lever on the top left corner of the Port Adapter Jacket Card until the port adapter blank panel releases.
 - b. Pull the port adapter blank panel from the Port Adapter Jacket Card.

Figure 4 Installing a Port Adapter in the Port Adapter Jacket Card

1	Port adapter lock lever	
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- Step 2** Insert the port adapter into the Port Adapter Jacket Card until it is fully seated.
- Step 3** Move the port adapter lock lever to the locked position.

Cisco 7301 Router—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter

Step 1

Use an ESD wrist strap to ground yourself to the router.

Step 2

To remove a port adapter, use a Phillips screwdriver to turn the screw holding the port adapter latch. The screw should be loose enough to allow the latch to rotate to an unlocked position. (See A.) The latch can rotate 360°.

Step 3

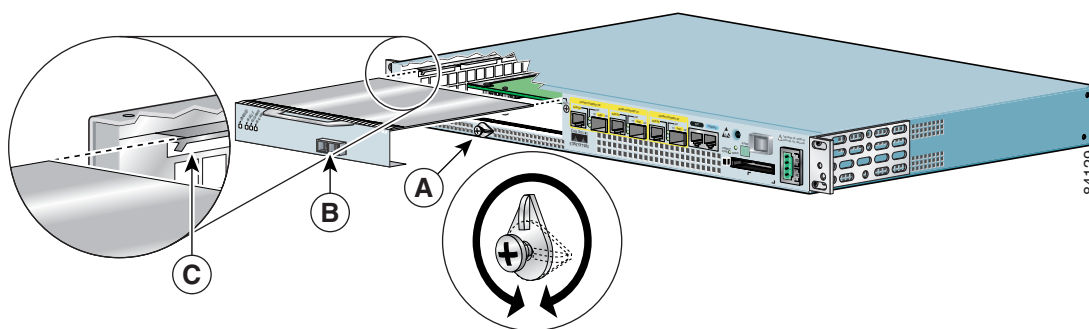
Grasp the handle and pull the port adapter from the router, about halfway out of its slot. (See B.) If you are removing a blank port adapter, pull the blank port adapter completely out of the chassis slot.

Step 4

With the port adapter halfway out of the slot, disconnect all cables from the port adapter. After disconnecting the cables, pull the port adapter from its chassis slot.

Caution

The port adapter must slide into the slot guides close to the chassis lid. (See C.) Do not allow the port adapter components to come in contact with the system board or the port adapter could be damaged.



Step 5

To insert the port adapter, carefully align the port adapter carrier in the slot guides. (See C.) Slide the new port adapter halfway into the chassis.

Step 6

Connect all required cables to the port adapter. After connecting all required cables, carefully slide the port adapter all the way into the slot until the port adapter is seated in the midplane.

Step 7

After the port adapter is properly seated, turn and secure the port adapter latch in the upright, locked position. (See A.) Tighten the screw to ensure the port adapter remains firmly in place.

Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter

You can install one single-width port adapter in a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card. This section provides step-by-step instructions for removing and installing a port adapter in a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card.



Warning

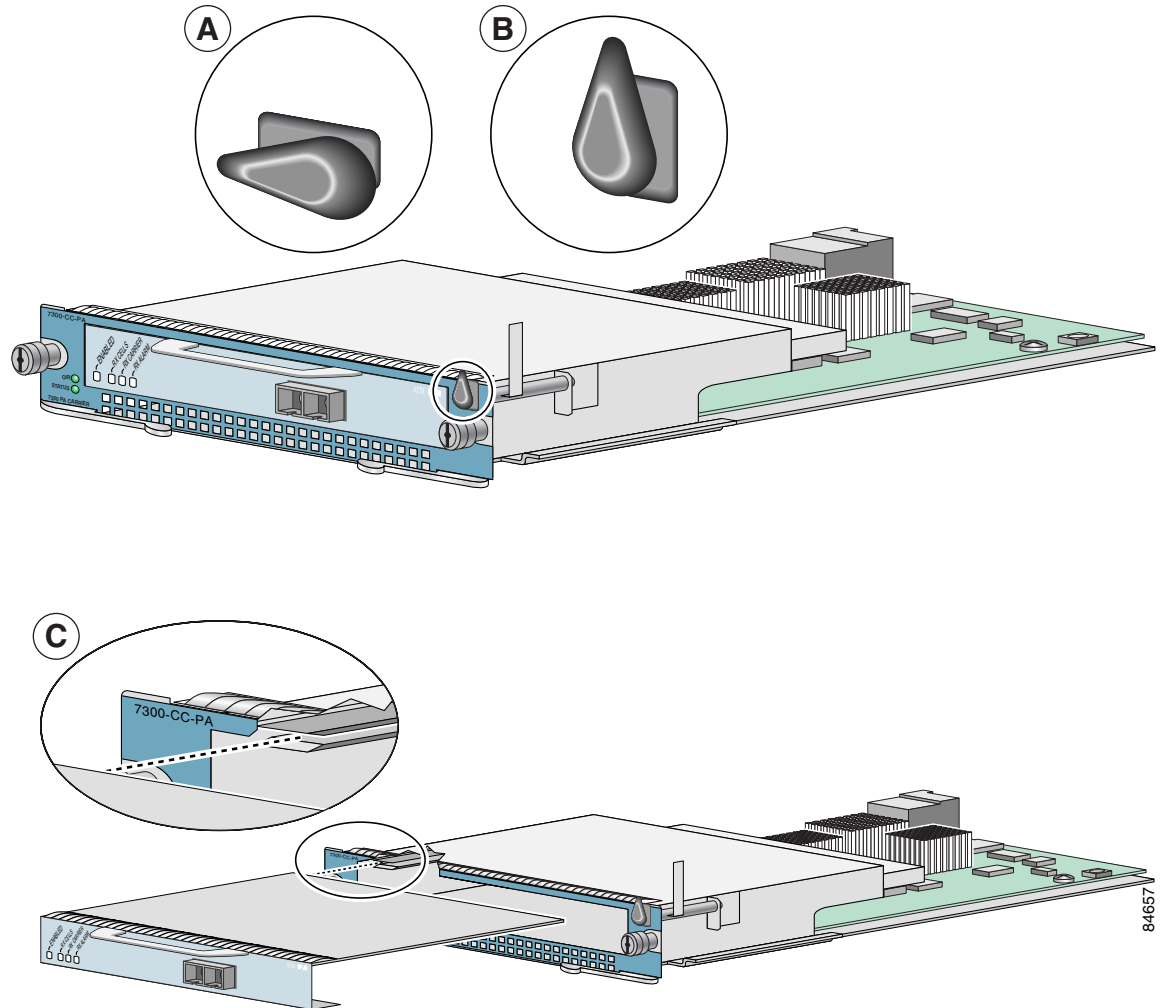
When performing the following procedures, wear a grounding wrist strap to avoid ESD damage to the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card. Some platforms have an ESD connector for attaching the wrist strap. Do not directly touch the midplane or backplane with your hand or any metal tool, or you could shock yourself.

To remove and install a port adapter in a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card, refer to [Figure 3-5](#) and do the following:

-
- Step 1** If the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card is still in the router, you must remove the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card before removing a port adapter.
 - Step 2** To remove the port adapter from the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card, turn the port adapter lock from its locked and horizontal position shown in A of [Figure 3-5](#) to its unlocked and vertical position shown in B of [Figure 3-5](#).
 - Step 3** Grasp the handle of the port adapter and pull the port adapter from the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card. (You have already disconnected the cables from the port adapter when removing the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card).
 - Step 4** To insert the port adapter in the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card, locate the guide rails inside the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card that hold the port adapter in place. They are at the top left and top right of the port adapter slot and are recessed about an inch, as shown in C of [Figure 3-5](#).
 - Step 5** Carefully slide the port adapter in the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card until the port adapter makes contact with the port adapter interface connector. When fully seated, the port adapter front panel should be flush with the face of the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card.
 - Step 6** After the port adapter is properly seated, turn the port adapter lock to its locked and horizontal position, as shown in A of [Figure 3-5](#).
-

Figure 3-5 illustrates how to remove and install a port adapter in a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card.

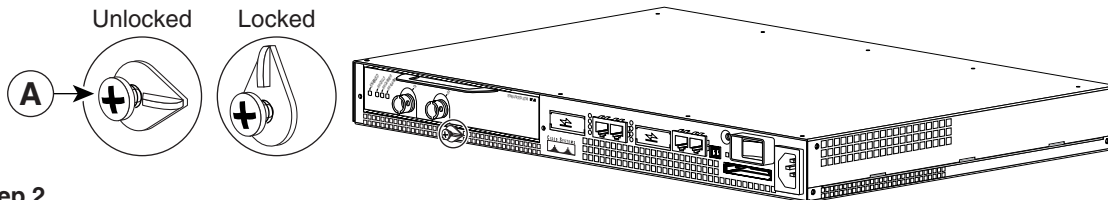
Figure 3-5 Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card—Port Adapter Removal and Installation



Cisco 7401ASR Router—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter

Step 1

To remove the port adapter, use a number 2 Phillips screwdriver to loosen the screw on the port adapter latch. Rotate the port adapter latch until it clears the faceplate of the port adapter. (See A.) The latch can rotate 360°.



Step 2

Pull the port adapter from the router, about halfway out of its slot. (If you remove a blank port adapter, keep the blank port adapter for use in the router if you should ever remove the port adapter. The port adapter slot must always be filled.)

Step 3

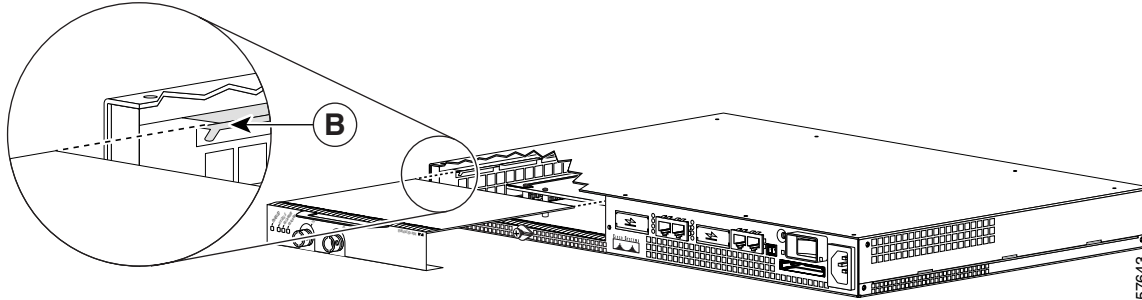
With the port adapter halfway out of the slot, disconnect all cables from the port adapter. After disconnecting the cables, pull the port adapter completely out of the chassis slot.

Step 4

To insert the port adapter, locate the port adapter slot guides inside the Cisco 7401ASR router. They are near the top, and are recessed about 1/2 inch. (See B.)

Caution

The port adapter must slide into the slot guides under the chassis lid. Do not allow the port adapter components to come in contact with the system board, or the port adapter could be damaged.



Step 5

Insert the port adapter in the slot guides halfway, and then reconnect the port adapter cables.

Step 6

After the cables are connected, carefully slide the port adapter all the way into the slot until the port adapter is seated in the router midplane. When installed, the port adapter input/output panel should be flush with the face of the router.

Step 7

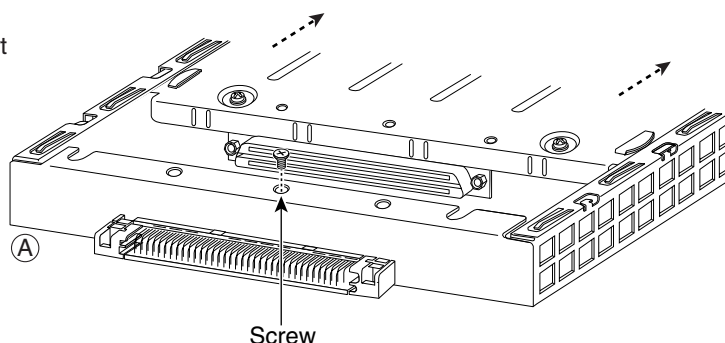
After the port adapter is properly seated, rotate the port adapter latch to the upright locked position and use a number 2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the latch screw. If needed, loosen the latch screw to rotate the latch over the port adapter. Finish the installation by tightening the latch screw.

VIP—Removing and Installing a Port Adapter

Note: You must first remove the VIP from the chassis before removing a port adapter from the VIP.

Step 1

To remove the port adapter, remove the screw that secures the port adapter (or blank port adapter). (See A.)

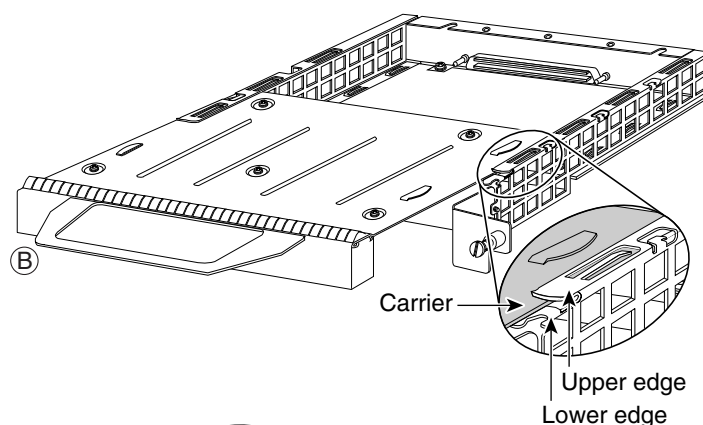


Step 2

With the screw removed, grasp the handle on the front of the port adapter (or blank port adapter) and carefully pull it out of its slot, away from the edge connector at the rear of the slot. (See A.)

Step 3

To insert the port adapter, carefully align the port adapter carrier between the upper and the lower edges of the port adapter slot. (See B.)

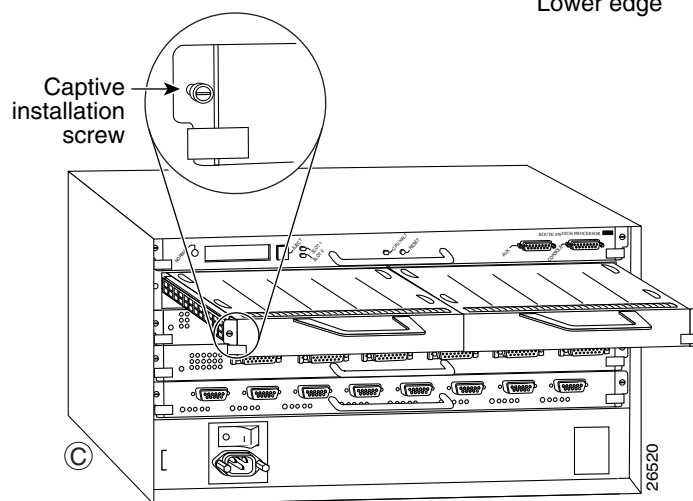


Step 4

Carefully slide the new port adapter into the port adapter slot until the connector on the port adapter is completely seated in the connector at the rear of the port adapter slot. (See B.)

Step 5

Install the screw in the rear of the port adapter slot on the VIP. Do not overtighten the screw. (See A.)



Step 6

Carefully slide the VIP motherboard into the interface processor slot until the connectors at the rear of the VIP are completely seated in the connectors at the rear of the interface processor slot. Use the ejector levers to seat the VIP in the interface processor slot. Tighten the captive installation screws on the VIP. (See C.)

Cables and Connectors

The interface connectors on the PA-MC-2T3+ are coaxial BNC types, with one connector for transmit (TX) and one for receive (RX). The BNC connectors are transformer-coupled to the PA-MC-2T3+ line interface unit (LIU), which is the analog physical interface on the PA-MC-2T3+.

The pinout and signal descriptions for the BNC connectors on the PA-MC-2T3+ are as follows:

- **Transmit (TX)**—Transmitted signals appear on the center contact, and the outer shield is grounded for the 75-ohm 734A coaxial cable you attach to the TX BNC connector.
- **Receive (RX)**—Received signals appear on the center contact, and the outer shield is grounded for the 75-ohm 734A coaxial cable you attach to the RX BNC connector.



Caution

To prevent problems when long cable lengths are required, you *must* ensure that your 75-ohm coaxial cables meet or exceed 734A specifications. See [Table 1-1](#) in the “T3 Specifications” section on [page 1-3](#) for supported cable lengths.

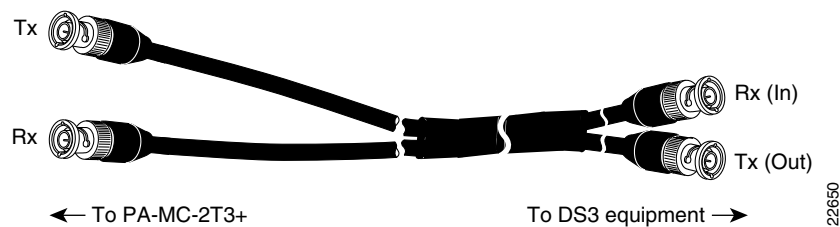
[Figure 3-6](#) shows the typical 75-ohm 734A coaxial cable pair recommended for use with the PA-MC-2T3+. Use one 75-ohm coaxial cable for each PA-MC-2T3+ connection: RX and TX.



Note

Cisco Systems does not supply cables with the PA-MC-2T3+. You must supply your own cables.

Figure 3-6 75-Ohm 734A Coaxial Cable Pair



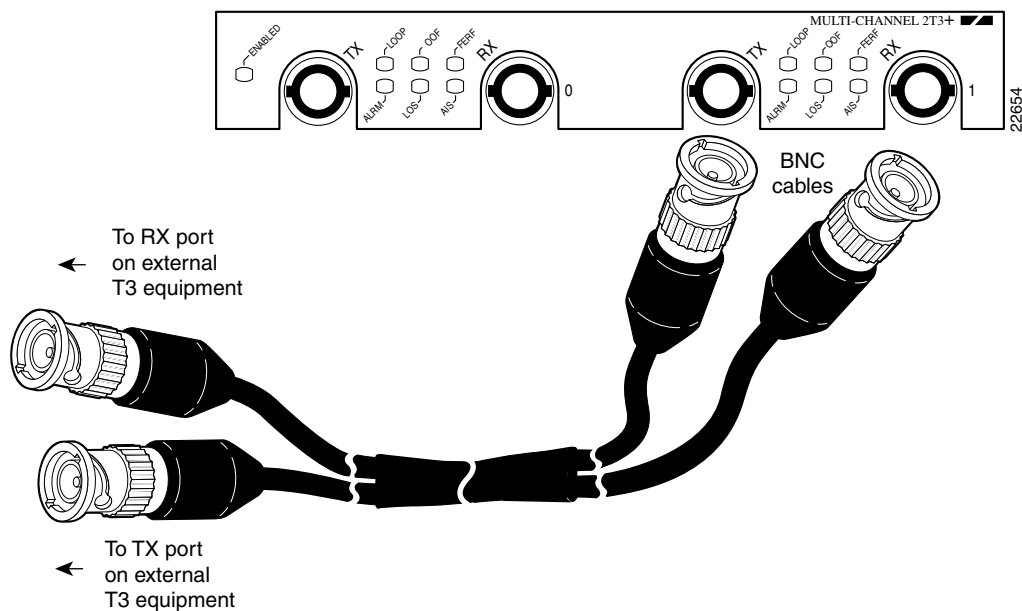
Connecting the Cables

This section describes the procedure for attaching 75-ohm, 734A coaxial cables between the PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter and your external DS3 equipment. To continue your PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter installation, you must install the port adapter cables. The instructions that follow apply to all supported platforms.

Connect the 75-ohm coaxial cables to the PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter as follows:

Step 1

Attach the 75-ohm coaxial cables directly to the BNC ports on the PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter. Attach one end of a cable to the port labeled TX and one end of a second cable to the port labeled RX. (See [Figure 3-7](#) on [page 3-14](#).)

Figure 3-7 Attaching 75-Ohm, 734A Coaxial Cables to a PA-MC-2T3+ Port Adapter

Step 2 Attach the network ends of your two 75-ohm coaxial cables to your external T3 equipment as follows:

- Attach the coaxial cable from the PA-MC-2T3+ TX port to the RX port on your external T3 equipment.
- Attach the coaxial cable from the PA-MC-2T3+ RX port to the TX port on your external T3 equipment.

This completes the procedure for 75-ohm coaxial cable attachment on PA-MC-2T3+ port adapters.



Configuring Unchannelized mode for the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+

To continue your Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter installation, you must configure the PA-MC-2T3+ interface. The instructions that follow apply to all supported platforms. Minor differences between the platforms—with Cisco IOS software commands—are noted.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Using the EXEC Command Interpreter, page 4-1](#)
- [Replacing an Existing Port Adapter, page 4-2](#)
- [Configuring an Unchannelized T3 Link, page 4-3](#)
- [Configuring the T3 Controller, page 4-4](#)
- [Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration, page 4-17](#)
- [Checking the Configuration, page 4-18](#)

Using the EXEC Command Interpreter

You modify the configuration of your router through the software command interpreter called the *EXEC* (also called enable mode). You must enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter with the **enable** command before you can use the **configure** command to configure a new interface or change the existing configuration of an interface. The system prompts you for a password if one has been set.

The system prompt for the privileged level ends with a pound sign (#) instead of an angle bracket (>). At the console terminal, use the following procedure to enter the privileged level:

-
- Step 1** At the user-level EXEC prompt, enter the **enable** command. The EXEC prompts you for a privileged-level password as follows:
- ```
Router> enable
```
- Password:
- Step 2** Enter the password (the password is case sensitive). For security purposes, the password is not displayed. When you enter the correct password, the system displays the privileged-level system prompt (#):
- ```
Router#
```
-

Replacing an Existing Port Adapter

Before you remove or replace a port adapter, use the **shutdown** command to disable the port adapter to prevent anomalies when you remove and reinstall the port adapter. When you shut down an interface, it is designated *administratively down* in the **show** command displays.

Follow these steps to shut down an interface:

Step 1 Enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter (also called enable mode). (See the [“Using the EXEC Command Interpreter”](#) section on page 4-1 for instructions.)

Step 2 At the privileged-level prompt, enter configuration mode and specify that the console terminal is the source of the configuration subcommands, as follows:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
```

Shutting Down the T3 Controller

Step 3 Shut down the T3 controller on the PA-MC-2T3+ with the controller command:

shutdown

This command sends a DS3 idle signal toward the network. You can bring the T3 controller back up with the **no shutdown** controller command.

Examples follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1 of the Cisco 7500 series router:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/1
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/1
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```



Note Both T3 ports of the PA-MC-2T3+ should be shut down before removing the port adapter.

Step 4 Verify that the two T3 ports are now shut down using the **show controller T3** command shown in the following examples:

The following example is for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 6 of a Cisco 7200 series router.

```
Router(config-controller)# end
Router# show controller T3 6/0
T3 6/0 is administratively down.
```

```
Router# show controller T3 6/1
T3 6/1 is administratively down.
```


The following example is for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 of a VIP in a Cisco 7500 series router.

```
Router(config-controller)# end
Router# show controller T3 1/1/0
T3 1/1/0 is administratively down.

Router# show controller T3 1/1/1
T3 1/1/1 is administratively down.
```

Step 5 Save the shutdown configuration to nonvolatile memory.

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config
```

Step 6 Replace the port adapter in the slot. See the [“Port Adapter Removal and Installation”](#) section on page 3-4 for more information.

Step 7 Re enable the port adapter by doing the following:

- a. Repeat Step 3 to renewable an interface but substitute the **no shutdown** command for the **shutdown** command.
- b. Repeat Step 4 to verify that the interfaces are in the correct state and no longer shut down. Use the **show controller T3** command.
- c. Repeat Step 5 to write the new configuration to memory. Use the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

For complete descriptions of software configuration commands, refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation”](#) section on page viii.

Configuring an Unchannelized T3 Link

If you installed a new PA-MC-2T3+ or if you want to change the configuration of an existing PA-MC-2T3+ link, you must enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter and then use the **configure** command. If you replace a PA-MC-2T3+ that was previously configured, the system recognizes the new PA-MC-2T3+ link and brings it up in its existing configuration.

After you verify that the new PA-MC-2T3+ is installed correctly (the enabled LED goes on), use the privileged-level **configure** command to configure the new interface. Be prepared with the information you need, such as the following:

- Protocols you plan to route on each new interface
- IP addresses, if you plan to configure the interfaces for IP routing

The **configure** command requires privileged-level access to the EXEC command interpreter, which usually requires a password. Contact your system administrator if necessary to obtain EXEC-level access.

Configuring the T3 Controller

This section provides procedures and examples for configuring the T3 controller on the PA-MC-2T3+, and includes information on the following topics:

- [Selecting a T3 Controller, page 4-4](#)
- [Setting Unchannelized Mode for the T3 Controller, page 4-5](#)
- [Setting the Framing Type for the Serial Interface, page 4-6](#)
- [Specifying the Cable Length for the Serial Interface, page 4-6](#)
- [Setting the Clock Source for the Serial Interface, page 4-6](#)
- [Configuring MDL Messages for the Serial Interface, page 4-7](#)
- [Examples of MDL Message Configuration, page 4-8](#)
- [Configuring Loopback Mode for the Serial Interface, page 4-10](#)
- [Configuring the T3 controller to Enable Loopbacks, page 4-11](#)
- [Shutting Down the T3 Controller, page 4-12](#)
- [Configuring a BER Test on the T3 Controller, page 4-12](#)
- [Sending a BER Test Pattern on the T3 Line, page 4-13](#)
- [Viewing the Results of a BER Test, page 4-14](#)
- [Terminating a BER Test, page 4-16](#)

Selecting a T3 Controller

You must enter the following controller command, before any other configuration commands, to select the T3 controller you want to configure:

controller T3 *interface-processor-slot/port-adapter-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7500 series router*

controller T3 *chassis-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7200 series router*

controller T3 *chassis-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7301 series router*

controller T3 *chassis-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7401ASR router*

Examples of selecting the T3 controller follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0  
Router(config-controller)#
```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)# controller t3 1/0  
Router(config-controller)#
```

Setting Unchannelized Mode for the T3 Controller

To configure the T3 for unchannelized mode, use the **no channelized** command. After the full-rate T3 interface is configured, use the **dsu bandwidth** command to create a subrate T3 interface. The following example configures a subrate T3 interface on a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 of a Cisco 7200 series router.

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller t3 1/0
Router (config)# no channelized
Router (config-controller)# exit
Router (config)# interface serial 1/0
Router (config-if)# dsu bandwidth 16000
Router (config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
Router (config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
Router (config-if)# no shutdown
```

The following example is for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 of a VIP in a Cisco 7500 series router.

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/1/0
Router (config)# no channelized
Change to subrate mode will cause cbus complex reset. Proceed? [yes/no]: Y
Router(config)# interface serial 1/1/0
Router(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
Router(config)# no shutdown
```

When the PA-MC-2T3+ is configured for unchannelized T3 mode, its default MTU size is set to 4470 for compatibility with other T3 equipment and port adapters.



Caution

The change in MTU sizes will cause a memory recarve and cbus complex to occur, disrupting all traffic on the router for several minutes. (This occurs only on Cisco 7500 series routers.)

The following message will be displayed when switching from channelized to unchannelized mode on Cisco 7500 series routers:

```
Change to subrate mode will cause cbus complex reset. Proceed? [yes/no]: Y
```

Type Y for 'yes' at the end of the warning. At the prompt, type ^Z to exit. This will allow you to exit configuration mode and enter unchannelized mode.

Setting the T3 port to unchannelized mode creates a serial interface which the following commands may be used to configure. Use the **interface serial** command to select the serial interface.

```
router# configure terminal
router# interface serial 1/0/1
router(config-if)#
```

Setting the Framing Type for the Serial Interface

In interface configuration mode, specify T3 framing by entering the **{c-bit | m13}** configuration subcommand, as in the following example:

```
router(config-if)# framing {c-bit | m13}
```

where:

- **c-bit**—C-bit parity DS3 framing
- **m13**—M13 Multiplex DS3 framing

Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default, C-bit framing.

Specifying the Cable Length for the Serial Interface

At the prompt, specify the cable length using the interface command:

cablelength *feet*

where:

- *feet* is a numeral from 0 to 450.
- The default value is 10 feet.

An example follows:

```
Router(config-if)# cablelength 40
```



Note

For the **cablelength** *feet* command, user-specified T3 cable lengths are structured into ranges as follows: 0–49 and 50–450 to represent short and long cables.

If the numerical value entered by the user falls within the lower range, then the PA-MC-2T3+ T3 port is set for short cable output levels. If the value falls into higher range, the long cable output levels will be used.

In the preceding example, a cable length of 40 is specified, which means that the 0–49 range is used. If you change the cable length to 45, then the 0–49 range still applies. Further, if you specify a cable length of 100 or 200, the 50–450 range applies in both cases. Only moving from one range (0–49) to the other range (50–450) has an effect. The actual cable-length number you enter is stored in the configuration file. It is recommended that the actual cable length be entered to ensure future compatibility.

Setting the Clock Source for the Serial Interface

At the prompt, set the internal or line clock source for the selected T3 controller with the interface command:

clock source {**line** | **internal**}

Where:

line—selects a network clock source

internal—selects an internal clock source

The default is clock source internal.

Examples follow:

- Instruct the PA-MC-2T3+ to use a line clock source.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# interface serial 1/0/0
Router(config-if)# clock source line
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# interface serial 1/0
Router(config-if)# clock source line
```

- Instruct the PA-MC-2T3+ to use an internal clock source.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# interface serial 1/0/0
Router(config-if)# clock source internal
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# interface serial 1/0
Router(config-if)# clock source internal
```

Configuring MDL Messages for the Serial Interface

You can configure Maintenance Data Link (MDL) messages (which are defined in the ANSI T1.107a-1990 specification) on the PA-MC-2T3+.



Note

MDL messages are only supported when the T3 framing is set for c-bit parity. (See the [“Setting the Framing Type for the Serial Interface”](#) section on page 4-6.)

To configure MDL messages, use the interface commands:

```
mdl { transmit { path | idle-signal | test-signal } | string { eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | generator } string }
```

```
no mdl { transmit { path | idle-signal | test-signal } | string { eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | generator } string }
```

where:

- **eic** is the equipment identification code (up to 10 characters).
- **lic** is the location identification code (up to 11 characters).
- **fic** is the frame identification code (up to 10 characters).
- **unit** is the unit identification code (up to 6 characters).
- **pfi** is the facility identification code to send in the MDL path message (up to 38 characters).
- **port** is the equipment port, which initiates the idle signal, to send in the MDL idle signal message (up to 38 characters).
- **generator** is the generator number to send in the MDL test signal message (up to 38 characters).

Use the **no** form of this command to remove MDL messages. The default is that no MDL message is configured.

Examples of MDL Message Configuration

Examples of configuring MDL messages follow:

- Enter interface configuration mode first.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)# interface serial 1/0/0  
Router(config-if)#
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)# interface serial 1/0  
Router(config-if)#
```

- Enable the MDL path message transmission as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl transmit path
```

- Enable the MDL idle signal message transmission as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl transmit idle-signal
```

- Enable the MDL test signal message transmission as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl transmit test-signal
```

- Enter the equipment identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl string eic router A
```

- Enter the location identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl string lic tst network
```

- Enter the frame identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl string fic building b
```

- Enter the unit identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl string unit abc
```

- Enter the facility identification code to send in the MDL path message as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl string pfi string
```

- Enter the port number to send in the MDL idle signal message as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl string port string
```

- Enter the generator number to send in the MDL test signal message as follows:

```
Router(config-if)# mdl string generator string
```

Setting the DSU Mode for the Serial Interface

In interface configuration mode, define the DSU interoperability mode by entering the **dsu mode [0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4]** configuration subcommand, as in the following example:

```
router(config-if)# dsu mode 1
```

Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default, 0.

The local DSU mode must match the remote DSU or T3 port configuration. For example, if an ADC Kentrox DSU is at the remote end of the T3 link, then the local T3 port must be configured for mode 1.

You need to know what type of DSU is at the remote T3 end to find out if it interoperates with the PA-MC-2T3+. Specify mode 0 for connection from a PA-MC-2T3+ to another PA-MC-2T3+ or a Digital Link DSU (DL3100). Specify mode 1 for connection from a PA-MC-2T3+ to a Kentrox DSU. Specify mode 2 for connection from a PA-MC-2T3+ to a Larscom DSU. See [Table 4-1](#) for a list of DSUs and their corresponding bandwidth range.

Also see the “[T3 Specifications](#)” section on [page 1-3](#) for information regarding DSU feature compatibilities.

Table 4-1 DSU Mode Bandwidth Ranges

Mode	DSU	Bandwidth Range
0	PA-MC-2T3+, PA-2T3+ Other Cisco substrate T3 equipment	22-44210 kbps
0	Digital Link 3100	300-44210 kbps
1	ADC Kentrox T3/E3 IDSU	1500-35000, 44210 kbps
2	Larscom Access T45	3100-44210 kbps
3	Adtran T3SU 300	75-44210 kbps
4	Verilink HDM 2182	1500-44210 kbps



Note

If the far end DSU has more than one DTE (HSSI) port, connect to and configure only DTE#1. See Caution below for Verilink DSUs.



Caution

Always connect to and configure HSSI port B on the Verilink HDM2182. Port A is not supported by the PA-MC-2T3+.



Caution

The PA-MC-2T3+ does not support the Kentrox DSU bandwidth setting of 1.0 mbps. The Kentrox DSU speed must be set to 1.5 mbps or greater.



Caution

For all DSU modes, the DSU must be configured for the same transmit and receive speeds. Asymmetrical transmit and receive speeds are not supported.

Setting the Bandwidth for the Serial Interface

In interface configuration mode, set the bandwidth to be used by the serial interface on the T3 link by entering the **dsu bandwidth *bandwidth*** configuration subcommand, as in the following example:

```
Router(config-if)# dsu bandwidth 16000
```

The allowable bandwidth range is 1 to 44210 kbps. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default, 44210.

The local DSU bandwidth value must match the remote DSU or T3 port bandwidth exactly. For example, if you set the DSU bandwidth to 16000 on the local port, you must do the same on the remote DSU or T3 port.

Setting Scrambling for the Serial Interface

In interface configuration mode, enable serial interface scrambling by entering the **scramble** configuration subcommand, as in the following example:

```
router(config-if)# scramble
```

Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value, disabled.

The local port configuration must match the remote DSU or T3 port configuration. For example, if you enable scrambling on the local port, you must do the same on the remote DSU or T3 port.

Configuring Loopback Mode for the Serial Interface

With loopbacks, you can detect and isolate equipment malfunctions by testing the connection between the PA-MC-2T3+ interface and a remote device such as a CSU/DSU. Remote loopback sends a command to loop the T3 line at the far end. It can be used to diagnose problems with cables from the port adapter to the switching office. Network loopback loops the PA-MC-2T3+ T3 port back to the network, allowing the remote end to test the connection to the PA-MC-2T3+.

Local loopback loops the PA-MC-2T3+ T3 port back to itself allowing it to be tested in isolation from the T3 cables and remote T3 equipment.

The **loopback** subcommand places an interface in loopback mode, which enables test packets that are generated from the **ping** command to loop through a remote device and cables. If the packets complete the loop, the connection is good.

Table 4-2 provides examples of the **loopback {local | network {line | payload} | remote {line | payload}}**² command. You can configure the serial interface for loopback modes using the interface command:

```
loopback [local | network | remote]
```

The default is no loopback.

To return the serial interface to its default unlooped condition, use the **no** form of the command.

Table 4-2 *Using loopback Commands*

loopback local	Sets the interface into local loopback mode. Local loopback loops the router output data back toward the router at the framer.	Router(config)# interface serial 10/0/0 router(config-if)# loopback local
loopback network line	Sets the interface into network line loopback mode. Network line loopback loops the data back toward the network (before the framer).	Router(config)# interface serial 10/0/0 router(config-if)# loopback network line
loopback network payload	Sets the interface into network payload loopback mode. Network payload loopback loops just the payload data back toward the network at the T3 framer.	Router(config)# interface serial 10/0/0 router(config-if)# loopback network payload
loopback remote¹	Sends a command to the remote T3 device instructing it to loop itself back toward the network (before the framer at the remote T3 device).	Router(config)# interface serial 10/0/0 router(config-if)# loopback remote
loopback remote line²	Sends a command to the remote Kentrox to loop itself back toward the network before the framer.	Router(config)# interface serial 10/0/0 router(config-if)# loopback remote line
loopback remote payload²	Sends a command to the remote Kentrox DSU to loop only the payload after the framer back toward the network.	Router(config)# interface serial 10/0/0 router(config-if)# loopback remote payload

1. Remote loopback mode works with C-bit framing only. The other loopback modes listed above work with C-bit and M13 framing. Refer to the [“Setting the Framing Type for the Serial Interface”](#) section on page 4-6 for information on configuring C-bit framing.
2. These loopback commands are only available when the DSU mode is set to 1, Kentrox mode.

Configuring the T3 controller to Enable Loopbacks

The PA-MC-2T3+ can be configured to respond to or to ignore remote T3 loopback requests sent to it from the far end T3 equipment. **Equipment customer loopback** enables the port adapter to respond to remote T3 loopback commands from the remote T3 equipment while **equipment network loopback** causes the PA to ignore remote T3 loopback commands.

equipment [customer | network] loopback

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# equipment customer loopback
```



Note

Remote loopbacks are only available when you use c-bit parity framing.

Shutting Down the T3 Controller

You can shut down the T3 controller on the PA-MC-2T3+ with the controller command:

shutdown

This command sends a DS3 idle signal toward the network. You can bring the T3 controller back up with the **no shutdown** controller command.

Examples follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0  
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```
- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0  
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

Configuring a BER Test on the T3 Controller

Bit error rate test (BERT) circuitry is built into the PA-MC-2T3+. With BER tests, you can test cable and signal problems in the field.

There are two categories of test patterns that can be generated by the onboard BER test circuitry: pseudorandom and repetitive. The former test patterns are polynomial based numbers and conform to the CCITT/ITU O.151 and O.153 specifications; the latter test patterns are zeros or ones, or alternating zeros and ones.

A list of the available test patterns follows:

- Pseudorandom test patterns:
 - 2^{15} (per CCITT/ITU O.151)
 - 2^{20} (per CCITT/ITU O.151 non-QRSS)
 - 2^{23} (per CCITT/ITU O.151)
- Repetitive test patterns:
 - All zeros (0s)
 - All ones (1s)
 - Alternating zeros (0s) and ones (1s)

Both the total number of error bits received and the total number of bits received are available for analysis. You can set the testing period from 1 minute to 14,400 minutes (240 hours), and you can also retrieve the error statistics anytime during the BER test.

When running a BER test, your system expects to receive the same pattern that it is transmitting. To accomplish this, two common options are available:

- Use a loopback somewhere in the link or network.
- Configure remote testing equipment to transmit the same BER test pattern at the same time.

Sending a BER Test Pattern on the T3 Line

You can send a BERT pattern on the T3 line with the `bert` command in controller configuration mode.

bert pattern *pattern* interval *time*

where:

- *pattern* is:
 - 0s, repetitive test pattern of all zeros (as 00000...)
 - 1s, repetitive test pattern of all ones (as 11111...)
 - 2¹⁵, pseudorandom O.151 test pattern (32,768 bits long)
 - 2²⁰, pseudorandom O.151 non-QRSS test pattern (1,048,575 bits long)
 - 2²³, pseudorandom O.151 test pattern (8,388,607 bits long)
 - alt-0-1, repetitive alternating test pattern of zeros (0s) and ones (1s), (as 01010101)
- *time* is 1–14400 minutes.

Examples follow:

- Send a BERT pseudorandom pattern of 2²³ for 5 minutes.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# bert pattern 2^23 interval 5
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# bert pattern 2^23 interval 5
```

- Send a repetitive pattern of all ones for 14400 minutes (240 hours).

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# bert pattern 1s interval 14400
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# bert pattern 1s interval 14400
```



Note

You can terminate a BER test during the specified test period with the **no bert** command.

Viewing the Results of a BER Test

You can view the results of a BER test using the controller command:

show controllers T3 *slot/port-adapter/t3-port for Cisco 7500 series routers*

show controllers T3 *slot/t3-port for Cisco 7200 series routers*

show controllers T3 *slot/t3-port for Cisco 7401ASR routers*

You can view the results of a BER test at the following times:

- After you terminate the test using the **no bert** command
- After the test runs completely
- Anytime during the test (in real time)

Examples follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# show controller T3 1/0/0
```

```
T3 1/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.4.4
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Subrate T3
No alarms detected.
MDL transmission is disabled

FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
Data in current interval (9 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  9 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 1:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 2:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 3:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 4:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 5:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
```

```

    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
    0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 6:
    0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
    0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 7:
    1 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 1 Severely Err Framing Secs
    0 Unavailable Secs, 1 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Total Data (last 7 15 minute intervals):
    1 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation,
    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs,
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 1 Severely Err Framing Secs,
    0 Unavailable Secs, 1 Line Errored Secs,
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
BERT test result (done)
Test Pattern : All 1's, Status : Not Sync, Sync Detected : 0
Interval : 14400 minute(s), Time Remain : 14400 minute(s)
Bit Errors (since BERT started): 0 bits,
Bits Received (since BERT started): 0 Kbits
Bit Errors (since last sync): 0 bits
Bits Received (since last sync): 0 Kbits

```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 5 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```

Router# show controllers T3 5/0

T3 5/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version : 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version : 0.95, CT3 F/W Version : 1.4.4
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Subrate T3
No alarms detected.
MDL transmission is disabled

FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
Data in current interval (63 seconds elapsed):
    0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
    0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 1:
    4905 Line Code Violations, 4562 P-bit Coding Violation
    5167 C-bit Coding Violation, 2 P-bit Err Secs
    1 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 3 Severely Err Framing Secs
    58 Unavailable Secs, 1 Line Errored Secs
    3 C-bit Errored Secs, 3 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 2:
    0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
    0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
(additional display text ommitted)
BERT test result (running)

```

```

Test Pattern : All 1's, Status : Sync, Sync Detected : 1
Interval : 14400 minute(s), Time Remain : 14400 minute(s)
Bit Errors (since BERT started): 0 bits,
Bits Received (since BERT started): 92 Mbits
Bit Errors (since last sync): 0 bits
Bits Received (since last sync): 92 Mbits

```

The following explains the output of the preceding command, line by line:

Output Display Line	Explanation
BERT test result (running)	This line indicates the current state of the test. In this case, “running” indicates that the BER test is still in process. After a test is completed, “done” is displayed.
Test Pattern : 2^15, Status : Sync, Sync Detected : 1	This line indicates the test pattern you selected for the test (2^15), the current synchronization state (sync), and the number of times synchronization has been detected during this test (1).
Interval : 5 minute(s), Time Remain : 5 minute(s)	This line indicates the time the test takes to run and the time remaining for the test to run.
Interval : 5 minute(s), Time Remain : 2 minute(s) (unable to complete)	For a BER test that you terminate, this line indicates the time the test would have taken to run and the time remaining for the test to run had you not terminated it; “unable to complete” signifies that you interrupted the test.
Bit Errors(Since BERT Started): 6 bits, Bits Received(Since BERT start): 8113 Kbits Bit Errors(Since last sync): 6 bits Bits Received(Since last sync): 8113 Kbits	These four lines show the bit errors that have been detected versus the total number of test bits that have been received since the test started and since the last synchronization was detected. Bits and errors are only counted when the test status is “sync”.

Terminating a BER Test

You can terminate a BER test with the controller command:

no bert

Examples follow:

Terminate the BER test running on T3 0.

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```

Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# no bert

```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```

Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# no bert

```

To check your configurations using **show** commands, proceed to the [“Checking the Configuration” section on page 4-18](#); otherwise, proceed to the following section to perform a basic interface configuration.

Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration

Following are instructions for a basic configuration: enabling an interface and specifying IP routing. You might also need to enter other configuration subcommands, depending on the requirements for your system configuration and the protocols you plan to route on the interface. For complete descriptions of configuration subcommands and the configuration options available for *serial* interfaces, refer to the appropriate software documentation.

In the following procedure, press the **Return** key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering **disable** at the prompt as follows:

```
Router# disable
```

```
Router>
```

-
- Step 1** Enter configuration mode and specify that the console terminal is the source of the configuration subcommands, as follows:

```
Router# configuration terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#
```

- Step 2** Specify the first interface to configure by entering the **interface serial** subcommand, followed by the interface address of the interface you plan to configure. See [“Port Adapter Slot Locations on the Supported Platforms”](#) section on page 1-5 and [“Identifying Interface Addresses”](#) section on page 1-11.

This example is for the serial interface of T3 port 0 in port adapter slot 6.

```
Router(config)# interface serial 6/0  
Router(config-if)#
```

This example is for the serial interface of T3 port 0 of a port adapter in port adapter slot 1 of a VIP in interface processor slot 2.

```
Router(config)# interface serial 2/1/0  
Router(config-if)#
```

- Step 3** Assign an IP address and subnet mask to the interface (if IP routing is enabled on the system) by using the **ip address** subcommand, as in the following example:

```
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.0 10.255.255.255
```

- Step 4** Add any additional configuration subcommands required to enable routing protocols and set the interface characteristics.

- Step 5** Re enable the interfaces using the **no shutdown** command. (See the [“Replacing an Existing Port Adapter”](#) section on page 4-2.)

- Step 6** Configure all additional port adapter interfaces as required.

- Step 7** After including all of the configuration subcommands to complete your configuration, press **Ctrl-Z**—hold down the **Control** key while you press **Z**—or enter **end** or **exit** to exit configuration mode and return to the EXEC command interpreter prompt.

- Step 8** Write the new configuration to NVRAM as follows:

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config  
[OK]  
Router#
```

This completes the procedure for creating a basic configuration.

Checking the Configuration

After configuring the new interface, use the **show** commands to display the status of the new interface or all interfaces, and use the **ping** and **loopback** commands to check connectivity. This section includes the following subsections:

- [Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status, page 4-18](#)
- [Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity, page 4-30](#)
- [Using loopback Commands to Troubleshoot Network Problems, page 4-30](#)

Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status

[Table 4-3](#) demonstrates how you can use the **show** commands to verify that new interfaces are configured and operating correctly and that the PA-MC-2T3+ appears in them correctly. Sample displays of the output of selected **show** commands appear in the sections that follow. For complete command descriptions and examples, refer to the publications listed in the “[Related Documentation](#)” section on [page viii](#).



Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Table 4-3 *Using show Commands*

Command	Function	Example
show version or show hardware	Displays system hardware configuration, the number of each interface type installed, Cisco IOS software version, names and sources of configuration files, and boot images	Router# show version
show controllers	Displays all the current interface processors and their interfaces	Router# show controllers
show diag slot	Displays types of port adapters installed in your system and information about a specific port adapter slot, interface processor slot, or chassis slot	Router# show diag 2
For Cisco 7200 series routers: show interfaces serial port-adapter/t3-port	Displays status information about a specific type of interface	Router# show interfaces serial 3/1/

Table 4-3 Using show Commands (continued)

Command	Function	Example
For a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in a Cisco 7304 router: show interfaces serial <i>port-adapter/t3-port</i>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface	Router# show interfaces serial 3/1
For Cisco 7301 routers: show interfaces serial <i>port-adapter/t3-port</i>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface	Router# show interfaces serial 3/1
For Cisco 7401ASR routers: show interfaces serial <i>port-adapter/t3-port</i>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface	Router# show interfaces serial 3/1
For Cisco 7500 series routers: show interfaces serial <i>slot/port-adapter/t3-port</i>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface (for example, serial) on a VIP in a Cisco 7000 series or Cisco 7500 series router	Router# show interfaces serial 3/1/0
show protocols	Displays protocols configured for the entire system and for specific interfaces	Router# show protocols
show running-config	Displays the running configuration file	Router# show running-config
show startup-config	Displays the configuration stored in NVRAM	Router# show startup-config

If an interface is shut down and you configured it as up, or if the display indicates that the hardware is not functioning properly, ensure that the interface is properly connected and terminated. If you still have problems bringing up the interface, contact a service representative for assistance. This section includes the following subsections:

- [Using the show version or show hardware Commands, page 4-19](#)
- [Using the show diag Command, page 4-22](#)
- [Using the show interfaces Command, page 4-24](#)
- [Using the show controllers Command, page 4-27](#)

Choose the subsection appropriate for your system. Proceed to the [“Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity”](#) section on page 4-30 when you have finished using the **show** commands.

Using the show version or show hardware Commands

Display the configuration of the system hardware, the number of each interface type installed, the Cisco IOS software version, the names and sources of configuration files, and the boot images, using the **show version** (or **show hardware**) command. Following are examples for some of the platforms.



Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show version** command from a Cisco 7200 series router with the PA-MC-2T3+:

```
Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 7200 Software (C7200-JS-M), Released Version 12.0
Copyright (c) 1986-2000 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Fri 02-Jun-00 04:19 by biff
Image text-base: 0x600088F8, data-base: 0x61274000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 11.1(10) [dschwart 10], RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
BOOTFLASH: 7200 Software (C7200-BOOT-M), Version 11.1(25.1)CC, EARLY DEPLOYMENT

ranger uptime is 5 weeks, 14 hours, 32 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload

cisco 7206 (NPE150) processor with 90112K/8192K bytes of memory.
R4700 CPU at 150Mhz, Implementation 33, Rev 1.0, 512KB L2 Cache
6 slot midplane, Version 1.3

Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
TN3270 Emulation software.
4 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
1 Serial network interface(s)
1 FDDI network interface(s)
2 Channelized T3 port(s)
125K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
1024K bytes of packet SRAM memory.

4096K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
Configuration register is 0x0
```

Cisco 7301 Routers

```
Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 7301 Software (C7300-JS-M), Experimental Version 12.2(20020904:004736) [biff 107]
Copyright (c) 1986-2002 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Mon 09-Sep-02 18:02 by biff
Image text-base:0x600088F8, data-base:0x61A94000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 12.2(20020730:200705) [biff-TAZ2_QA_RELEASE_16B 101],
DEVELOPMENT SOFTWARE
BOOTLDR:7301 Software (C7301-BOOT-M), Experimental Version 12.2(20020813:014224)
[biff-TAZ2_QA_RELEASE_17B 101]

7301p2b uptime is 0 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload at 00:01:51 UTC Sat Jan 1 2000
System image file is "tftp://10.1.8.11/tazii/images/c7301-js-mz"

cisco 7301 (NPE-G1) processor (revision A) with 491520K/32768K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID 0
BCM1250 CPU at 700Mhz, Implementation 1, Rev 0.2, 512KB L2 Cache
1 slot midplane, Version 2.0

Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
```

```

X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
TN3270 Emulation software.
3 Gigabit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
509K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

62976K bytes of ATA PCMCIA card at slot 0 (Sector size 512 bytes).
32768K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
Configuration register is 0x102

```

Cisco 7401ASR Routers

Following is an example of the **show version** command from a Cisco 7401ASR router with the PA-MC-2T3+:

```

Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 7401ASR Software (C7401ASR)0
Copyright (c) 1986-2000 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Fri 02-Jun-00 04:19 by biff
Image text-base: 0x600088F8, data-base: 0x61274000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 11.1(10) [dschwart 10], RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
BOOTFLASH: 7401ASR Software (C7401ASR-BOOT-M)

ranger uptime is 5 weeks, 14 hours, 32 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload

cisco 7401ASR processor with 90112K/8192K bytes of memory.
R4700 CPU at 150Mhz, Implementation 33, Rev 1.0, 512KB L2 Cache
6 slot midplane, Version 1.3

Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
TN3270 Emulation software.
4 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
1 Serial network interface(s)
1 FDDI network interface(s)
2 Channelized T3 port(s)
125K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
1024K bytes of packet SRAM memory.

4096K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
Configuration register is 0x0

```

VIP in Cisco 7000 Series and Cisco 7500 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show version** command from a Cisco 7500 series router with the PA-MC-2T3+:

```

Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) RSP Software (RSP-JSV-M), Version 12.0(5.6)S2 [soma-v120_6
_s_throttle.build2 108]
Copyright (c) 1986-1999 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Tue 17-Aug-99 23:39 by biff
Image text-base: 0x60010908, data-base: 0x61030000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 11.1(2) [nitin 2], RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
BOOTFLASH: RSP Software (RSP-BOOT-M), Version 12.0(19990624:041614)

```

```
[biff-mc2t3h 293]

7513_1 uptime is 4 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload

cisco RSP2 (R4700) processor with 131072K/2072K bytes of memory.
R4700 CPU at 100Mhz, Implementation 33, Rev 1.0
Last reset from power-on
G.703/E1 software, Version 1.0.
G.703/JT2 software, Version 1.0.
Channelized E1, Version 1.0.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
Bridging software.
TN3270 Emulation software.
Primary Rate ISDN software, Version 1.1.
Chassis Interface.
1 EIP controller (4 Ethernet).
1 HIP controller (1 HSSI).
1 FSIP controller (8 Serial).
1 AIP controller (1 ATM).
1 TRIP controller (4 Token Ring).
1 FIP controller (1 FDDI).
2 VIP2 R5K controllers (2 E1)(2 Channelized T3).
4 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
4 Token Ring/IEEE 802.5 interface(s)
66 Serial network interface(s)
1 HSSI network interface(s)
1 FDDI network interface(s)
1 ATM network interface(s)
2 Channelized T3 port(s)
123K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

16384K bytes of Flash PCMCIA card at slot 0 (Sector size 128K).
16384K bytes of Flash PCMCIA card at slot 1 (Sector size 128K).
8192K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
No slave installed in slot 7.
Configuration register is 0x0
```

Using the show diag Command

Display the types of port adapters installed in your system (and specific information about each) using the **show diag slot** command, where *slot* is the *port adapter slot* in a Cisco 7100 series router, Cisco 7200 series router, Cisco 7301 router, and Cisco 7401ASR router and the *interface processor slot* in a Cisco 7000 series router or Cisco 7500 series router with a VIP. In the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in a Cisco 7304 router, *slot* is the router *module-slot-number*. The following examples show output for some of the supported platforms.



Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show diag slot** command that shows a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 5 of a Cisco 7200 series router:

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 5 of the Cisco 7200 router series:

```
Router# show diag 5
```

```

Slot 5:
2CT3+ single wide Port adapter, 2 ports
Port adapter is analyzed
Port adapter insertion time 16:03:05 ago
EEPROM contents at hardware discovery:
Hardware revision 1.00          Board revision A0
Serial number    14338549      Part number    73-3388-03
Test history     0x0           RMA number     00-00-00
EEPROM format version 1
EEPROM contents (hex):
0x20: 01 B7 00 00 00 DA C9 F5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x30: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Cisco 7301 Routers



Note

Input/output data for the console port, auxiliary port, Gigabit Ethernet ports, and CompactFlash Disk are listed in the output of the **show c7300** command, rather than in the output of the **show diag** command. Use the **show diag** command for port adapter information.

```
Router# sh diag
```

```

Slot 1:
POS Single Width, Multi Mode Port adapter, 1 port
Port adapter is analyzed
Port adapter insertion time 01:38:29 ago
EEPROM contents at hardware discovery:
Hardware revision 2.2          Board revision A0
Serial number    28672741      Part number    73-3192-06
FRU Part Number:PA-POS-OC3MM=

Test history     0x0           RMA number     00-00-00
EEPROM format version 1
EEPROM contents (hex):
0x20:01 96 02 02 01 B5 82 E5 49 0C 78 06 00 00 00 00
0x30:50 00 00 00 02 08 19 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF

```

Cisco 7401ASR Routers

Following is an example of the **show diag slot** command that shows a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 5 of a Cisco 7401ASR router:

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7401ASR router:

```
Router# show diag 5
```

```

Slot 1:
2CT3+ single wide Port adapter, 2 ports
Port adapter is analyzed
Port adapter insertion time 16:03:05 ago
EEPROM contents at hardware discovery:
Hardware revision 1.00          Board revision A0
Serial number    14338549      Part number    73-3388-03
Test history     0x0           RMA number     00-00-00
EEPROM format version 1
EEPROM contents (hex):
0x20: 01 B7 00 00 00 DA C9 F5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x30: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

VIP in Cisco 7000 Series and Cisco 7500 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show diag slot** command that shows a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 0 on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# show diag 1
Slot 1:
  Physical slot 1, ~physical slot 0xE, logical slot 1, CBus 0
  Microcode Status 0x4
  Master Enable, LED, WCS Loaded
  Board is analyzed
  Pending I/O Status: None
  EEPROM format version 1
  VIP2 R5K controller, HW rev 2.02, board revision C0
  Serial number: 12720200 Part number: 73-2167-05
  Test history: 0x00 RMA number: 00-00-00
  Flags: cisco 7000 board; 7500 compatible

  EEPROM contents (hex):
    0x20: 01 1E 02 02 00 C2 18 48 49 08 77 05 00 00 00 00
    0x30: 60 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

  Slot database information:
  Flags: 0x4 Insertion time: 0x165C (16:04:59 ago)

  Controller Memory Size: 32 MBytes DRAM, 4096 KBytes SRAM

  PA Bay 0 Information:
    2CT3+ single wide PA, 2 ports
    EEPROM format version 1
    HW rev 1.00, Board revision A0
    Serial number: 14062933 Part number: 73-3388-03

  PA Bay 1 Information:
    Fast-Ethernet PA, 1 ports, 100BaseTX-ISL
    EEPROM format version 1
    HW rev 1.00, Board revision A0
    Serial number: 06641389 Part number: 73-1688-04

  --Boot log begin--

Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) VIP Software (SVIP-DW-M), Experimental Version 12.1(20000630:023314) []
Copyright (c) 1986-2000 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Tue 11-Jul-00 13:15 by biff
Image text-base: 0x60010910, data-base: 0x60320000

  --Boot log end--
```

Using the show interfaces Command

The **show interfaces serial** command displays status information (including the physical slot and interface address) for the interfaces you specify. Following are examples for some of the supported platforms; the examples specify serial interfaces.

For complete descriptions of interface subcommands and the configuration options available for Cisco 7200, Cisco 7401ASR and VIP interfaces, refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation”](#) section on page viii.

**Note**

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show interfaces serial** command for Cisco 7200 series routers. In this example, the port adapter is in slot 5 of the Cisco 7200 series router:

```
Router# show interfaces serial 5/0

Serial5/0 is up, line protocol is down
  Hardware is PA-MC-2T3+
  MTU 4470 bytes, BW 44210 Kbit, DLY 200 usec,
    reliability 128/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, crc 16, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Last input never, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
      0 parity
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  5823 packets output, 140669 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 applique, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  1 carrier transitions
  DSU mode 0, bandwidth 44210, scramble 0
```

Cisco 7301 Router

Following is an example of the **show interfaces** command for Cisco 7301 routers. Most of the status information for each interface is omitted. (Interfaces are administratively shut down until you enable them.)

```
outer# show interfaces
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is BCM1250 Internal MAC, address is 0005.dd2c.7c1b (bia 0005.dd2c.7c1b)
  Internet address is 10.1.3.153/16
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 100 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Half-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
  ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:07, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 19:00:50
  Input queue:0/75/63658/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0

(display text omitted)

GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is BCM1250 Internal MAC, address is 0005.dd2c.7c1a (bia 0005.dd2c.7c1a)
  Internet address is 192.18.1.1/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
```

```

        reliability 255/255, txload 5/255, rxload 6/255
    Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
    Keepalive set (10 sec)
    Full-duplex, 1000Mb/s, link type is autonegotiation, media type is SX
    output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
    ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
    Last input 18:56:46, output 00:00:09, output hang never
    Last clearing of "show interface" counters 19:00:52
    Input queue:0/75/16176489/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0

(display text omitted)

GigabitEthernet0/2 is up, line protocol is up
    Hardware is BCM1250 Internal MAC, address is 0005.dd2c.7c19 (bia 0005.dd2c.7c19)
    Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
    MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
        reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 5/255
    Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
    Keepalive set (10 sec)
    Full-duplex, 1000Mb/s, link type is autonegotiation, media type is SX
    output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
    ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
    Last input 00:04:42, output 00:00:01, output hang never
    Last clearing of "show interface" counters 19:00:54
    Input queue:0/75/22087/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0

(display text omitted)

```

Cisco 7401ASR Routers

Following is an example of the **show interfaces serial** command for Cisco 7401ASR routers. In this example, the port adapter is in slot 1 of the Cisco 7401ASR router:

```
Router# show interfaces serial 1/0
```

```

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is down
    Hardware is PA-MC-2T3+
    MTU 4470 bytes, BW 44210 Kbit, DLY 200 usec,
        reliability 128/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
    Encapsulation HDLC, crc 16, loopback not set
    Keepalive set (10 sec)
    Last input never, output never, output hang never
    Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
    Queueing strategy: fifo
    Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
    5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
        0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
        Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runs, 0 giants, 0 throttles
            0 parity
        0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    5823 packets output, 140669 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 applique, 0 interface resets
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
    1 carrier transitions
    DSU mode 0, bandwidth 44210, scramble 0

```


VIP in Cisco 7000 Series or Cisco 7500 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show interfaces serial** command used with a VIP in interface processor slot 1 and a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 0.

```
Router# show interfaces serial 1/0/0

Serial1/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is cyBus 2CT3+ Serial
  MTU 4470 bytes, BW 44210 Kbit, DLY 200 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, crc 16, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Last input 00:00:09, output 00:00:07, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue 0/40, 4 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    4 packets input, 402 bytes, 0 no buffer
      Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
        0 parity
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 1 abort
    5 packets output, 1008 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 applique, 1 interface resets
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
    0 carrier transitions
  DSU mode 0, bandwidth 44210, scramble 0
```

Using the show controllers Command

You can display information for the T3 controller within a PA-MC-2T3+ in Cisco 7200 series, Cisco 7301 routers, and Cisco 7401ASR routers with the command:

show controllers t3 *port-adapter/t3-port* [**brief** | **tabular**]

where:

- **brief** displays a list of configurations only.
- **tabular** displays a list of configurations and MIB data in a tabular format.



Note

If you use the **show controllers t3** *port-adapter/port* command without either of the optional arguments (**brief** or **tabular**), all information is displayed for the T3 controller you specified; therefore, the resulting display output can be extensive.



Note

You can use these **show controllers t3** commands for Cisco 7500 series routers in which the PA-MC-2T3+ is supported. The syntax is as follows:

— **show controllers t3** *slot/port-adapter/t3-port* **brief**

— **show controllers t3** *slot/port-adapter/t3-port* **tabular**

The following examples show command output display information for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 0 on a VIP installed in interface processor slot 1. Examples for Cisco 7200 series and Cisco 7401ASR routers are not shown.

- **show controllers t3 1/0/0 brief**

```
router# show controllers t3 1/0/0 brief
T3 1/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.4.4
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Subrate T3
No alarms detected.
MDL transmission is disabled

FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Line
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
```

- **show controllers t3 1/0/0 tabular**

```
router# show controllers t3 1/0/0 tabular
T3 1/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.4.4
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Subrate T3
No alarms detected.
MDL transmission is disabled

FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Line
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
```

INTERVAL	LCV	PCV	CCV	PES	PSES	SEFS	UAS	LES	CES	CSSES
08:23-08:26	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
08:08-08:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:53-08:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:38-07:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:23-07:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:08-07:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:53-07:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:38-06:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:23-06:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:08-06:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:53-06:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:38-05:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:23-05:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:08-05:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:53-05:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:38-04:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:23-04:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:08-04:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:53-04:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:38-03:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:23-03:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:08-03:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:53-03:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:38-02:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:23-02:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:08-02:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:53-02:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:38-01:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:23-01:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:08-01:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
00:53-01:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
00:38-00:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
00:23-00:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

00:08-00:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:53-00:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:38-23:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:23-23:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:08-23:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:53-23:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:38-22:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:23-22:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:08-22:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:53-22:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:38-21:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:23-21:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:08-21:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:53-21:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:38-20:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:23-20:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:08-20:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19:53-20:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19:38-19:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19:23-19:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19:08-19:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18:53-19:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18:38-18:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18:23-18:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18:08-18:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:53-18:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:38-17:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:23-17:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:08-17:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:53-17:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:38-16:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:23-16:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:08-16:23	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0

- **show controllers t3 1/0/0**

```
router # show controllers t3 1/0/0
```

```
T3 1/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.4.4
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Subrate T3
No alarms detected.
MDL transmission is disabled

FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Line
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
Data in current interval (364 seconds elapsed):
  1 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 1 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 1 Line Errorred Secs
  0 C-bit Errorred Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errorred Secs
Data in Interval 1:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errorred Secs
  0 C-bit Errorred Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errorred Secs
Data in Interval 2:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
```

```

    0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 3:
    0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
    0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 4:
    0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
    0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
    0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
    0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
    0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
(additional displayed text not shown)

```

If you use the **show controllers T3** command without specifying a port address (*slot/port-adapter/port*), all information is displayed for all T3 port adapters in the router; therefore, the resulting display output can be extensive.

Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity

Using the **ping** command, you can verify that an interface port is functioning properly. This section provides a brief description of this command. Refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation” section on page viii](#) for detailed command descriptions and examples.

The **ping** command sends echo request packets out to a remote device at an IP address that you specify. After sending an echo request, the system waits a specified time for the remote device to reply. Each echo reply is displayed as an exclamation point (!) on the console terminal; each request that is not returned before the specified timeout is displayed as a period (.). A series of exclamation points (!!!!) indicates a good connection; a series of periods (.....) or the messages [timed out] or [failed] indicate a bad connection.

Following is an example of a successful **ping** command to a remote server with the address 10.0.0.10:

```

Router# ping 10.0.0.10 <Return>
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 10.0.0.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/15/64 ms
Router#

```

If the connection fails, verify that you have the correct IP address for the destination and that the device is active (powered on), and repeat the **ping** command.

Proceed to the next section, [“Using loopback Commands to Troubleshoot Network Problems,”](#) to finish checking network connectivity.

Using loopback Commands to Troubleshoot Network Problems

If you have difficulty with the PA-MC-2T3+ configuration or installation, you can troubleshoot the port adapter using the **loopback** command. Refer to the [“Configuring Loopback Mode for the Serial Interface” section on page 4-10](#) for instructions on setting loopbacks.

If the ping command to the remote IP address failed, then use loopbacks to troubleshoot the T3 connection using the following steps:

-
- Step 1** Use the **show controller T3** and **show interface serial** commands to confirm that the T3 controller, serial interface, and line protocol are up.
- Step 2** Place the serial interface of the PA-MC-2T3+ in local loopback using the **loop local** command.
- Step 3** Repeat the ping command using the IP address of the local serial interface. Using the previous example where the remote server's IP address was 10.0.0.10, if the local IP address is 10.0.0.5, then use the command:

```
ping 10.0.0.5
```

If the ping is successful, proceed to Step 4. A failure indicates a configuration problem or a hardware problem with the PA-MC-2T3+.

- Step 4** Remove the local loop with the **no loopback** command and place the remote server or DSU in network loopback with the **loopback remote** command.



Note The **loopback remote** command is only available when the framing is set to c-bit parity. If the framing is not set to c-bit parity, the remote server will have to be placed into network loopback by someone at the remote site.

- Step 5** Repeat Step 3. If the ping is successful then the PA-MC-2T3+ and the T3 link to the remote site is functioning correctly. The problem is probably in the remote DSU or server configuration or hardware. If the ping fails then either the T3 link to the remote site or the remote server or DSU configuration or hardware has a problem.



Configuring Channelized mode for the Cisco PA-MC-2T3+

To continue your Cisco PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter installation, you must configure the PA-MC-2T3+ interface. The instructions that follow apply to all supported platforms. Minor differences between the platforms—with Cisco IOS software commands—are noted.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Using the EXEC Command Interpreter, page 5-1](#)
- [Replacing an Existing Port Adapter, page 5-2](#)
- [Configuring a Channelized T3 Link, page 5-3](#)
- [Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration, page 5-24](#)
- [Checking the Configuration, page 5-26](#)

Using the EXEC Command Interpreter

You modify the configuration of your router through the software command interpreter called the *EXEC* (also called enable mode). You must enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter with the **enable** command before you can use the **configure** command to configure a new interface or change the existing configuration of an interface. The system prompts you for a password if one has been set.

The system prompt for the privileged level ends with a pound sign (#) instead of an angle bracket (>). At the console terminal, use the following procedure to enter the privileged level:

-
- Step 1** At the user-level EXEC prompt, enter the **enable** command. The EXEC prompts you for a privileged-level password as follows:

```
Router> enable
```

```
Password:
```

- Step 2** Enter the password (the password is case sensitive). For security purposes, the password is not displayed. When you enter the correct password, the system displays the privileged-level system prompt (#):

```
Router#
```

Replacing an Existing Port Adapter

Before you remove or replace a port adapter, use the **shutdown** command to disable the port adapter to prevent anomalies when you remove and reinstall the port adapter. When you shut down an interface, it is designated *administratively down* in the **show** command displays.

Follow these steps to shut down an interface:

Step 1 Enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter (also called enable mode). (See the [“Using the EXEC Command Interpreter”](#) section on page 5-1 for instructions.)

Step 2 At the privileged-level prompt, enter configuration mode and specify that the console terminal is the source of the configuration subcommands, as follows:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
```

Shutting Down the T3 Controller

Step 3 Shut down the T3 controller on the PA-MC-2T3+ with the controller command:

shutdown

This command sends a DS3 idle signal toward the network. You can bring the T3 controller back up with the **no shutdown** controller command.

Examples follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1 of the Cisco 7500 series router:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/1
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/1
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```



Note

Both T3 ports of the PA-MC-2T3+ should be shut down before removing the port adapter.

Step 4 Verify that the two T3 ports are now shut down using the **show controller T3** command shown in the following examples:

The following example is for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 6 of a Cisco 7200 series router.

```
Router(config-controller)# end
Router# show controller T3 6/0
T3 6/0 is administratively down.
```

```
Router# show controller T3 6/1
T3 6/1 is administratively down.
```


The following example is for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 of a VIP in a Cisco 7500 series router.

```
Router(config-controller)# end
Router# show controller T3 1/1/0
T3 1/1/0 is administratively down.
```

```
Router# show controller T3 1/1/1
T3 1/1/1 is administratively down.
```

Step 5 Save the shutdown configuration to nonvolatile memory.

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config
```

Step 6 Replace the port adapter in the slot. See the [“Port Adapter Removal and Installation”](#) section on page 3-4 for more information.

Step 7 Reenable the port adapter by doing the following:

- a. Repeat Step 3 to reenabling an interface but substitute the **no shutdown** command for the **shutdown** command.
- b. Repeat Step 4 to verify that the interfaces are in the correct state and no longer shut down. Use the **show controller T3** command.
- c. Repeat Step 5 to write the new configuration to memory. Use the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

For complete descriptions of software configuration commands, refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation”](#) section on page viii.

Configuring a Channelized T3 Link

If you installed a new PA-MC-2T3+ or if you want to change the configuration of an existing PA-MC-2T3+ link, you must enter the privileged level of the EXEC command interpreter and then use the **configure** command. If you replace a PA-MC-2T3+ that was previously configured, the system recognizes the new PA-MC-2T3+ link and brings it up in its existing configuration.

After you verify that the new PA-MC-2T3+ is installed correctly (the enabled LED goes on), use the privileged-level **configure** command to configure the new interface. Be prepared with the information you need, such as the following:

- Protocols you plan to route on each new interface
- IP addresses, if you plan to configure the interfaces for IP routing

The **configure** command requires privileged-level access to the EXEC command interpreter, which usually requires a password. Contact your system administrator if necessary to obtain EXEC-level access.

Configuring the T3 Controller

This section provides procedures and examples for configuring the T3 controller on the PA-MC-2T3+, and includes information on the following topics:

- [Selecting a T3 Controller, page 5-4](#)
- [Setting Channelized Mode for the T3 Controller, page 5-4](#)
- [Setting the Framing Type for the T3 Controller, page 5-5](#)
- [Specifying the Cable Length for the T3 Controller, page 5-6](#)
- [Setting the Clock Source for the T3 Controller, page 5-6](#)
- [Configuring MDL Messages for the T3 Controller, page 5-7](#)
- [Examples of MDL Message Configuration, page 5-7](#)
- [Configuring the Loopback Mode for the T3 Controller, page 5-8](#)
- [Shutting Down the T3 Controller, page 5-9](#)
- [Configuring T1 Lines, page 5-10](#)

Selecting a T3 Controller

You must enter the following controller command, before any other configuration commands, to select the T3 controller you want to configure:

controller T3 *interface-processor-slot/port-adapter-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7500 series router*

controller T3 *chassis-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7301 router*

controller T3 *chassis-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7401ASR router*

controller T3 *chassis-slot/T3-port for Cisco 7200 series router*

Examples of selecting the T3 controller follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)# controller t3 1/0/0  
Router(config-controller)#
```
- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)# controller t3 1/0  
Router(config-controller)#
```

Setting Channelized Mode for the T3 Controller

**Note**

Channelized mode is the default, so you only need to configure the T3 for channelized mode if it had previously been set to 'no channelized' mode.

To configure the T3 for channelized mode, **use the channelized command**. The following example is for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 of a Cisco 7200 series router.

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router (config)# channelized
```

The following example is for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 of a VIP in a Cisco 7500 series router.

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/1/0
Router (config)# channelized
```

Change to channelized mode will cause cbus complex reset. Proceed? [yes/no]:

When the PA-MC-2T3+ is configured for channelized T3 mode, its default MTU size is set to 1500 for compatibility with other T3 equipment and port adapters.

When the T3 controller is configured to be channelized, 28 T1 lines are created. To configure the T1 lines, refer to the [“Configuring T1 Lines” section on page 5-10](#).



Caution

The change in MTU sizes will cause a memory recarve and cbus complex to occur, disrupting all traffic on the router for several minutes. (This occurs only on Cisco 7500 series routers.)

The following message will be displayed when switching from unchannelized to channelized mode on Cisco 7500 series routers:

Change to channelized mode will cause cbus complex reset. Proceed? [yes/no]:

Type Y for ‘yes’ at the end of the warning. At the prompt, type ^Z to exit. This will allow you to exit configuration mode and enter channelized mode.

Setting the Framing Type for the T3 Controller

At the prompt, specify the framing type using the controller command:

framing [c-bit | m23 | auto-detect]

You can set c-bit framing format as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# framing c-bit
```

You can set m23 framing format as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# framing m23
```

You can request the PA-MC-2T3+ to detect the framing type it is receiving from the far end and transmit that same framing type as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# framing auto-detect
```

Specifying the Cable Length for the T3 Controller

At the prompt, specify the cable length using the controller command:

cablelength *feet*

where:

- *feet* is a numeral from 0 to 450.
- The default value is 49 feet.

An example follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# cablelength 40
```



Note

For the **cablelength** *feet* command, user-specified T3 cable lengths are structured into ranges as follows: 0–49 and 50–450 to represent short and long cables.

If the numerical value entered by the user falls within the lower range, then the PA-MC-2T3+ T3 port is set for short cable output levels. If the value falls into higher range, the long cable output levels will be used.

In the preceding example, a cable length of 40 is specified, which means that the 0–49 range is used. If you change the cable length to 45, then the 0–49 range still applies. Further, if you specify a cable length of 100 or 200, the 50–450 range applies in both cases. Only moving from one range (0–49) to the other range (50–450) has an effect. The actual cable-length number you enter is stored in the configuration file. It is recommended that the actual cable length be entered to ensure future compatibility.

Setting the Clock Source for the T3 Controller

At the prompt, set the internal or line clock source for the selected T3 controller with the controller command:

clock source {**internal** | **line**}

The default is clock source internal.

Examples follow:

- Instruct the PA-MC-2T3+ to use a line clock source.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# clock source line
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# clock source line
```

- Instruct the PA-MC-2T3+ to use an internal clock source.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# clock source internal
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# clock source internal
```

Configuring MDL Messages for the T3 Controller

You can configure Maintenance Data Link (MDL) messages (which are defined in the ANSI T1.107a-1990 specification) on the PA-MC-2T3+.



Note

MDL messages are only supported when the T3 framing is set for c-bit parity. (See the [“Setting the Framing Type for the T3 Controller”](#) section on page 5-5.)

To configure MDL messages, use the controller commands:

```
mdl { transmit { path | idle-signal | test-signal } | string { eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | generator }
    string }
```

```
no mdl { transmit { path | idle-signal | test-signal } | string { eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port |
    generator } string }
```

where:

- **eic** is the equipment identification code (up to 10 characters).
- **lic** is the location identification code (up to 11 characters).
- **fic** is the frame identification code (up to 10 characters).
- **unit** is the unit identification code (up to 6 characters).
- **pfi** is the facility identification code to send in the MDL path message (up to 38 characters).
- **port** is the equipment port, which initiates the idle signal, to send in the MDL idle signal message (up to 38 characters).
- **generator** is the generator number to send in the MDL test signal message (up to 38 characters).

Use the **no** form of this command to remove MDL messages. The default is that no MDL message is configured.

Examples of MDL Message Configuration

Examples of configuring MDL messages follow:

- Enter controller configuration mode first.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)#
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)#
```

- Enable the MDL path message transmission as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl transmit path
```

- Enable the MDL idle signal message transmission as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl transmit idle-signal
```

- Enable the MDL test signal message transmission as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl transmit test-signal
```

- Enter the equipment identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl string eic router A
```

- Enter the location identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl string lic tst network
```

- Enter the frame identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl string fic building b
```

- Enter the unit identification code as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl string unit abc
```

- Enter the facility identification code to send in the MDL path message as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl string pfi string
```

- Enter the port number to send in the MDL idle signal message as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl string port string
```

- Enter the generator number to send in the MDL test signal message as follows:

```
Router(config-controller)# mdl string generator string
```

Configuring the Loopback Mode for the T3 Controller

With loopbacks, you can detect and isolate equipment malfunctions by testing the connection between the PA-T3+ interface and the remote T3 device such as a DS3 MUX. Remote loopback sends a command to loop the T3 line at the far end (central office). It can be used to diagnose problems with cables from the port adapter to the switching office. Network loopback loops the PA-MC-2T3+ T3 port back to the network allowing the remote end to test the connection to the PA-MC-2T3+. Local loopback loops the PA-MC-2T3+ T3 port output back to itself allowing it to be tested in isolation from the T3 cables and remote T3 equipment.

The **loopback** subcommand places an interface in loopback mode, which enables test packets that are generated from the **ping** command to loop through a remote device and cables. If the packets complete the loop, the connection is good. If not, you can isolate a fault to the remote device or cables in the path of the loopback test.

You can configure the T3 controller for loopback modes using the controller command:

loopback [**local** | **network** | **remote**]

The default is no loopback.

To return the T3 controller to its default unlooped condition, use the **no** form of the command.

[Table 5-1](#) provides examples of the **loopback** {**local** | **network** | **remote**} command.

Table 5-1 *Using loopback commands*

loopback local	Sets the T3 port into local loopback mode. Local loopback loops the router output data back toward the router at the framer.	Router(config)# controller T3 10/0/0 router(config-controller)# loopback local
loopback network	Sets the T3 port into network line loopback mode. Network line loopback loops the data back toward the network (before the framer).	Router(config)# controller t3 10/0/0 router(config-controller)# loopback network line
loopback remote¹	Sends a command to the remote T3 device instructing it to loop itself back to the network (before the framer at the remote T3 device).	Router(config)# controller T310/0/0 router(config-controller)# loopback remote

1. Remote loopback mode works with C-bit framing only. The other loopback modes listed above work with C-bit, and M23. Refer to the [“Setting the Framing Type for the T3 Controller”](#) section on page 5-5 for information on configuring C-bit framing.

Configuring the T3 controller to Enable Remote Loopback

Equipment customer loopback enables the PA-MC-2T3+ port adapter to respond to remote T3 loopback and T1 loopback requests it receives from the remote site, while **equipment network loopback** causes the PA to ignore remote T3 and T1 loopback commands.

equipment [customer | network] loopback

```
router(config)# controller T3 3/0
router(config-controller)# equipment customer loopback
```

```
router(config)# controller T3 3/0
router(config-controller)# equipment network loopback
```



Note T3 remote loopbacks are only available when you use c-bit parity framing.

Shutting Down the T3 Controller

You can shut down the T3 controller on the PA-MC-2T3+ with the controller command:

shutdown

This command sends a DS3 idle signal toward the network. You can bring the T3 controller back up with the **no shutdown** controller command.

Examples follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller t3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller t3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# shutdown
```

Configuring T1 Lines

This section provides procedures and examples for configuring T1 lines on the T3 link of the PA-MC-2T3+, and includes information on the following topics:

- [Creating a Logical Channel Group on a T1 Line, page 5-10](#)
- [Removing a Logical Channel Group from a T1 Line, page -11](#)
- [Setting the Framing Format on a T1 Line, page 5-11](#)
- [Setting the Yellow Alarm Configuration for a T1 Line, page 5-12](#)
- [Setting the Clock Source on a T1 Line, page 5-12](#)
- [Setting the FDL Configuration for a T1 Line, page 5-13](#)
- [Setting Loopbacks on a T1 Line, page 5-13](#)
- [Configuring a BER Test on a T1 Line, page 5-16](#)
- [Sending a BER Test Pattern on a T1 Line, page 5-17](#)
- [Viewing the Results of a BER Test, page 5-18](#)
- [Terminating a BER Test, page 5-23](#)

**Note**

For consistency throughout the following configuration examples and whenever possible, the port addresses 1/0/0 and 1/0/0/1:1 are used for Cisco 7500 series routers and 1/0 and 1/0/1:1 for Cisco 7200 series routers.

Your PA-MC-2T3+ port addressing might be different depending on the Cisco 7200 series router chassis slot or the interface processor slot in which your VIP is installed and the VIP port adapter slot in which your PA-MC-2T3+ is installed.

Creating a Logical Channel Group on a T1 Line

You can create a logical channel group on a T1 line using the following controller command:

```
t1 t1-line-number channel-group channel-group-number timeslots list-of-timeslots  
[speed {56 | 64}]
```

where:

- *t1-line-number* is 1–28.
- **channel-group** defines a logical channel group.
- *channel-group-number* is 0–23.
- **timeslots** *list-of-timeslots* can be 1–24 or a combination of subranges within 1–24 (each subrange is a list of timeslots of the T1 line).
- **speed**{56 | 64} is an optional argument that specifies the speed of a time slot to be either 56 kbps or 64 kbps.

Configure logical channel group 20 on T1 line 1 and assign channelized timeslots 1 to 5 and 20 to 23.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0  
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 channel-group 20 timeslots 1-5, 20-23
```


The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 channel-group 20 timeslots 1-5, 20-23
```



Note

Each T1 link may have up to 24 channel groups with an overall limit of 128 for the 28 T1 links on each T3 port. Unused channel groups in one T3 port may not be used by the other T3 port.



Note

Each channel group defined with this command causes a serial interface to be created. Refer to the [“Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration” section on page 5-24](#) for instructions on configuring these interfaces.



Note

All the encapsulation formats, such as PPP, HDLC, SMDS, Frame Relay, and switching types are applicable to the serial interface and can be set using the serial interface configuration commands.

Removing a Logical Channel Group from a T1 Line

You can remove a logical channel group from a T1 line with the following controller command:

no t1 *t1-line-number* channel-group *channel-group-number*

where:

- *t1-line-number* is 1–28.
- *channel-group-number* is 0–23.

Remove logical channel group 10 from channelized T1 line 1.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# no t1 1 channel-group 10
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# no t1 1 channel-group 10
```



Note

If logical channel groups had previously been configured on a port, and you switch to ‘no channelized’ mode, first remove all channel groups before invoking the ‘no channelized’ command.

Setting the Framing Format on a T1 Line

You can specify the T1 framing format using the controller command:

t1 *t1-line-number* framing {esf | sf}

where:

- The default framing format is extended super frame (ESF).
- *t1-line-number* is 1–28.

Examples follow:

- Set Super Frame (SF) framing format for T1 line 6.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 6 framing sf
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 6 framing sf
```

- Other options for setting Super Frame (SF) include:

```
router(config-controller)#t1 6 framing ?
    esf   Extended Superframe Framing format
    sf     Superframe Framing Format

router(config-controller)#t1 6 framing sf ?
    hdlc-idle  Specify the HDLC idle pattern on a T1
    <cr>

router(config-controller)#t1 6 framing sf hdlc-idle ?
    0x7E   Use 0x7E as HDLC idle pattern
    0xFF   Use 0xFF as HDLC idle pattern

router(config-controller)#t1 6 framing sf hdlc-idle 0x7e ?
```

- Set ESF framing format for T1 line 16 as follows:

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 16 framing esf
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 16 framing esf
```



Note

Use of the 0xFF HDLC idle pattern may help prevent false yellow alarms in the remote T1 device when SF framing is used.

Setting the Yellow Alarm Configuration for a T1 Line

You can use the **[no] t1 *t1-line-number* yellow {detection | generation}** command (where *t1-line-number* is 1–28) to turn the detection or generation of a yellow alarm on and off. When you select SF framing, you should consider using the **no t1-line-number yellow detection** command to turn off yellow alarm detection, because the yellow alarm can be incorrectly detected with SF framing.

Setting the Clock Source on a T1 Line

You can set the internal or line (network) clock source for a T1 line with the controller command:

```
t1 t1-line-number clock source {internal | line}
```

where:

- *t1-line-number* is 1–28.
- The default clock source is internal.

Examples follow:

- Instruct T1 line 1 to use an internal clock source.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 clock source internal
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 clock source internal
```

- Instruct T1 line 16 to use a line clock source received from the network.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 16 clock source line
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 16 clock source line
```



Note

Normally the T1 link should be configured to use the line clock recovered from the network. In cases where the network does not provide the clock, such as two PA-MC-2T3+ port adapters connected back-to-back, one end of the T1 link must be set to internal clock and the other end to line clock.

Setting the FDL Configuration for a T1 Line

To enable and disable 1-second transmissions of performance reports through the facility data link (per ANSI T1.403 specification), you must use the following command on both ends of the connection:

t1 *t1-line-number* fdl ansi

where: *t1-line-number* is 1–28.



Note

You can use this command *only* when the T1 framing is ESF. Use the **no** form of the command to disable remote performance reports.

Setting Loopbacks on a T1 Line

If you have difficulty with the PA-MC-2T3+ configuration or installation, you can troubleshoot the port adapter using the **loopback** command. Specify loopback for a T1 line using the following command:

t1 *t1-line-number* loopback [local | network | remote]

where: *t1-line-number* is 1–28.



Note

This command requires that you are in T3 controller mode.



Note

fdl loopback commands are available only for T1 lines configured for ESF framing.

Explanations of specific loopback modes follow:

local	Loops the router output data back toward the router at the T1 framer and sends an AIS signal out toward the network.
network {line payload}	Loops the data back toward the network before the T1 framer and automatically sets a local loopback at the HDLC controllers (line), or loops the payload data back toward the network at the T1 framer and automatically sets a local loopback at the HDLC controllers (payload).
remote line fdl {ansi bellcore}	Sends a repeating, 16-bit ESF data link code word (00001110 11111111 for ANSI; 00010010 11111111 for Bellcore) to the remote end, requesting that it enter into a network line loopback. Specify the ansi keyword to enable the remote line facility data link (FDL) ANSI loopback on the T1 channel, per the ANSI T1.403 specification. Specify the bellcore keyword to enable the remote SmartJack loopback on the T1 channel, per the TR-TSY-000312 specification.
remote line inband	Sends a repeating, 5-bit inband pattern (00001) to the remote end, requesting that it enter into a network line loopback.
remote payload [fdl] [ansi]	Sends a repeating, 16-bit ESF data link code word (00010100 11111111) to the remote end, requesting that it enter into a network payload loopback. Enables the remote payload Facility Data Link (FDL) ANSI loopback on the T1 channel. You can optionally specify fdl and ansi, but it is not necessary.

Examples of the **loopback** commands follow:

- Set the first T1 line into local loopback.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loopback local
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loopback local
```

In the preceding examples, local loopback loops the router output data back toward the router at the T1 framer and sends an AIS out toward the network.

- Set the first T1 line into network line loopback.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loopback network line
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loopback network line
```

In the preceding examples, network line loopback loops the data back toward the network (before the T1 framer).

- Set the first T1 line into network payload loopback.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loopback network payload
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loopback network payload
```

In the preceding examples, network payload loopback loops just the payload data back toward the network at the T1 framer.

Examples of the **loopback remote** command follow:

- Set the first T1 line into remote line inband loopback.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loop remote line inband
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loop remote line inband
```

In the preceding examples, remote line inband loopback sends a repeating five-bit in-band pattern (of 00001) to the remote end, requesting that it enter into a network line loopback.

- Set the first T1 line into remote line FDL ANSI loopback.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loop remote line fdl ansi
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loop remote line fdl ansi
```

In the preceding examples, remote line FDL ANSI loopback sends a repeating 16-bit ESF data link code word (of 00001110 11111111) to the remote end, requesting that it enter into a network line loopback.

- Set the first T1 line into remote line FDL bellcore loopback

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router (config)#controller t3 1/0/0
Router (config-controller)#t1 1 loop remote line fdl bellcore
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router (config)#controller t3 1/0
Router (config-controller)#t1 1 loop remote line fdl bellcore
```

In the preceding examples, remote line FDL bellcore loopback sends a repeating 16-bit ESF data link code word (00010010 11111111) to the remote end, requesting that it enter into a network line loopbacks.

- Set the first T1 line into remote payload FDL ANSI loopback.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loop remote payload fdl ansi
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 1 loop remote payload fdl ansi
```

In the preceding examples, remote payload ANSI loopback sends a repeating 16-bit ESF data link code word (of 00010100 11111111) to the remote end, requesting that it enter into a network payload loopback.

Configuring a BER Test on a T1 Line

Bit error rate test (BERT) circuitry is built into the PA-MC-2T3+. With BER tests, you can test cables and signal problems in the field. You can configure BER tests on each of the 28 T1 lines but only one BER test can be active at a time.

There are two categories of test patterns that can be generated by the onboard BER test circuitry: pseudorandom and repetitive. The former test patterns are polynomial based numbers and conform to the CCITT/ITU O.151 and O.153 specifications; the latter test patterns are zeros or ones, or alternating zeros and ones.

A list of the available test patterns follows:

- Pseudorandom test patterns:
 - 2^{11} (per CCITT/ITU O.151)

- 2¹⁵ (per CCITT/ITU O.151)
- 2²⁰ (per CCITT/ITU O.153)
- 2²⁰ QRSS (per CCITT/ITU O.151)
- 2²³ (per CCITT/ITU O.151)
- Repetitive test patterns:
 - All zeros (0s)
 - All ones (1s)
 - Alternating zeros (0s) and ones (1s)

Both the total number of error bits received and the total number of bits received are available for analysis. You can set the testing period from 1 minute to 14,400 minutes (240 hours), and you can also retrieve the error statistics anytime during the BER test.

**Note**

BER testing for the T3 link is not supported in channelized T3 mode. It is only supported for unchannelized T3 ports.

When running a BER test, your system expects to receive the same pattern that it is transmitting. To accomplish this, two common options are available:

- Use a loopback somewhere in the link or network.
- Configure remote testing equipment to transmit the same BER test pattern at the same time.

Sending a BER Test Pattern on a T1 Line

You can send a BERT pattern on a T1 line with the controller command. The unframed option causes the BERT pattern to use the entire T1 bandwidth including the T1 framing as well as payload bits. If “unframed” is omitted, then the T1 will be either SF or ESF framed as configured by the “T1 n framing” command and the BERT pattern will occupy only the T1 payload bits.

t1 *t1-line-number* bert pattern *pattern* interval *time* [unframed]

where:

- *t1-line-number* is 1–28.
- *time* is 1–14400 minutes.
- *pattern* is:
 - 0s, repetitive test pattern of all zeros (as 00000...)
 - 1s, repetitive test pattern of all ones (as 11111...)
 - 2¹¹, pseudorandom test pattern (2,048 bits long)
 - 2¹⁵, pseudorandom O.151 test pattern (32,768 bits long).
 - 2²⁰-O153, pseudorandom O.153 test pattern (1,048,575 bits long)
 - 2²⁰-QRSS, pseudorandom QRSS O.151 test pattern (1,048,575 bits long)
 - 2²³, pseudorandom O.151 test pattern (8,388,607 bits long)
 - alt-0-1, repetitive alternating test pattern of zeros (0s) and ones (1s), as 01010101

Examples follow:

- Send a BERT pseudorandom pattern of 2²³ through T1 line 10 for 5 minutes.

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 10 bert pattern 2^23 interval 5 unframed
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 10 bert pattern 2^23 interval 5 unframed
```

- Send a repetitive pattern of all ones through T1 line 10 for 14400 minutes (240 hours).

The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 10 bert pattern 1s interval 14400 unframed
```

The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# t1 10 bert pattern 1s interval 14400 unframed
```



Note

You can terminate a BER test during the specified test period with the **no t1 bert** command.

Viewing the Results of a BER Test

You can view the results of a BER test using the controller command:

show controllers T3 *slot/port-adapter/t3-port for Cisco 7500 series router*

show controllers T3 *chassis-slot/t3-port/t1-line-number for Cisco 7401ASR router*

show controllers T3 *chassis-slot/t3-port/t1-line-number for Cisco 7200 series router*

where: *t1-line-number* is 1–28.

You can view the results of a BER test at the following times:

- After you terminate the test using the **no t1 bert** command
- After the test runs completely
- Anytime during the test (in real time)

Examples follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# show cont T3 1/0/0
```

```
T3 1/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.4.4
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Channelized T3
No alarms detected.
MDL transmission is disabled
```

```
FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
Data in current interval (9 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  9 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
```



```

Data in Interval 1:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 2:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 3:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 4:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 5:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 6:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 7:
  1 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 1 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 1 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Total Data (last 7 15 minute intervals):
  1 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation,
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs,
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 1 Severely Err Framing Secs,
  0 Unavailable Secs, 1 Line Errored Secs,
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs

T1 1
  Not configured.

T1 2
  Not configured.

T1 3
  Not configured.

T1 4
  Not configured.

T1 5
  Not configured.

```

```
T1 6
  Not configured.

T1 7
  Not configured.

T1 8
  Not configured.

T1 9
  Not configured.

T1 10
  Not configured.
BERT test result (done)
  Test Pattern : All 1's, Status : Not Sync, Sync Detected : 0
  Interval : 14400 minute(s), Time Remain : 14400 minute(s)
  Bit Errors (since BERT started): 0 bits,
  Bits Received (since BERT started): 0 Kbits
  Bit Errors (since last sync): 0 bits
  Bits Received (since last sync): 0 Kbits

T1 11
  Not configured.

T1 12
  Not configured.

T1 13
  Not configured.

T1 14
  Not configured.

T1 15
  Not configured.

T1 16
  Not configured.

T1 17
  Not configured.

T1 18
  Not configured.

T1 19
  Not configured.

T1 20
  Not configured.

T1 21
  Not configured.

T1 22
  Not configured.

T1 23
  Not configured.

T1 24
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 25
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 26
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 27
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 28
  Not configured.
```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 5 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router# show controllers T3 5/0
```

```
T3 5/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.4.4
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Channelized T3
No alarms detected.
MDL transmission is disabled
```

```
FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
Data in current interval (63 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 1:
  4905 Line Code Violations, 4562 P-bit Coding Violation
  5167 C-bit Coding Violation, 2 P-bit Err Secs
  1 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 3 Severely Err Framing Secs
  58 Unavailable Secs, 1 Line Errored Secs
  3 C-bit Errored Secs, 3 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Data in Interval 2:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
```

(additional display text omitted)

```
T1 1
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 2
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 3
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 4
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 5
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 6
  Not configured.
```

```
T1 7
  Not configured.

T1 8
  Not configured.

T1 9
  Not configured.

T1 10
  Not configured.
BERT test result (running)
  Test Pattern : All 1's, Status : Sync, Sync Detected : 1
  Interval : 14400 minute(s), Time Remain : 14400 minute(s)
  Bit Errors (since BERT started): 0 bits,
  Bits Received (since BERT started): 92 Mbits
  Bit Errors (since last sync): 0 bits
  Bits Received (since last sync): 92 Mbits

T1 11
  Not configured.

T1 12
  Not configured.

T1 13
  Not configured.

T1 14
  Not configured.

T1 15
  Not configured.

T1 16
  Not configured.

T1 17
  Not configured.

T1 18
  Not configured.

T1 19
  Not configured.

T1 20
  Not configured.

T1 21
  Not configured.

T1 22
  Not configured.

T1 23
  Not configured.

T1 24
  Not configured.

T1 25
  Not configured.
```

```

T1 26
  Not configured.

T1 27
  Not configured.

T1 28
  Not configured.

```

The following explains the output of the preceding command, line by line:

Output Display Line	Explanation
BERT test result (running)	This line indicates the current state of the test. In this case, “running” indicates that the BER test is still in process. After a test is completed, “done” is displayed.
Test Pattern : 2^11, Status : Sync, Sync Detected : 1	This line indicates the test pattern you selected for the test (2^11), the current synchronization state (sync), and the number of times synchronization has been detected during this test (1).
Interval : 5 minute(s), Time Remain : 5 minute(s)	This line indicates the time the test takes to run and the time remaining for the test to run.
Interval : 5 minute(s), Time Remain : 2 minute(s) (unable to complete)	For a BER test that you terminate, this line indicates the time the test would have taken to run and the time remaining for the test to run had you not terminated it; “unable to complete” signifies that you interrupted the test.
Bit Errors(Since BERT Started): 6 bits, Bits Received(Since BERT start): 8113 Kbits Bit Errors(Since last sync): 6 bits Bits Received(Since last sync): 8113 Kbits	These four lines show the bit errors that have been detected versus the total number of test bits that have been received since the test started and since the last synchronization was detected. Bits and errors are only counted when the test status is “sync”.



Note

Unless unframed is selected, the BER test runs over the currently configured framing option for the specified T1 line (ESF or SF). Before running a BER test, you should configure the framing option that is appropriate to your application. (Refer to the [“Setting the Framing Format on a T1 Line”](#) section on page 5-11.)

Terminating a BER Test

You can terminate a BER test with the controller command:

no t1 *t1-line-number* bert

where: *t1-line-number* is 1–28.

Examples follow:

Terminate the BER test running on T1 line 10.

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```

Router(config)# controller T3 1/0/0
Router(config-controller)# no t1 10 bert

```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series routers:

```
Router(config)# controller T3 1/0
Router(config-controller)# no t1 10 bert
```

This completes the procedures for configuring and testing T1 lines.

To check your configurations using **show** commands, proceed to the [“Checking the Configuration” section on page 5-26](#); otherwise, proceed to the following sections to perform a basic interface configuration:

- [Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration, page 5-24](#)

Performing a Basic Serial Interface Configuration



Note

The Cisco 7200 VXR Port Adapter Jacket Card requires no configuration. Configure a port adapter in it as you would any other port adapter.

Following are instructions for a basic configuration: enabling an interface and specifying IP routing. You might also need to enter other configuration subcommands, depending on the requirements for your system configuration and the protocols you plan to route on the interface. For complete descriptions of configuration subcommands and the configuration options available for *serial* interfaces, refer to the appropriate software documentation.

In the following procedure, press the **Return** key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering **disable** at the prompt as follows:

```
Router# disable

Router>
```

- Step 1** Enter configuration mode and specify that the console terminal is the source of the configuration subcommands, as follows:

```
Router# configuration terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
```

- Step 2** Specify the first interface to configure by entering the **interface serial** subcommand, followed by the interface address of the interface you plan to configure. [Table 5-2](#) provides examples.

Table 5-2 Examples of the interface serial Subcommand

Platform	Command	Example
Cisco 7200 series routers	interface serial , followed by <i>port-adapter-slot/T3-port/T1-line-number:channel-group number</i>	The example is for T3 port 0, T1 1, channel group 0 of a port adapter in port adapter slot 6. Router(config)# interface serial 6/0/1:0 Router(config-if)#
Cisco 7301 routers	interface serial , followed by <i>port-adapter-slot/T3-port/T1-line-number:channel-group number</i>	The example is for T3 port 0, T1 1, channel group 0 of a port adapter in port adapter slot 1. Router(config)# interface serial 1/0/1:0 Router(config-if)#
Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in a Cisco 7304 router	interface serial , followed by <i>port-adapter-slot/T3-port/T1-line-number:channel-group number</i>	The example is for T3 port 0, T1 1, channel group 0 of a port adapter in a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in module slot 3 of a Cisco 7304 router. Router(config)# interface serial 1/0/1:0 Router(config-if)#
Cisco 7401ASR routers	interface serial , followed by <i>port-adapter-slot/T3-port/T1-line-number:channel-group number</i>	The example is for T3 port 0, T1 1, channel group 0 of a port adapter in port adapter slot 1. Router(config)# interface serial 1/0/1:0 Router(config-if)#
VIP in Cisco 7000 series or Cisco 7500 series routers	interface serial , followed by <i>interface-processor-slot/port-adapter-slot/T3-port/T1-line-number:channel-group number</i>	The example is for T3 port 0, T1 1, channel group 0 of a port adapter in port adapter slot 1 of a VIP in interface processor slot 4. Router(config)# interface serial 4/1/0/1:0 Router(config-if)#

Step 3 Assign an IP address and subnet mask to the interface (if IP routing is enabled on the system) by using the **ip address** subcommand, as in the following example:

```
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.0 10.255.255.255
```

Step 4 Add any additional configuration subcommands required to enable routing protocols and set the interface characteristics.

Step 5 Reenable the interfaces using the **no shutdown** command. (See the [“Replacing an Existing Port Adapter”](#) section on page 5-2.)

Step 6 Configure all additional port adapter interfaces as required.

Step 7 After including all of the configuration subcommands to complete your configuration, press **Ctrl-Z**—hold down the **Control** key while you press **Z**—or enter **end** or **exit** to exit configuration mode and return to the EXEC command interpreter prompt.

Step 8 Write the new configuration to NVRAM as follows:

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config
[OK]
Router#
```

This completes the procedure for creating a basic configuration.

Checking the Configuration

After configuring the new interface, use the **show** commands to display the status of the new interface or all interfaces, and use the **ping** and **loopback** commands to check connectivity. This section includes the following subsections:

- [Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status, page 5-26](#)
- [Displaying Remote Performance Reports, page 5-42](#)
- [Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity, page 5-44](#)

Using show Commands to Verify the New Interface Status

[Table 5-3](#) demonstrates how you can use the **show** commands to verify that new interfaces are configured and operating correctly and that the PA-MC-2T3+ appears in them correctly. Sample displays of the output of selected **show** commands appear in the sections that follow. For complete command descriptions and examples, refer to the publications listed in the “[Related Documentation](#)” section on [page viii](#).



Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Table 5-3 Using show Commands

Command	Function	Example
show version or show hardware	Displays system hardware configuration, the number of each interface type installed, Cisco IOS software version, names and sources of configuration files, and boot images	Router# show version
show controllers	Displays all the current interface processors and their interfaces	Router# show controllers
show diag slot	Displays types of port adapters installed in your system and information about a specific port adapter slot, interface processor slot, or chassis slot	Router# show diag 2

Table 5-3 Using **show** Commands (continued)

Command	Function	Example
show interfaces <i>type</i> <i>port-adapter-slot-number/</i> <i>T3-port-number/T1-line-number:</i> <i>channel-group number</i>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface (for example, serial) in a Cisco 7200 series, Cisco 7301 router, or Cisco 7401ASR router	Router# show interfaces serial 1/0/2:0
show interfaces <i>type module-slot-number/</i> <i>T3-port-number/T1-line-number:</i> <i>channel-group number</i>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface (for example, serial) on a Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in a Cisco 7304 router	Router# show interfaces serial 1/0/2:0
show interfaces <i>type interface-processor-slot-number/port-adapter-slot-number/</i> <i>T3-port-number/T1-line-number:channel-group number</i>	Displays status information about a specific type of interface (for example, serial) on a VIP in a Cisco 7000 series or Cisco 7500 series router	Router# show interfaces serial 3/1/0/10:5
show protocols	Displays protocols configured for the entire system and for specific interfaces	Router# show protocols
show running-config	Displays the running configuration file	Router# show running-config
show startup-config	Displays the configuration stored in NVRAM	Router# show startup-config

If an interface is shut down and you configured it as up, or if the display indicates that the hardware is not functioning properly, ensure that the interface is properly connected and terminated. If you still have problems bringing up the interface, contact a service representative for assistance. This section includes the following subsections:

- [Using the show version or show hardware Commands, page 5-27](#)
- [Using the show diag Command, page 5-31](#)
- [Using the show interfaces Command, page 5-33](#)
- [Using the show controllers Command, page 5-35](#)

Choose the subsection appropriate for your system. Proceed to the [“Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity”](#) section on page 5-44 when you have finished using the **show** commands.

Using the show version or show hardware Commands

Display the configuration of the system hardware, the number of each interface type installed, the Cisco IOS software version, the names and sources of configuration files, and the boot images, using the **show version** (or **show hardware**) command. Following are examples for some of the supported platforms.



Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show version** command from a Cisco 7200 series router with the PA-MC-2T3+:

```
Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 7200 Software (C7200-JS-M), Released Version 12.0
Copyright (c) 1986-2000 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Fri 02-Jun-00 04:19 by biff
Image text-base: 0x600088F8, data-base: 0x61274000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 11.1(10) [dschwart 10], RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
BOOTFLASH: 7200 Software (C7200-BOOT-M), Version 11.1(25.1)CC, EARLY DEPLOYMENT

ranger uptime is 5 weeks, 14 hours, 32 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload

cisco 7206 (NPE150) processor with 90112K/8192K bytes of memory.
R4700 CPU at 150Mhz, Implementation 33, Rev 1.0, 512KB L2 Cache
6 slot midplane, Version 1.3

Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
TN3270 Emulation software.
4 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
1 Serial network interface(s)
1 FDDI network interface(s)
2 Channelized T3 port(s)
125K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
1024K bytes of packet SRAM memory.

4096K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
Configuration register is 0x0
```

Cisco 7301 Routers

```
Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 7301 Software (C7300-JS-M), Experimental Version 12.2(20020904:004736) [biff 107]
Copyright (c) 1986-2002 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Mon 09-Sep-02 18:02 by biff
Image text-base:0x600088F8, data-base:0x61A94000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 12.2(20020730:200705) [biff-TAZ2_QA_RELEASE_16B 101],
DEVELOPMENT SOFTWARE
BOOTLDR:7301 Software (C7301-BOOT-M), Experimental Version 12.2(20020813:014224)
[biff-TAZ2_QA_RELEASE_17B 101]

7301p2b uptime is 0 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload at 00:01:51 UTC Sat Jan 1 2000
System image file is "tftp://10.1.8.11/tazii/images/c7301-js-mz"

cisco 7301 (NPE-G1) processor (revision A) with 491520K/32768K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID 0
BCM1250 CPU at 700Mhz, Implementation 1, Rev 0.2, 512KB L2 Cache
1 slot midplane, Version 2.0

Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
```

```

X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
TN3270 Emulation software.
3 Gigabit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
509K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

62976K bytes of ATA PCMCIA card at slot 0 (Sector size 512 bytes).
32768K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
Configuration register is 0x102

```

Cisco 7301 Routers



Note

Input/output data for the console port, auxiliary port, Gigabit Ethernet ports, and CompactFlash Disk are listed in the output of the **show c7300** command, rather than in the output of the **show diag** command. Use the **show diag** command for port adapter information.

```

Router# sh diag

Slot 1:
  POS Single Width, Multi Mode Port adapter, 1 port
  Port adapter is analyzed
  Port adapter insertion time 01:38:29 ago
  EEPROM contents at hardware discovery:
    Hardware revision 2.2          Board revision A0
    Serial number      28672741    Part number      73-3192-06
    FRU Part Number:PA-POS-OC3MM=

  Test history      0x0          RMA number      00-00-00
  EEPROM format version 1
  EEPROM contents (hex):
    0x20:01 96 02 02 01 B5 82 E5 49 0C 78 06 00 00 00 00
    0x30:50 00 00 00 02 08 19 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF

```

Cisco 7401ASR Routers

Following is an example of the **show version** command from a Cisco 7401ASR router with the PA-MC-2T3+:

```

Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 7401ASR Software (C7401ASR)
Copyright (c) 1986-2000 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Fri 02-Jun-00 04:19 by biff
Image text-base: 0x600088F8, data-base: 0x61274000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 11.1(10) [dschwart 10], RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
BOOTFLASH: 7401ASR Software (C7401ASR-BOOT-M)

ranger uptime is 5 weeks, 14 hours, 32 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload

Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
TN3270 Emulation software.
4 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
1 Serial network interface(s)

```

```

1 FDDI network interface(s)
2 Channelized T3 port(s)
125K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
1024K bytes of packet SRAM memory.

4096K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
Configuration register is 0x0

```

VIP in Cisco 7000 Series and Cisco 7500 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show version** command from a Cisco 7500 series router with a PA-MC-2T3+:

```

Router# show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) RSP Software (RSP-JSV-M), Version 12.0(5.6)S2 [soma-v120_6
_s_throttle.build2 108]
Copyright (c) 1986-1999 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Tue 17-Aug-99 23:39 by biff
Image text-base: 0x60010908, data-base: 0x61030000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 11.1(2) [nitin 2], RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
BOOTFLASH: RSP Software (RSP-BOOT-M), Version 12.0(19990624:041614)
[biff-mc2t3h 293]

7513_1 uptime is 4 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload

cisco RSP2 (R4700) processor with 131072K/2072K bytes of memory.
R4700 CPU at 100Mhz, Implementation 33, Rev 1.0
Last reset from power-on
G.703/E1 software, Version 1.0.
G.703/JT2 software, Version 1.0.
Channelized E1, Version 1.0.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
Bridging software.
TN3270 Emulation software.
Primary Rate ISDN software, Version 1.1.
Chassis Interface.
1 EIP controller (4 Ethernet).
1 HIP controller (1 HSSI).
1 FSIP controller (8 Serial).
1 AIP controller (1 ATM).
1 TRIP controller (4 Token Ring).
1 FIP controller (1 FDDI).
2 VIP2 R5K controllers (2 E1)(2 Channelized T3).
4 Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
4 Token Ring/IEEE 802.5 interface(s)
66 Serial network interface(s)
1 HSSI network interface(s)
1 FDDI network interface(s)
1 ATM network interface(s)
2 Channelized T3 port(s)
123K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

16384K bytes of Flash PCMCIA card at slot 0 (Sector size 128K).
16384K bytes of Flash PCMCIA card at slot 1 (Sector size 128K).
8192K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 256K).
No slave installed in slot 7.
Configuration register is 0x0

```

Using the show diag Command

Display the types of port adapters installed in your system (and specific information about each) using the **show diag slot** command, where *slot* is the *port adapter slot* in a Cisco 7100 series router, Cisco 7200 series router, Cisco 7301 router, and Cisco 7401ASR router and the *interface processor slot* in a Cisco 7000 series router or Cisco 7500 series router with a VIP. In the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in a Cisco 7304 router, *slot* is the router *module-slot-number*. The following examples show output for some of the supported platforms.



Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show diag slot** command that shows a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 5 of a Cisco 7200 series router:

```
router# show diag 5
Slot 5:
  2CT3+ single wide Port adapter, 2 ports
  Port adapter is analyzed
  Port adapter insertion time 18:34:20 ago
  EEPROM contents at hardware discovery:
  Hardware revision 1.00          Board revision A0
  Serial number 14338549         Part number 73-3388-03
  Test history 0x0              RMA number 00-00-00
  EEPROM format version 1
  EEPROM contents (hex):
    0x20: 01 B7 00 00 00 00 DA C9 F5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    0x30: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Cisco 7301 Routers



Note

Input/output data for the console port, auxiliary port, Gigabit Ethernet ports, and CompactFlash Disk are listed in the output of the **show c7300** command, rather than in the output of the **show diag** command. Use the **show diag** command for port adapter information.

```
Router# sh diag
Slot 1:
  POS Single Width, Multi Mode Port adapter, 1 port
  Port adapter is analyzed
  Port adapter insertion time 01:38:29 ago
  EEPROM contents at hardware discovery:
  Hardware revision 2.2          Board revision A0
  Serial number 28672741         Part number 73-3192-06
  FRU Part Number:PA-POS-OC3MM=

  Test history 0x0              RMA number 00-00-00
  EEPROM format version 1
  EEPROM contents (hex):
    0x20:01 96 02 02 01 B5 82 E5 49 0C 78 06 00 00 00 00
    0x30:50 00 00 00 02 08 19 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Cisco 7401ASR Routers

Following is an example of the **show diag slot** command that shows a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 1 of a Cisco 7401ASR router:

```
router# show diag 5
Slot 1:
  2CT3+ single wide Port adapter, 2 ports
  Port adapter is analyzed
  Port adapter insertion time 18:34:20 ago
  EEPROM contents at hardware discovery:
  Hardware revision 1.00          Board revision A0
  Serial number 14338549         Part number 73-3388-03
  Test history 0x0              RMA number 00-00-00
  EEPROM format version 1
  EEPROM contents (hex):
    0x20: 01 B7 00 00 00 DA C9 F5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    0x30: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

VIP in Cisco 7000 Series and Cisco 7500 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show diag slot** command that shows a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 0 on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# show diag 1
Slot 1:
  Physical slot 1, ~physical slot 0xE, logical slot 1, CBus 0
  Microcode Status 0x4
  Master Enable, LED, WCS Loaded
  Board is analyzed
  Pending I/O Status: None
  EEPROM format version 1
  VIP2 R5K controller, HW rev 2.02, board revision C0
  Serial number: 12720200 Part number: 73-2167-05
  Test history: 0x00      RMA number: 00-00-00
  Flags: cisco 7000 board; 7500 compatible
  EEPROM contents (hex):
    0x20: 01 1E 02 02 00 C2 18 48 49 08 77 05 00 00 00
    0x30: 60 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

  Slot database information:
  Flags: 0x4      Insertion time: 0x165C (18:47:18 ago)

  Controller Memory Size: 32 MBytes DRAM, 4096 KBytes SRAM

  PA Bay 0 Information:
    2CT3+ single wide PA, 2 ports
    EEPROM format version 1
    HW rev 1.00, Board revision A0
    Serial number: 14062933 Part number: 73-3388-03

  PA Bay 1 Information:
    Fast-Ethernet PA, 1 ports, 100BaseTX-ISL
    EEPROM format version 1
    HW rev 1.00, Board revision A0
    Serial number: 06641389 Part number: 73-1688-04

  --Boot log begin--

Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) VIP Software (SVIP-DW-M), Experimental Version 12.1(20000630:023314) []
Copyright (c) 1986-2000 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Tue 11-Jul-00 13:15 by biff
```

```
Image text-base: 0x60010910, data-base: 0x60320000
```

```
--Boot log end--
```

Using the show interfaces Command

The **show interfaces** command displays status information (including the physical slot and interface address) for the interfaces you specify. Following are examples for some of the supported platforms; the examples specify serial interfaces.

For complete descriptions of interface subcommands and the configuration options available for Cisco 7200, Cisco 7301 routers, the Cisco 7304 PCI Port Adapter Carrier Card in Cisco 7304 routers, Cisco 7401ASR, and VIP interfaces, refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation” section on page viii](#).



Note

The outputs that appear in this document may not match the output you receive when running these commands. The outputs in this document are examples only.

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show interfaces** command for Cisco 7200 series routers. In this example, the port adapter is in slot 1 of the Cisco 7200 series router:

```
Router# show interfaces serial 1/0/1:0
Serial1/0/1:0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is 2CT3+
  Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1536 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive not set
  Last input 19:04:01, output 12:49:52, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 13:09:09
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    18722 packets input, 2134308 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
    82 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 82 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    18722 packets output, 2134308 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 output buffers copied, 0 interrupts, 0 failures
    8 carrier transitions no alarm present
  Timeslot(s) Used: 1-24, Transmitter delay is 0 flags, transmit queue length 5
  non-inverted data
```

Cisco 7301 Router

Following is an example of the **show interfaces** command for Cisco 7301 routers. Most of the status information for each interface is omitted. (Interfaces are administratively shut down until you enable them.)

```
outer# show interfaces
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is BCM1250 Internal MAC, address is 0005.dd2c.7c1b (bia 0005.dd2c.7c1b)
  Internet address is 10.1.3.153/16
```

```

MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 100 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Half-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:07, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 19:00:50
Input queue:0/75/63658/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0

(display text omitted)

GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is BCM1250 Internal MAC, address is 0005.dd2c.7c1a (bia 0005.dd2c.7c1a)
Internet address is 192.18.1.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 5/255, rxload 6/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full-duplex, 1000Mb/s, link type is autonegotiation, media type is SX
output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 18:56:46, output 00:00:09, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 19:00:52
Input queue:0/75/16176489/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0

(display text omitted)

GigabitEthernet0/2 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is BCM1250 Internal MAC, address is 0005.dd2c.7c19 (bia 0005.dd2c.7c19)
Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 5/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full-duplex, 1000Mb/s, link type is autonegotiation, media type is SX
output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:04:42, output 00:00:01, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 19:00:54
Input queue:0/75/22087/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0

(display text omitted)

```

Cisco 7401ASR Routers

Following is an example of the **show interfaces** command for Cisco 7401ASR routers. In this example, the port adapter is in slot 1 of the Cisco 7401ASR router:

```

Router# show interfaces serial 1/0/1:0
Serial1/0/1:0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is 2CT3+
Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1536 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive not set
Last input 19:04:01, output 12:49:52, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 13:09:09
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec

```



```

18722 packets input, 2134308 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
82 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 82 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
18722 packets output, 2134308 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 output buffers copied, 0 interrupts, 0 failures
8 carrier transitions no alarm present
Timeslot(s) Used: 1-24, Transmitter delay is 0 flags, transmit queue length 5
non-inverted data

```

VIP in Cisco 7000 Series or Cisco 7500 Series Routers

Following is an example of the **show interfaces** command used with the VIP. In this example, a VIP is in interface processor slot 1, and the PA-MC-2T3+ is in port adapter slot 0.

```

Router# show interfaces serial 1/0/0/1:0
Serial1/0/0/1:0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is 2CT3+
  Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1536 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive not set
  Last input 19:04:01, output 12:49:52, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 13:09:09
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    18722 packets input, 2134308 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
    82 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 82 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    18722 packets output, 2134308 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 output buffers copied, 0 interrupts, 0 failures
    8 carrier transitions no alarm present
  Timeslot(s) Used: 1-24, Transmitter delay is 0 flags, transmit queue length 5
  non-inverted data

```

Using the show controllers Command

You can display information for all T1 lines within a PA-MC-2T3+ with the command:

show controllers T3 slot/port-adapter/port [brief | tabular | remote performance]

where:

- **brief** displays a list of configurations only.
- **tabular** displays a list of configurations and MIB data in a tabular format.
- **remote performance** displays a list of performance data from the remote end of a T1 connection.



Note

If you use the **show controllers T3 slot/port-adapter/port** command without either of the three optional arguments (**brief**, **tabular**, or **remote performance**), all information is displayed for the T3 controller you specified; therefore, the resulting display output can be extensive.

**Note**

You can use these three **show controllers T3** commands for Cisco 7200 series, Cisco 7301 routers, and Cisco 7401ASR routers in which the PA-MC-2T3+ is supported. The syntax is as follows:

— **show controllers T3 chassis-slot/T3-port brief**

— **show controllers T3 chassis-slot/T3-port tabular**

— **show controllers T3 chassis-slot/T3-port remote performance**

Examples of these **show controllers T3** commands for Cisco 7200 series and Cisco 7401ASR routers are not shown.

The **show controllers** command with no arguments displays information about every controller and interface in the router.

The following example is for a Cisco 7500 series router:

- **show controllers**

```
Router# show controllers
Serial0/1/0 -
  Framing is c-bit, Clock Source is Line
  Bandwidth limit is 44210, DSU mode 0, Cable length is 10
  Data in current interval (1 seconds elapsed):
    0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
    0 C-bit Coding Violation
    0 P-bit Err Secs, 0 P-bit Sev Err Secs
    0 Sev Err Framing Secs, 0 Unavailable Secs
    0 Line Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Sev Err Secs

  No alarms detected.
Fddi1/0 - hardware version 2.9, microcode version 20.4
  Phy-A registers:
    cr0 4, cr1 0, cr2 0, status 6, cr3 0
  Phy-B registers:
    cr0 4, cr1 4, cr2 0, status 3, cr3 0
  FORMAC registers:
    irdtlb 70DA, irdtneg F85E, irdthtt 6F8D, irdmir FFFF0BDC
    irdtrth F85F, irdtmax FBC5, irdtvxt 8585, irdstmc 0810
    irdmode 6A21, irdimsk E000, irdstat 8060, irdtpri 0000
FIP registers
ccbpntr:      7F98  event_ptr:    0088  cmdreg:      0006  argreg:     0003
memdpntr:     0000  memdpage:   0000  memapntr:    0000  afaddr:     0602
frpntr:       000F  appntr:     0004  tx_channel:   0000  tx_claim:   F002
tx_claim_bc:  8011  tx_beacon:  F016  tx_beacon_bc: 8011  tx_clbn:    0000
tx_pend:      0000  local_freeptr:00C8  hold_ctl:     0003  unused:     B000
tx_active_cnt:0000  txq_ptr:     00CC  tx_accpntr:   0045  raw_ptr:    0080
tx_state:     0003  rx_channel:   0000  rx_eof_channel:0000  rx_error:   00A0
rx_pool:      00B8  rx_buf0:     7CB0  rx_buf1:     7CA0  rx_next0:   7C98
rx_next1:     7C90  rx_limit_lo: 0004  rx_limit_hi: 00AD  rx_offset:  0028
enabled:       0001  return:      0000  phyb_ls_flag: 0001  unused:     0002
phyb_tmin:     0000  phyb_tmax:   1388  unused:      0000  txq_fill:   0018
lovenote:      0000  not_rcv_pkt: 0000  phyb_tmin:    0000  phyb_tmax: 1388
t0:            0030  t1:          FE60  t2:           002E  t3:         0049
txq_fill_txEOF:0018  unused:      0288  cur:          7F30  cnt:        0000
fop:           9070  phyb_ls_flag: 0001  lst_fint:     9070  rx_count:   0004
unused:        0000  bogus_claim: 0000  robin:        0000  park:       0000
Total LEM: phy-a 0, phy-b 0
T3 0/1/0 is down. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.3.2
```

```

FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Subrate T3
Receiver has idle signal.
MDL transmission is disabled

FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is C-BIT Parity, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Line
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
Data in current interval (287 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  25152 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  287 C-bit Errored Secs, 287 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Total Data (last 24 hours)
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation,
  7571467 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs,
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs,
  0 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs,
  86400 C-bit Errored Secs, 86400 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
T3 0/1/1 is down. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 1.3.2
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Channelized T3
Receiver has loss of signal.
Framing is M23, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
Data in current interval (293 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs
  293 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
Total Data (last 24 hours)
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 P-bit Coding Violation,
  0 C-bit Coding Violation, 0 P-bit Err Secs,
  0 P-bit Severely Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Framing Secs,
  86400 Unavailable Secs, 0 Line Errored Secs,
  0 C-bit Errored Secs, 0 C-bit Severely Errored Secs
(additional displayed text not shown)

```

The following examples show command output display information for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 0 on a VIP installed in interface processor slot 4.

- **show controllers T3 4/0/0 brief**

```

Router# show controllers T3 4/0/0 brief

T3 4/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 0.15.3
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Channelized T3
No alarms detected.
FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is M23, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback

(additional displayed text not shown)

```

- **show controllers T3 4/0/0 tabular**

```
Router# show controllers t3 4/0/0 tabular
```

```
T3 4/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 0.15.3
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Channelized T3
No alarms detected.
FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is M23, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback
```

INTERVAL	LCV	PCV	CCV	PES	PSES	SEFS	UAS	LES	CES	CSES
13:32-13:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:17-13:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:02-13:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:47-13:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:32-12:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:17-12:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:02-12:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:47-12:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:32-11:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:17-11:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:02-11:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:47-11:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:32-10:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:17-10:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:02-10:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:47-10:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:32-09:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:17-09:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:02-09:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:47-09:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:32-08:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:17-08:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:02-08:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:47-08:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:32-07:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:17-07:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:02-07:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:47-07:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:32-06:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:17-06:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:02-06:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:47-06:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:32-05:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:17-05:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:02-05:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:47-05:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:32-04:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:17-04:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:02-04:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:47-04:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:32-03:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:17-03:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:02-03:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:47-03:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:32-02:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:17-02:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:02-02:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:47-02:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:32-01:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:17-01:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:02-01:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```

00:47-01:02    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
00:32-00:47    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
Total          0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0

```

T1 1 is down

timeslots: 1-24

FDL per ANSI T1.403 and AT&T 54016 spec.

Transmitter is sending LOF Indication.

Receiver is getting AIS.

Framing is ESF, Clock Source is Internal

INTERVAL	LCV	PCV	CSS	SELS	LES	DM	ES	BES	SES	UAS	SS
13:32-13:39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	0
13:17-13:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
13:02-13:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
12:47-13:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
12:32-12:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
12:17-12:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
12:02-12:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
11:47-12:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
11:32-11:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
11:17-11:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
11:02-11:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
10:47-11:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
10:32-10:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
10:17-10:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
10:02-10:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
09:47-10:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
09:32-09:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
09:17-09:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
09:02-09:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
08:47-09:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
08:32-08:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
08:17-08:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
08:02-08:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
07:47-08:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
07:32-07:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
07:17-07:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
07:02-07:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
06:47-07:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
06:32-06:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
06:17-06:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
06:02-06:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
05:47-06:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
05:32-05:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
05:17-05:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
05:02-05:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
04:47-05:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
04:32-04:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
04:17-04:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
04:02-04:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
03:47-04:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
03:32-03:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
03:17-03:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
03:02-03:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
02:47-03:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
02:32-02:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
02:17-02:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
02:02-02:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
01:47-02:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
01:32-01:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
01:17-01:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
01:02-01:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
00:47-01:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
00:32-00:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0

```

00:17-00:32      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      900      0
Total            0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0 47700      0

```

```

T1 2 is up
timeslots: 1-24
FDL per ANSI T1.403 and AT&T 54016 spec.
No alarms detected.

```

```
Framing is ESF, Clock Source is Internal
```

INTERVAL	LCV	PCV	CSS	SELS	LES	DM	ES	BES	SES	UAS	SS
13:32-13:39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:17-13:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:02-13:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:47-13:02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:32-12:47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:17-12:32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:02-12:17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
(additional displayed text not shown)
```

**Note**

The PA-MC-2T3+ does not support slip buffers and always reports local controlled slip seconds (CSS) as 0.

- **show controllers t3 4/0/0 remote performance**

```
router # show controllers t3 4/0/0 remote performance
```

```
T3 4/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT+ single wide port adapter
```

```
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.0, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 0.3.9
```

```
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
```

```
T1 1 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)
```

```

.
.
.

```

```
(additional displayed text not shown)
```

**Note**

In the preceding example, remote performance data is unavailable.

If you use the **show controllers T3** command without specifying a port address (*slot/port-adapter/port/t1-line-number*), all information is displayed for all 28 T1 lines within every T3 port adapter in the router; therefore, the resulting display output can be extensive.

You can also display brief configuration information or tabular configuration and MIB information about a specific T1 line within a PA-MC-2T3+ with the command:

show controllers T3 slot/port-adapter/t3-port/t1-line-number [brief | tabular | remote performance]

where:

- *t1-line-number* is 1–28.
- **brief** displays a list of configurations only.
- **tabular** displays a list of configurations and MIB data in a tabular format.

The following examples show command output display information for a PA-MC-2T3+ in port adapter slot 0 on a VIP installed in interface processor slot 1, using the following commands.

**Note**

You can use these **show controllers T3** commands in Cisco 7200 series, Cisco 7301 routers, and Cisco 7401ASR routers in which the PA-MC-2T3+ is supported. The syntax is as follows:

— **show controllers T3 chassis-slot/t3-port/t1-line-number brief**

— **show controllers T3 chassis-slot/t3-port/t1-line-number tabular**

— **show controllers T3 chassis-slot/t3-port/t1-line-number remote performance**

Examples of these **show controllers T3** commands for Cisco 7200 series and Cisco 7401ASR routers are not shown.

- **show controllers t3 4/0/0/1 brief**

```
T3 4/0/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version: 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version: 0.95, CT3 F/W Version: 0.15.3
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Channelized T3
No alarms detected.
FEAC code received: No code is being received
Framing is M23, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment customer loopback

T1 1 is down
timeslots: 1-24
FDL per ANSI T1.403 and AT&T 54016 spec.
Transmitter is sending LOF Indication.
Receiver is getting AIS.
Framing is ESF, Clock Source is Internal
```

- **show controllers T3 4/0/0/1 tabular**

```
Router# show controllers t3 4/0/0 tabular
T3 4/0/0 is down. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version : 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version : 0.95, CT3 F/W Version : 1.3.2
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0
Applique type is Channelized T3
Receiver has loss of signal.
Framing is M23, Line Code is B3ZS, Clock Source is Internal
Rx throttle total 0, equipment network loopback
```

INTERVAL	LCV	PCV	CCV	PES	PSES	SEFS	UAS	LES	CES	CSES
14:53-15:05	0	0	0	0	0	0	716	0	0	0
14:38-14:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
14:23-14:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
14:08-14:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
13:53-14:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
13:38-13:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
13:23-13:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
13:08-13:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
12:53-13:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
12:38-12:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
12:23-12:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
12:08-12:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
11:53-12:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
11:38-11:53	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
11:23-11:38	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
11:08-11:23	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
10:53-11:08	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0
10:38-10:53	50	2	2	0	0	0	112	0	0	0

(additional displayed text not shown)

**Note**

To enable and display remote performance reports, see the [“Setting the FDL Configuration for a T1 Line”](#) section on page 5-13, and the [“Displaying Remote Performance Reports”](#) section on page 5-42.

Displaying Remote Performance Reports

To display performance data from the remote T1 equipment, use the following command:

show controllers T3 0/1/0 remote performance.

Examples follow:

- The example that follows is for a port adapter on a VIP in interface processor slot 1:

```
Router# show controllers T3 1/1/0 remote performance
T3 1/1/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version : 1.0.0, CT3 ROM Version: 1.1, CT3 F/W Version: 0.23.0
FREEDM version: 1

T1 1 - Remote Performance Data
Data in current interval (356 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
  0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
  0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs
  0 Unavail Secs
Data in Interval 1:
  0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
  2 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs
  0 Unavail Secs
Data in Interval 2:
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
  0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
  0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs
  0 Unavail Secs
Total Data (last 2 15 minute intervals):
  1 Path Code Violations
  0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins,
  2 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs
  0 Unavail Secs
T1 2 - Remote Performance Data
.
.
.
(additional displayed text not shown)
```

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 3 of a Cisco 7200 series router:

```
router# show controllers t3 3/0 remote performance tabular
T3 3/0 is down. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version : 0.1.1, CT3 ROM Version : 0.95, CT3 F/W Version : 1.3.2
FREEDM version: 1, reset 0

T1 1 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

T1 2 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

T1 3 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

T1 4 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)
```


T1 5 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

T1 6 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

- The example that follows is for a port adapter in slot 1 of a Cisco 7200 series router:

```
Router# show controllers T3 1/0 remote performance
T3 1/0 is up. Hardware is 2CT3+ single wide port adapter
CT3 H/W Version :1.0.1, CT3 ROM Version :1.1, CT3 F/W Version :2.0.1
FREEDM version:1, reset 0
```

```
T1 1 - Remote Performance Data
Data in current interval (640 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
  0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
  0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs
  0 Unavail Secs
```

```
T1 2 - Remote Performance Data
Data in current interval (640 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
  0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
  0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs
  0 Unavail Secs
```

```
T1 3 - Remote Performance Data
Data in current interval (7 seconds elapsed):
  0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
  0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
  0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs
  0 Unavail Secs
```

T1 4 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

T1 5 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

T1 6 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)

```
.
.
.
(additional displayed text not shown)
```



Note

If you do not first enable remote performance data with the **t1 t1-line-number fdl ansi** command, the following is displayed:

```
T1 1 - Remote Performance Data (Not available)
```



Note

Although the PA-MC-2T3+ does not support local controlled slip seconds (CSS), remote T1 equipment may report CSS values and they will be shown in the remote performance reports.

Using the ping Command to Verify Network Connectivity

Using the **ping** command, you can verify that an interface port is functioning properly. This section provides a brief description of this command. Refer to the publications listed in the [“Related Documentation” section on page viii](#) for detailed command descriptions and examples.

The **ping** command sends echo request packets out to a remote device at an IP address that you specify. After sending an echo request, the system waits a specified time for the remote device to reply. Each echo reply is displayed as an exclamation point (!) on the console terminal; each request that is not returned before the specified timeout is displayed as a period (.). A series of exclamation points (!!!!!) indicates a good connection; a series of periods (.....) or the messages [timed out] or [failed] indicate a bad connection.

Following is an example of a successful **ping** command to a remote server with the address 10.0.0.10:

```
Router# ping 10.0.0.10 <Return>
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 10.0.0.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/15/64 ms
Router#
```

If the connection fails, verify that you have the correct IP address for the destination and that the device is active (powered on), and repeat the **ping** command.