

Chapter 29

Configure T3 Interfaces

T3 is the physical layer protocol used by the Digital Signal level 3 (DS-3) multiplexing method in North America. A T3 interface operates at a bit rate of 44.736 Mbps. The JUNOS software supports payload scrambling and subrate operation on each physical T3 interface. One encapsulation format, PPP, Frame Relay, or HDLC, must be configured for the interface. DS-3 standards supported include:

ANSI T1.107, T1.102

GR 499-core, GR 253-core

Bellcore TR-TSY-000009

AT&T Pub 54014

ITU G.751, G.703, G823

To configure T3-specific physical interface properties, include the `t3-options` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
t3-options {  
  bert-algorithm algorithm;  
  bert-error-rate rate;  
  bert-period seconds;  
  (cbit-parity | no-cbit-parity);  
  compatibility-mode (adtran | digital-link | kentrox | larscom | verilink) <subrate value>;  
  fcs (32 | 16);  
  (feac-loop-respond | no-feac-loop-respond);  
  idle-cycle-flag value;  
  (long-buildout | no-long-buildout);  
  (loop-timing | no-loop-timing);  
  loopback (local | remote);  
  (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);  
  start-end-flag value;  
}
```

You can configure the following T3 interface-specific properties:

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For an example of T3 interface configuration, see “Examples: Configure T3 Interfaces” on page 404.

Configure T3 BERT Properties

You can configure a T3 interface to execute a bit error rate test (BERT) when the interface receives a request to run this test. You specify the duration of the test, the pattern to send in the bit stream, and the error rate to include in the bit stream by including the `bert-period`, `bert-algorithm`, and `bert-error-rate` statements at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
bert-algorithm algorithm;
bert-error-rate rate;
bert-period seconds;
```

seconds is the duration of the BERT procedure. The test can last from 1 to 240 seconds; the default is 10 seconds.

rate is the bit error rate. This can be an integer in the range 0 through 7, which corresponds to a bit error rate in the range 10^{-0} (that is, 1 error per bit) to 10^{-7} (that is, 1 error per 10 million bits).

algorithm is the pattern to send in the bit stream. The algorithm for the E1 BERT procedure is pseudo-2e15-o151 (pattern is $2^{15}-1$, as defined in the CCITT/ITU O.151 standard).

On T3 interfaces, you can also select the pattern to send in the bit stream by including the `bert-algorithm` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* *interface-options*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name interface-options]
bert-algorithm algorithm;
```

For a list of supported algorithms, see the CLI possible completions; for example:

```
[edit interfaces t3-0/0/0 t3-options]
user@host# set bert-algorithm ?
Possible completions:
all-ones-repeating Repeating one bits
all-zeros-repeating Repeating zero bits
alternating-double-ones-zeros Alternating pairs of ones and zeros
alternating-ones-zeros Alternating ones and zeros
pseudo-2e10 Pattern is 2^10 - 1
...
```

See individual interface types for specific hierarchy information. For information about running the BERT procedure, see the *JUNOS Internet Software Operational Mode Command Reference: Interfaces*.

Disable T3 C-Bit Parity Mode

C-bit parity mode controls the type of framing that is present on the transmitted T3 signal. When C-bit parity mode is enabled, the C-bit positions are used for the FEBE, FEAC, terminal data link, path parity, and mode indicator bits, as defined in ANSI T1.107a-1989. When C-bit parity mode is disabled, the basic T3 framing mode (M13) is used.

By default, C-bit parity mode is enabled. To disable C-bit parity mode and use M13 framing for your T3 link, include the `no-cbit-parity` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
no-cbit-parity;
```

To return to the default, enabling C-bit parity mode, delete the `no-cbit-parity` statement from the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# delete interfaces t3-fpc/pic/port t3-options no-cbit-parity
```

To explicitly enable C-bit parity mode, include the `cbit-parity` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
cbit-parity;
```

Configure the T3 CSU Compatibility Mode

Subrating a T3 interface reduces the maximum allowable peak rate by limiting the HDLC-encapsulated payload. Subrate modes configure the PIC to connect with channel service units (CSUs) that use proprietary methods of multiplexing. You can configure T3 interfaces to be compatible with a Digital Link, Kentrox, or Larscom CSU. For T3 QPP channels only, you can also configure Adtran or Verilink CSU compatibility. To configure a T3 interface so that it is compatible with the CSU at the remote end of the line, include the compatibility statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
  compatibility-mode (adtran | digital-link | kentrox | larscom | verilink) <subrate value>;
```

The subrate of a T3 interface must exactly match that of the remote CSU. To specify the subrate, include the subrate statement in the configuration:

For Adtran CSUs, specify the subrate as a number from 1 through 588 that exactly matches the value configured on the CSU. A subrate value of 588 corresponds to 44.2 Mbps, or 100 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload. A subrate value of 1 corresponds to $44.2 / 588$, which is 75.17 kbps, or 0.17 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload.

For Digital Link CSUs, specify the subrate as the data rate you configured on the CSU in the format xKb or x.xMb. For a list of specific rate values, use the command completion feature in the CLI. The range is 301 kbps through 44.2 Mbps.

For Kentrox CSUs, specify the subrate as a number from 1 through 69 that exactly matches the value configured on the CSU. A subrate value of 69 corresponds to 34.995097 Mbps, or 79.17 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload (44.2 Mbps). A subrate value of 1 corresponds to 999.958 kbps, which is 2.26 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload. Each increment of the subrate value corresponds to a rate increment of about 0.5 Mbps. Kentrox subrate is supported on T3 QPP channels only.

For Larscom CSUs, specify the subrate as a number from 1 through 14 that exactly matches the value configured on the CSU. A subrate value of 14 corresponds to 44.2 Mbps, or 100 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload. A subrate value of 1 corresponds to $44.2 / 14$, which is 3.16 Mbps, 7.15 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload.

For Verilink CSUs, specify the subrate as a number from 1 through 28 that exactly matches the value configured on the CSU. A subrate value of 28 corresponds to 44.2 Mbps, or 100 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload, and a subrate value of 1 corresponds to 1.57891765 Mbps, or 3.57 percent of the HDLC-encapsulated payload.

Configure the T3 Frame Checksum

By default, T3 interfaces use a 16-bit frame checksum. You can configure a 32-bit checksum, which provides more reliable packet verification. However, some older equipment might not support 32-bit checksums.

On a Channelized OC-12 interface, the `fcs` statement is not supported. To configure FCS on each DS-3 channel, you must include the `t3-options fcs` statement in the configuration for each channel.

To configure a 32-bit checksum, include the `fcs` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
fcs 32;
```

To return to the default 16-bit frame checksum, delete the `fcs 32` statement from the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# delete interfaces t3-fpc/pic/port t3-options fcs 32
```

To explicitly configure a 16-bit checksum, include the `fcs` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
fcs 16;
```

Configure the T3 FEAC Response

The T3 far-end alarm and control (FEAC) signal is used to send alarm or status information from the far-end terminal back to the near-end terminal and to initiate T3 loopbacks at the far-end terminal from the near-end terminal.

By default, the router does not respond to FEAC requests. To allow the remote CSU to place the local router into loopback, you must configure the router to respond to the CSU's FEAC request by including the `feac-loop-respond` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
feac-loop-respond;
```

If you configure remote or local loopback with the T3 loopback statement, the router does not respond to FEAC requests from the CSU even if you include the `feac-loop-respond` statement in the configuration. For the router to respond, you must delete the loopback statement from the configuration.

To explicitly configure the router not to respond to FEAC requests, include the `no-feac-loop` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
no-feac-loop-respond;
```

Configure the T3 Idle Cycle Flag

By default, a T3 interface transmits the value 0x7E in the idle cycles. To have the interface transmit the value 0xFF (all ones) instead, include the `idle-cycle-flag` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level, specifying the `ones` option:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
idle-cycle-flag ones;
```

To explicitly configure the default value of 0x7E, include the `idle-cycle-flag` statement with the `flags` option:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
idle-cycle-flag flags;
```

Configure the T3 Line Buildout

A T3 interface has two settings for the T3 line buildout: a short setting, which is less than 225 feet (about 68 meters), and a long setting, which is greater than 225 feet. By default, the interface uses the short setting.

The `long-buildout` and `no-long-buildout` statements apply only to copper-cable-based T3 interfaces. You cannot configure a line buildout for a DS-3 channel on a Channelized OC-12 interface, which runs over fiber-optic cable. If you configure this statement on a Channelized OC-12 interface, it is ignored.

To have the interface drive a line that is longer than 255 feet, include the `long-buildout` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
long-buildout;
```

To explicitly configure the default short line buildout, include the `no-long-buildout` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
no-long-buildout;
```

Configure the Channelized T3 Loop Timing

For channelized T3 interfaces, you can configure loop timing on all T1 channels under the Channelized T3 interface. The loop-timing and no-loop-timing statements apply only to channelized T3 interfaces. If you attempt to configure these statements on any other interface type, they are ignored.

To configure loop timing for all T1 channels under the Channelized T3 interface, include the loop-timing statement at the [edit interfaces ct3-fpc/pic/port t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces ct3-fpc/pic/port t3-options]
loop-timing;
```

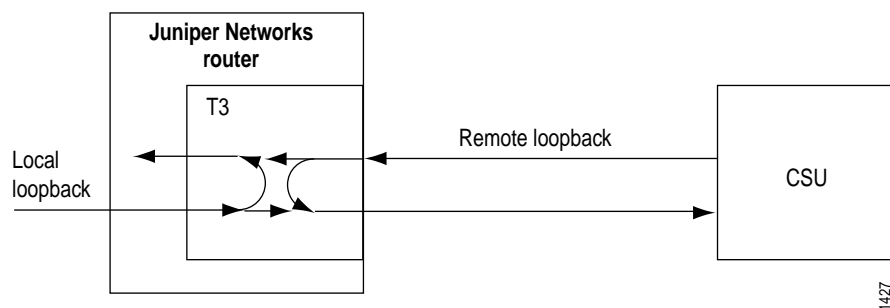
To explicitly configure the default no loop timing for all T1 channels under the Channelized T3 QPP interface, include the no-loop-timing statement at the [edit interfaces ct3-fpc/pic/port t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces ct3-fpc/pic/port t3-options]
no-loop-timing;
```

Configure T3 Loopback Capability

You can configure loopback capability between the local T3 interface and the remote CSU, as shown in Figure 29. You can configure the loopback to be local or remote. With local loopback, the T3 interface can transmit packets to the CSU, but receives its own transmission back again and ignores data from the CSU. With remote loopback, packets sent from the CSU are received by the T3 interface, forwarded if there is a valid route, and immediately retransmitted to the CSU.

Figure 29: Remote and Local T3 Loopback



To configure loopback capability on a T3 interface, include the loopback statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
loopback (local | payload | remote);
```

Packets can be looped on either the local router or the remote CSU. Local and remote loopback loop back both data and clocking information.

For Channelized T3, T1, and NxDS-0 QPP interfaces only, you can include the loopback payload statement in the configuration to loop back data only (without clocking information) on the remote router's PIC. In payload loopback, overhead is recalculated. For T3 QPP interfaces, you can include the loopback payload statement at the [edit interfaces *ct3-fpc/pic/port*] and [edit interfaces *t3-fpc/pic/port:channel*] hierarchy levels. For T1 interfaces, you can include the loopback payload statement in the configuration at the [edit interfaces *t1-fpc/pic/port:channel*] hierarchy level; it is ignored if included at the [edit interfaces *ct1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level. For NxDS-0 interfaces, payload and remote loopback are the same. If you configure one, the other is ignored. NxDS-0 QPP interfaces do not support local loopback.

To determine whether a problem is internal or external, you can loop packets on both the local and the remote router. To do this, include the `no-keepalives` and `encapsulation cisco-hdlc` statements at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level and the `loopback local` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name t3-options*] hierarchy level, as shown in the following example:

```
[edit interfaces]
t3-1/0/0 {
  no-keepalives;
  encapsulation cisco-hdlc;
  t3-options {
    loopback local;
  }
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 100.100.100.1/24;
    }
  }
}
```

With this configuration, the link stays up, so you can loop ping packets to a remote router. The `loopback local` statement causes the interface to loop within the PIC just before the data reaches the transceiver. You can determine whether there is an internal problem or an external problem by checking the error counters in the output of the `show interface interface-name extensive` command, for example:

```
> show interfaces t3-1/0/0 extensive
```

To turn off the loopback capability, remove the loopback statement from the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# delete interfaces t3-fpc/pic/port t3-options loopback
```

For channel 0 on channelized interfaces only, you can include the loopback statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name interface-type-options*] hierarchy level. The loopback setting configured for channel 0 applies to all channels on the channelized interface. The loopback statement is ignored if you include it at this hierarchy level in the configuration of other channels. To configure loopbacks on individual channels, you must include the `channel-type-options loopback` statement in the configuration for each channel. This allows each channel to be put in loopback mode independently.

For example, for DS-3 channels on a Channelized OC-12 interface, the `sonet-options loopback` statement is supported only for channel 0; it is ignored if included in the configuration for channels 1 through 11. The SONET loopback configured for channel 0 applies to all 12 channels equally. To configure loopbacks on the individual DS-3 channels, you must include the `t3-options loopback` statement in the configuration for each channel. This allows each DS-3 channel can be put in loopback mode independently.

Configure T3 HDLC Payload Scrambling

T3 HDLC payload scrambling, which is disabled by default, provides better link stability. Both sides of a connection must either use or not use scrambling.

On a Channelized OC-12 interface, the SONET payload-scrambler statement is ignored. To configure scrambling on the DS-3 channels on the interface, you can include the t3-options payload-scrambler statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level for each DS-3 channel:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
payload-scrambler;
```

To explicitly disable HDLC payload scrambling, include the no-payload-scrambler statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
no-payload-scrambler;
```

To disable payload scrambling again (return to the default), delete the payload-scrambler statement from the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# delete interfaces t3-fpc/pic/port t3-options payload-scrambler
```

Configure the T3 Start End Flags

By default, a T3 interface waits two idle cycles between sending start and end flags. To configure the interface to share the transmission of start and end flags, include the start-end-flag statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options] hierarchy level, specifying the shared option.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
start-end-flag shared;
```

To explicitly configure the default of waiting two idle cycles between the start and end flags, include the idle-cycle-flag statement with the filler option:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
start-end-flag filler;
```

Examples: Configure T3 Interfaces

T3 interfaces can use PPP, Cisco HDLC, or Frame Relay encapsulation.

PPP encapsulation on a DS-3 PIC

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  t3-fpc/pic/port {
    encapsulation ppp;
    t3-options {
      no-long-buildout;
      compatibility-mode larscom;
      payload-scrambler;
    }
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/32 {
          destination 10.0.0.2;
        }
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
}
```

Cisco HDLC encapsulation on a DS-3 PIC

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  t3-fpc/pic/port {
    encapsulation cisco-hdlc;
    t3-options {
      no-long-buildout;
      compatibility-mode larscom;
      payload-scrambler;
    }
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/32 {
          destination 10.0.0.2;
        }
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
}
```

Frame Relay encapsulation on two routers, where one router is a DTE device and the other is a DCE device

On DTE Router

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  t3-fpc/pic/port {
    encapsulation frame-relay;
    t3-options {
      no-long-buildout;
      compatibility-mode larscom;
      payload-scrambler;
    }
    unit 1 {
      dlc1 1;
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/32 {
          destination 10.0.0.2;
        }
      }
      family iso;
    }
    unit 2 {
      dlc1 2;
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.3/32 {
          destination 10.0.0.4;
        }
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
}
```

On DCE Router

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  t3-fpc/pic/port {
    dce;
    encapsulation frame-relay;
    t3-options {
      no-long-buildout;
      compatibility-mode larscom;
      payload-scrambler;
    }
    unit 1 {
      dlc1 1;
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.2/32 {
          destination 10.0.0.1;
        }
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
}
```

```
unit 2 {  
  dlc1 2;  
  family inet {  
    address 10.0.0.4/32 {  
      destination 10.0.0.3;  
    }  
  }  
  family iso;  
}  
}
```