

Chapter 18

Summary of CCC and TCC Configuration Statements

This chapter provides a reference for each circuit cross-connect (CCC) configuration statement. The statements are organized alphabetically.

connections

Syntax	<pre>connections { interface-switch <i>connection-name</i> { interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; } lsp-switch <i>connection-name</i> { transmit-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; receive-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; } p2mp-receive-switch { output-interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; receive-p2mp-lsp <i>receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i>; } p2mp-transmit-switch { input-interface <i>input-interface-name.unit-number</i>; transmit-p2mp-lsp <i>transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i>; } remote-interface-switch <i>connection-name</i> { interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; transmit-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; receive-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-routers <i>logical-router-name</i> protocols], [edit protocols]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Define the connection between two circuits in a CCC connection.
Options	The statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See “CCC and TCC Overview” on page 409 and the *JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

encapsulation

See the following sections:

- encapsulation (Logical Interface) on page 440
- encapsulation (Physical Interface) on page 442

encapsulation (Logical Interface)

Syntax encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay | atm-ccc-vc-mux | atm-tcc-vc-mux | atm-cisco-nlpid | atm-mlppp-llc | atm-nlpid | atm-ppp-llc | atm-ppp-vc-mux | atm-snap | atm-tcc-snap | atm-vc-mux | ether-over-atm-llc | ether-vpls-over-atm-llc | frame-relay-ccc | frame-relay-ppp | frame-relay-tcc | gre-fragmentation | multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end | multilink-ppp | ppp-over-ether | ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc | vlan-ccc | vlan-ccc | vlan-vpls);

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*],
[edit logical-routers *logical-router-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Logical link-layer encapsulation type.

Options atm-ccc-cell-relay—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.

atm-ccc-vc-mux—Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation on circuit cross-connect (CCC) circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `ccc` only.

atm-cisco-nlpid—Use Cisco ATM NLPID encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `inet` only.

atm-mlppp-llc—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use Multilink PPP over ATM adaptation layer 5 (AAL5) logical link control (LLC). For this encapsulation type, your router must be equipped with a Link Services PIC.

atm-nlpid—Use ATM NLPID encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `inet` only.

atm-ppp-llc—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use PPP over ATM adaptation layer 5 (AAL5) logical link control (LLC) encapsulation.

atm-ppp-vc-mux—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use PPP over ATM adaptation layer 5 (AAL5) multiplex encapsulation.

atm-snap—Use ATM SNAP encapsulation.

- atm-tcc-snap**—Use ATM SNAP encapsulation on translational cross-connect (TCC) circuits.
- atm-tcc-vc-mux**—Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation on translational cross-connect (TCC) circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `tcc` only.
- atm-vc-mux**—Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `inet` only.
- ether-over-atm-llc**—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces.
- ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**—For ATM intelligent queuing interfaces only, use the Ethernet VPLS over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the FCS field removed.
- frame-relay-ccc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `ccc` only.
- frame-relay-ppp**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on PPP circuits.
- frame-relay-tcc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting unlike media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `tcc` only.
- gre-fragmentation**—For adaptive services interfaces only, use GRE fragmentation encapsulation to enable fragmentation of IPv4 packets in GRE tunnels. This encapsulation clears the don't fragment (DF) bit in the packet header. If the packet's size exceeds the tunnel's MTU value, the packet is fragmented before encapsulation.
- multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end**—Use Multilink Frame Relay (MLFR) FRF.15 encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink and link services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces.
- multilink-ppp**—Use Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink and link services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces.
- ppp-over-ether**—For underlying Ethernet interfaces on J-series Services Routers only, use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, you configure the interface address on the PPP interface. For more information, see the *J-series Services Router Advanced WAN Access Configuration Guide*.
- ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc**—For underlying ATM interfaces on J-series Services Routers only, use PPP over Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, you configure the interface address on the PPP interface. For more information, see the *J-series Services Router Advanced WAN Access Configuration Guide*.

vlan-ccc—Use Ethernet virtual local area network (VLAN) encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `ccc` only.

vlan-tcc—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family `tcc` only.

vlan-vpls—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on virtual private LAN service (VPLS) circuits.

Usage Guidelines See “Defining the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects” on page 415, “Defining the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects” on page 424, and “Defining the Encapsulation for the Layer 2 Switching TCCs” on page 430. For more information about how to configure interfaces, see the *JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*.

Required Privilege Level `interface`—To view this statement in the configuration.
`interface-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

encapsulation (Physical Interface)

Syntax `encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay | atm-pvc | cisco-hdlc | cisco-hdlc-ccc | cisco-hdlc-tcc | ethernet-ccc | ethernet-over-atm | ethernet-tcc | ethernet-vpls | extended-frame-relay-ccc | extended-frame-relay-tcc | extended-vlan-ccc | extended-vlan-tcc | extended-vlan-vpls | flexible-ethernet-services | flexible-frame-relay | frame-relay | frame-relay-ccc | frame-relay-tcc | frame-relay-port-ccc | multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni | ppp | ppp-ccc | ppp-tcc | vlan-ccc | vlan-vpls);`

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Physical link-layer encapsulation type.

Options `atm-ccc-cell-relay`—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.

`atm-pvc`—Use ATM PVC encapsulation.

`cisco-hdlc`—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing.

`cisco-hdlc-ccc`—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on CCC circuits.

`cisco-hdlc-tcc`—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on TCC circuits for connecting unlike media.

`ethernet-ccc`—Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values.

ethernet-over-atm—As defined in RFC 1483, this encapsulation type allows ATM interfaces to connect to devices that support only bridged-mode protocol data units (PDUs). The JUNOS software does not completely support bridging, but accepts BPDU packets as a default gateway. If you use the router as an edge device, then the router acts as a default gateway. It accepts Ethernet LLC/SNAP frames with IP or ARP in the payload and drops the rest. For packets destined the Ethernet LAN, a route lookup is done by use of the destination IP address. If the route lookup yields a full address match, the packet is encapsulated with an LLC/SNAP and MAC header, and the packet is forwarded to the ATM interface.

ethernet-tcc—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet TCC encapsulation on interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. Ethernet TCC is not currently supported on Fast Ethernet 48-port PICs.

ethernet-vpls—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values.

extended-frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to CCC.

extended-frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits to connect unlike media. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to TCC.

extended-vlan-ccc—Use extended VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet and four-port Fast Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying 802.1Q values.

extended-vlan-tcc—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use extended VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on which you want to use 802.1Q tagging. Extended Ethernet TCC is not currently supported on Fast Ethernet 48-port PICs.

extended-vlan-vpls—Use extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VLAN 802.1Q tagging and VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPIDs 0x8100, 0x9100, and 0x9901.

flexible-ethernet-services—For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing interfaces only, use flexible Ethernet services encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Ethernet encapsulations. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of routed, TCC, CCC, and VPLS encapsulations on a single physical port.

flexible-frame-relay—For intelligent queuing interfaces only, use flexible Frame Relay encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Frame Relay encapsulations. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of TCC, CCC, or standard Frame Relay encapsulations on a single physical port. Also, each logical interface can have any DLCI value in the range 1 through 1022.

frame-relay—Use Frame Relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ccc—Use plain Frame Relay encapsulation or Frame Relay encapsulation on circuit cross-connect (CCC) circuits.

frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits to connect unlike media.

frame-relay-port-ccc—Use Frame Relay port CCC encapsulation to transparently carry all the DLCIs between two CE routers without explicitly configuring each DLCI on the two PE routers with Frame Relay transport. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family **ccc** only.

multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni—Use MLFR user-to-network (UNI) network-to-network (NNI) encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on link services interfaces functioning as FRF.16 bundles and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces.

ppp—Use serial PPP encapsulation.

ppp-ccc—Use serial PPP encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family **ccc** only.

ppp-tcc—Use serial PPP encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting unlike media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the family **tcc** only.

vlan-ccc—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits.

vlan-vpls—Use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces with VLAN tagging and VPLS enabled. Interfaces with VLAN VPLS encapsulation accept packets carrying standard TPID values only.

Default PPP encapsulation.

Usage Guidelines See “Defining the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects” on page 415, “Defining the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects” on page 424, and “Defining the Encapsulation for the Layer 2 Switching TCCs” on page 430. For more information about how to configure interfaces, see the *JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

interface-switch

Syntax	<pre>interface-switch <i>connection-name</i> { interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-routers <i>logical-router-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects. The cross-connect is bidirectional, so packets received on the first interface are transmitted out the second interface, and those received on the second interface are transmitted out the first.</p> <p>For Layer 2 switching cross-connects to work, you must also configure MPLS.</p>
Options	<p><i>connection-name</i>—Connection name.</p> <p><i>interface interface-name.unit-number</i>—Interface name. Include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number.</p>
Usage Guidelines	See “Defining the CCC Connection for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects” on page 419.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration</p>

Isp-switch

Syntax	<code>isp-switch connection-name { transmit-lsp label-switched-path; receive-lsp label-switched-path; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-routers <i>logical-router-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects.
Options	<i>connection-name</i> —Connection name. <i>receive-lsp label-switched-path</i> —Name of the LSP from the connection’s source. <i>transmit-lsp label-switched-path</i> —Name of the LSP to the connection’s destination.
Usage Guidelines	See “CCC and TCC Overview” on page 409, “Configuring LSP Stitching Cross-Connects” on page 427, and “Defining the Connection for the Layer 2 Switching TCC” on page 434.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

p2mp-receive-switch

Syntax	<code>p2mp-receive-switch point-to-multipoint-switch-name { output-interface interface-name.unit-number; receive-p2mp-lsp receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-routers <i>logical-router-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the CCC switch for a point-to-multipoint LSP on the egress PE router.
Options	<i>point-to-multipoint-switch-name</i> —Point-to-multipoint CCC receive switch name. <i>output-interface interface-name.unit-number</i> —Name of the egress interface for the point-to-multipoint LSP traffic. <i>receive-p2mp-lsp receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i> —Name of the point-to-multipoint LSP which is switched to the output interface.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on the Egress PE Router” on page 437.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

p2mp-transmit-switch

Syntax	p2mp-transmit-switch <i>point-to-multipoint-transmit-switch-name</i> { input-interface <i>input-interface-name.unit-number</i> ; transmit-p2mp-lsp <i>transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-routers <i>logical-router-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the CCC switch for the point-to-multipoint LSP on the ingress PE router.
Options	<i>point-to-multipoint-transmit-switch-name</i> —Point-to-multipoint CCC transmit switch name. input-interface <i>input-interface-name.unit-number</i> —Specify the name of the interface carrying incoming traffic to be switched to the point-to-multipoint LSP. transmit-p2mp-lsp <i>transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i> —Specify the name of the point-to-multipoint LSP carrying traffic to the CCC switch on the egress PE router.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on the Ingress PE Router” on page 437.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

remote-interface-switch

Syntax `remote-interface-switch connection-name {
 interface interface-name.unit-number;
 transmit-lsp label-switched-path;
 receive-lsp label-switched-path;
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-routers *logical-router-name* protocols connections],
 [edit protocols connections]

Release Information Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Configure MPLS LSP tunnel cross-connects.

Options *connection-name*—Connection name.

interface interface-name.unit-number—Interface name. Include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number.

receive-lsp label-switched-path—Name of the LSP from the connection's source.

transmit-lsp label-switched-path—Name of the LSP to the connection's destination.

Usage Guidelines See “CCC and TCC Overview” on page 409 and “Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects” on page 422.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.