

JNU Release 1.4J1 Release Notes

Release 1.4J1
January 2015
Revision 1

These release notes accompany JNU Release 1.4J1. They describe new features and known issues of JNU Release 1.4J1.

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New Features

The following features have been added to JNU Release 1.4J1.

Support for JNU Controllers

Table 1 on page 2 shows the support for JNU Controllers in JNU Release 1.4J1.

Table 1: JNU Controllers Support in JNU Release 1.4J1

Platforms Supported in Port-extender Mode

MX5, MX10, MX40, MX80, MX104, MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 Universal Edge Routers

Support for JNU Satellites

Table 2 on page 2 shows the support for JNU Satellites in JNU Release 1.4J1.

Table 2: JNU Satellites Support in JNU Release 1.4J1

Platforms Supported in Port-extender Mode

EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, EX4300, EX4500, EX4550, QFX3500, and QFX5100 Series switches

Until JNU Release 1.3R2, you could use predefined configuration templates or free-form settings to define and manage the satellite interfaces that required to be anchored on the controller. You could not configure the extended satellite interfaces by using Junos OS CLI statements. Starting with JNU Release 1.3, only port-extender mode of operation is supported and the feature-rich or non-port-extender mode is not supported. Starting with JNU Release 1.3J1, you can use the embedded, in-built Junos OS CLI interface as the mechanism to enable the JNU application on controller and satellites, and also to activate the port-extender mode on these devices.

Support for Junos OS

Table 3 on page 2 shows the support for Junos OS Releases in JNU Release 1.4J1.

Table 3: Junos OS Support in JNU 1.4J1

Platform	Junos OS Release
EX3200, EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550 Ethernet Switches	12.2R2.4, 12.3R1.7
EX4300 Ethernet Switch	13.2
MX Series 3D Universal Edge routers	12.3R5
QFX3500 and QFX5100 devices	12.1X49-D1.2 (no MC-LAG support), 12.2X50-D20.4, 12.3X50-D10.3 (MC-LAG support),

Upgrade of Junos OS and JNU Images on Satellites Directly from a Controller

Instead of installing Junos OS and JNU image packages on satellites by individually logging in to the satellites and initiating the installation, you can perform the installation on satellites from the controller that manages them. This method of installation enables effective and easy management and maintenance of the different platforms that function as satellites. You must ensure that the connection between the satellites and the controller exists before the installation. Also, you need to transfer the Junos OS image and JNU package from the server or the host, where the images are available, to the satellites, before you can install them on satellites from the controller.

Configuring the Proxy SNMP Agent on JNU Satellites

Starting with JNU Release 1.4J1, the SNMP proxy capability is supported, which enables an NMS to query all the MIB objects on the controller and the satellites that it manages through the controller itself. This functionality offers improved and optimized response times for SNMP queries (Get, Get Next, Bulk Get, and walk). You can assign the satellite devices in the network as proxy SNMP agents through which the NMS can query other devices in the network. When you configure a proxy, you can specify the names of devices to be managed through the proxy SNMP agent. When the NMS queries the proxy SNMP agent, the NMS specifies the community name (for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2) or the context and security name (for SNMPv3) associated with the device from which it requires the information.

Optimizing Configuration Commits on Satellites

Starting with JNU Release 1.4J1, instead of the committing satellite configuration by using the commit script, the event script at commit completion is used to send the commit request to satellites, which causes a significant reduction in commit time and streamlines the process.

Logging JNU Trace Messages to a Dedicated File

Until JNU Release 1.3J4, JNU records all tracing messages, for example, the periodic LLDP neighbor outputs in the `/var/log/messages` file. Starting with JNU Release 1.4J1, all of the JNU trace messages that are saved in the `/var/log/messages` file are transferred to a different file, the `/var/log/jnud` file. For important state information (and not only tracing information), however, for example, satellite down or satellite discovered and connected, is continued to be logged in the `/var/log/messages` file. The JNU system logging messages with various severity levels that are stored in the `/var/log/messages` file denote the messages are triggered for JNU events or operations.

Event Script Optimization

Event scripts cause high CPU utilization on controller and satellites, which causes the maximum number of event script instances to be reached quickly, thereby reducing the number of scripts that can be run. Starting with JNU Release 1.4J1, instead of running a event script per event, one event script is run perpetually and determines the interested or appropriate events periodically. For example, each `SNMP_TRAP_LINK_DOWN` triggers one instance of the event script.

Restricting the Number of Downlink Interfaces on the Controller

In your network deployment, you might not require all the unconfigured interfaces on the controller to be enabled with LLDP. You can configure the interfaces that must be eligible and processed for being a downlink interface to the satellite. By default, the **request jnu controller [management-address]** operational mode command, which you use to enable the JNU controller mode, places all interfaces that do not contain any configuration settings in the routing-instance named `jnu-vrf` and contain LLDP enabled on them as downlink interfaces. This behavior enables satellites to be detected and to connect on any interface to receive DHCP requests and LLDP to discover the remote interfaces on the satellite.

You can now use the **no-auto-discovery** option with the **request jnu controller** command to disable the configuration of interfaces into the `jnu-controller-mgmt` configuration group and to not automatically enable LLDP on any interfaces.

```
user@controller> request jnu controller no-auto-discovery
```

Support for Interface Ranges

JNU supports interface ranges on port-extender interfaces. You can use interface ranges to group interfaces of the same type that share a common configuration profile. This helps reduce the time and effort in configuring interfaces. The configurations common to all the interfaces can be included in the interface range definition.

The interface range definition contains the name of the interface range defined, the names of the individual member interfaces that do not fall in a series of interfaces, a range of interfaces defined in the member range, and the configuration statements common to all the interfaces. An interface range defined with member ranges and individual members but without any common configurations, is also a valid definition.

Known Issues in JNU Release 1.4J1

There are no known issues in JNU Release 1.4J1.

JNU Documentation and Release Notes

For a list of related JNU documentation, see http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/release-independent/jnu/jnu-index.html.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the *JNU Release Notes*.

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or JNASC support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf> .
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/> .
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://www.juniper.net/alerts/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/> .
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html> .

Revision History

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