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About the Documentation

Use this guide to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot the various supported Ethernet Interfaces, including aggregated Ethernet Interfaces on Juniper Networks routers.

Documentation and 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 https://www.juniper.net/documentation/.

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

Juniper Networks Books publishes books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration. The current list can be viewed at https://www.juniper.net/books.

Using the Examples in This Manual

If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the load merge or the load merge relative command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming configuration into the current candidate configuration. The example does not become active until you commit the candidate configuration.

If the example configuration contains the top level of the hierarchy (or multiple hierarchies), the example is a full example. In this case, use the load merge command.
If the example configuration does not start at the top level of the hierarchy, the example is a snippet. In this case, use the load merge relative command. These procedures are described in the following sections.

**Merging a Full Example**

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration example into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

   For example, copy the following configuration to a file and name the file **ex-script.conf**. Copy the **ex-script.conf** file to the /var/tmp directory on your routing platform.

   ```
   system {
       scripts {
           commit {
               file ex-script.xsl;
           }
       }
   }
   interfaces {
       fxp0 {
           disable;
           unit 0 {
               family inet {
                   address 10.0.0.1/24;
               }
           }
       }
   }
   ```

2. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the load merge configuration mode command:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# load merge /var/tmp/ex-script.conf
   load complete
   ```
Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration snippet into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

   For example, copy the following snippet to a file and name the file `ex-script-snippet.conf`. Copy the `ex-script-snippet.conf` file to the `/var/tmp` directory on your routing platform.

   ```text
   commit {
     file ex-script-snippet.xsl; }
   ```

2. Move to the hierarchy level that is relevant for this snippet by issuing the following configuration mode command:

   ```text
   [edit]
   user@host# edit system scripts
   [edit system scripts]
   ```

3. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the `load merge relative` configuration mode command:

   ```text
   [edit system scripts]
   user@host# load merge relative /var/tmp/ex-script-snippet.conf
   load complete
   ```

For more information about the `load` command, see CLI Explorer.

---

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page xxx defines notice icons used in this guide.
### Table 1: Notice Icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![i]</td>
<td>Informational note</td>
<td>Indicates important features or instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![!]</td>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![!]</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![!]</td>
<td>Laser warning</td>
<td>Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![lamp]</td>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>Indicates helpful information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![globe]</td>
<td>Best practice</td>
<td>Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 on page xxx defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

### Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Bold text like this** | Represents text that you type. | To enter configuration mode, type the `configure` command:  
user@host> `configure` |
| **Fixed-width text like this** | Represents output that appears on the terminal screen. | user@host> `show chassis alarms`  
No alarms currently active |
| **Italic text like this** | • Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.  
• Identifies guide names.  
• Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. | • A policy term is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.  
• *Junos OS CLI User Guide*  
• RFC 1997, *BGP Communities Attribute* |
### Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Italic text like this* | Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements. | Configure the machine’s domain name:  
`[edit]  
root@# set system domain-name`  
`domain-name`
| **Text like this** | Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components. | • To configure a stub area, include the *stub* statement at the `[edit protocols ospf area area-id]` hierarchy level.  
• The console port is labeled CONSOLE.  
stub `<default-metric metric>`;  
`broadcast | multicast`  
`(string1 | string2 | string3)`  
`rsvp [ # Required for dynamic MPLS only`
| `< > (angle brackets)` | Encloses optional keywords or variables. | community name members `[ community-ids ]` |
| `| (pipe symbol)` | Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity. | `rsvp [ # Required for dynamic MPLS only`
| `# (pound sign)` | Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies. | `community name members [ community-ids ]` |
| `[ ] (square brackets)` | Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values. | `rsvp [ # Required for dynamic MPLS only`
| Indention and braces `{ }` | Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy. | `[edit]  
routing-options {  
static {  
route default {  
nexthop address;  
retain;  
}  
}  
}` |
| `; (semicolon)` | Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level. | `rsvp [ # Required for dynamic MPLS only`

**GUI Conventions**
Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bold text like this</strong></td>
<td>Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.</td>
<td>• In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&gt; (bold right angle bracket)</strong></td>
<td>Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.</td>
<td>In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols&gt;Ospf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Documentation Feedback**

We encourage you to provide feedback so that we can improve our documentation. You can use either of the following methods:

- Online feedback system—Click TechLibrary Feedback, on the lower right of any page on the Juniper Networks TechLibrary site, and do one of the following:

  - Click the thumbs-up icon if the information on the page was helpful to you.
  - Click the thumbs-down icon if the information on the page was not helpful to you or if you have suggestions for improvement, and use the pop-up form to provide feedback.

- E-mail—Send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net. Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software version (if applicable).

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Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active Juniper Care or Partner Support Services support contract, or are
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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: https://www.juniper.net/customers/support/
- Search for known bugs: https://prsearch.juniper.net/
- Find product documentation: https://www.juniper.net/documentation/
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: https://kb.juniper.net/
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: https://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: https://www.juniper.net/company/communities/
- Create a service request online: https://myjuniper.juniper.net

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

Creating a Service Request with JTAC

You can create a service request with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Visit https://myjuniper.juniper.net.
- 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 https://support.juniper.net/support/requesting-support/.
Ethernet Interfaces

Configuring Ethernet Interfaces  |  2
Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces  |  56
Ethernet Interfaces Overview

Ethernet was developed in the early 1970s at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) as a data-link control layer protocol for interconnecting computers. It was first widely used at 10 megabits per second (Mbps) over coaxial cables and later over unshielded twisted pairs using 10Base-T. More recently, 100Base-TX (Fast Ethernet, 100 Mbps), Gigabit Ethernet (1 gigabit per second [Gbps]), 10-Gigabit Ethernet (10 Gbps), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet (100 Gbps) have become available.

Juniper Networks routers support the following types of Ethernet interfaces:

- Fast Ethernet
- Tri-Rate Ethernet copper
- Gigabit Ethernet
- Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing (IQ)
- Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E
- 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E
- 10-Gigabit Ethernet
- 10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM)
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet
• Management Ethernet interface, which is an out-of-band management interface within the router
• Internal Ethernet interface, which connects the Routing Engine to the packet forwarding components
• Aggregated Ethernet interface, a logical linkage of Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, or 10-Gigabit Ethernet physical connections

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring MAC Address Filtering for Ethernet Interfaces | 20 |
| Configuring Flow Control | 18 |
| Configuring the Interface Speed on Ethernet Interfaces | 6 |

Initial Configuration of Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS SECTION
• Configuring Ethernet Physical Interface Properties | 4
• Configuring the Interface Speed on Ethernet Interfaces | 6
• Configuring the Ingress Rate Limit | 7
• Configuring the Link Characteristics on Ethernet Interfaces | 8
• Configuring Multicast Statistics Collection on Ethernet Interfaces | 9
• MAC Address Validation on Static Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 10
• Configuring MAC Address Validation on Static Ethernet Interfaces | 11
• Displaying Internal Ethernet Interfaces for a Routing Matrix with a TX Matrix Plus Router | 12
• Example: Configuring Fast Ethernet Interfaces | 14
• Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces | 15

Ethernet Interfaces are networking Interfaces that provide traffic connectivity. You can configure physical Interfaces as well as the logical Interfaces on your device. This topic discusses how to configure the physical properties of an Interface specific to Fast-Ethernet Interfaces, Gigabit-Ethernet Interfaces, and aggregated Ethernet Interfaces. You can also use this topic for information on how to configure the speed of the Interface, limit the rate at which ingress traffic arrives on Fast-Ethernet ports, configure the Interface to operate in full-duplex or half-duplex mode, configure MAC address validation on static Ethernet Interfaces, and other basic configurations.
Configuring Ethernet Physical Interface Properties

To configure physical interface properties, for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit-Ethernet, DWDM interfaces, and other interfaces, complete the following steps:

1. To configure Fast Ethernet-specific physical interface properties, include the `fastether-options` statement at the `[edit interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level:

   ```
   [edit interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port]
   user@host# set fastether-options;
   ```

   NOTE: The `speed` statement applies to the management Ethernet interface (fxp0 or em0), the Fast Ethernet 12-port and 48-port Physical Interface Card (PIC) interfaces and the MX Series Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces. The Fast Ethernet, fxp0, and em0 interfaces can be configured for 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps (10m | 100m). The MX Series Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces can be configured for 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, or 1 Gbps (10m | 100m | 1g). The 4-port and 8-port Fast Ethernet PICs support a speed of 100 Mbps only.

   MX Series routers support Gigabit Ethernet automatic line sensing of MDI (Media Dependent Interface) and MDIX (Media Dependent Interface with Crossover) port connections. MDI is the Ethernet port connection typically used on network interface cards (NIC). MDIX is the standard Ethernet port wiring for hubs and switches. This feature allows MX Series routers to automatically detect MDI and MDIX connections and configure the router port accordingly. You can disable this feature by using the `no-auto-mdix` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]
   user@host# set no-auto-mdix;
   ```

2. To configure physical interface properties specific to Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet, include the `gigether-options` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]` or `[edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level:

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]
   user@host# set gigether-options;
   ```

   NOTE: Junos OS supports Ethernet host addresses with no subnets. This enables you to configure an Ethernet interface as a host address (that is, with a network mask of /32), without requiring a subnet. Such interfaces can serve as OSPF point-to-point interfaces, and MPLS is also supported.
3. For 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM-specific physical interface properties, include the **optics-options** statement at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level:

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]
   user@host# set optics-options;
   ```

   To configure Gigabit Ethernet IQ-specific physical interface properties, include the **gigether-options** statement at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level. These statements are supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E PIC. Some of these statements are also supported on Gigabit Ethernet PICs with small form-factor pluggable transceivers (SFPs) (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router).

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]
   user@host# set gigether-options { ...
   ```

4. To configure 10-Gigabit Ethernet physical interface properties, include the **lan-phy** or **wan-phy** statement at the [edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port framing] hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set framing;
   ```

5. To configure OAM 802.3ah support for Ethernet interfaces, include the **oam** statement at the [edit protocols] hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@host# set oam;
   ```

6. To configure Gigabit Ethernet IQ-specific logical interface properties, include the **input-vlan-map**, **output-vlan-map**, **layer2-policer**, and **vlan-tags** statements at the [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number] hierarchy level or [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number].

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
   user@host# set input-vlan-map;
   user@host# set output-vlan-map;
   user@host# set layer2-policer;
   user@host# set vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;
   ```

7. To configure aggregated Ethernet-specific physical interface properties, include the **aggregated-ether-options** statement at the [edit interfaces aex] hierarchy level:
Configuring the Interface Speed on Ethernet Interfaces

For M Series and T Series Fast Ethernet 12-port and 48-port PIC interfaces, the management Ethernet interface (fxp0 or em0), and the MX Series Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces, you can explicitly set the interface speed. The Fast Ethernet, fxp0, and em0 interfaces can be configured for 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps (10m | 100m). The MX Series Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces can be configured for 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, or 1 Gbps (10m | 100m | 1g). For information about management Ethernet interfaces and to determine the management Ethernet interface type for your router, see Understanding Management Ethernet Interfaces and Supported Routing Engines by RouterMX Series routers, with MX-DPC and Tri-Rate Copper SFPs, support 20x1 Copper to provide backwards compatibility with 100/10BASE-T and 1000BASE-T operation through an Serial Gigabit Media Independent Interface (SGMII) interface.

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
```

2. To configure the speed, include the speed statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set speed (10m | 100m | 1g | auto | auto-10m-100m);
```
NOTE:

- By default, the M Series and T Series routers management Ethernet interface autonegotiates whether to operate at 10 megabits per second (Mbps) or 100 Mbps. All other interfaces automatically choose the correct speed based on the PIC type and whether the PIC is configured to operate in multiplexed mode (using the no-concatenate statement in the [edit chassis] configuration hierarchy.

- Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2 the auto-10m-100m option allows the fixed tri-speed port to auto negotiate with ports limited by 100m or 10m maximum speed. This option must be enabled only for Tri-rate MPC port, that is, 3D 40x 1GE (LAN) RJ45 MIC on MX platform. This option does not support other MICs on MX platform.

- When you manually configure Fast Ethernet interfaces on the M Series and T Series routers, link mode and speed must both be configured. If both these values are not configured, the router uses autonegotiation for the link and ignores the user-configured settings.

- If the link partner does not support autonegotiation, configure either Fast Ethernet port manually to match its link partner’s speed and link mode. When the link mode is configured, autonegotiation is disabled.

- On MX Series routers with tri-rate copper SFP interfaces, if the port speed is negotiated to the configured value and the negotiated speed and interface speed do not match, the link will not be brought up.

- When you configure the Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interface to operate at 1 Gbps, autonegotiation must be enabled.

- Starting with Junos OS Release 11.4, half-duplex mode is not supported on Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces. When you include the speed statement, you must include the link-mode full-duplex statement at the same hierarchy level.

SEE ALSO

| speed | 954 |

Configuring the Ingress Rate Limit

On Fast Ethernet 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port PIC interfaces only, you can apply port-based rate limiting to the ingress traffic that arrives at the PIC.

To configure an ingress rate limit on a Fast Ethernet 8-port, 12-port, or 48-port PIC interface, include the ingress-rate-limit statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options] hierarchy level:
[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options]
  ingress-rate-limit rate;

rate can range in value from 1 through 100 Mbps.

SEE ALSO

-ingress-rate-limit | 781

Configuring the Link Characteristics on Ethernet Interfaces

Full-duplex communication means that both ends of the communication can send and receive signals at the same time. Half-duplex is also bidirectional communication, but signals can flow in only one direction at a time.

By default, the router’s management Ethernet interface, fxp0 or em0, autonegotiates whether to operate in full-duplex or half-duplex mode. Fast Ethernet interfaces, can operate in either full-duplex or half-duplex mode, and all other interfaces can operate only in full-duplex mode. For Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet, the link partner must also be set to full duplex.

NOTE: For M Series, MX Series, and most T Series routers, the management Ethernet interface is fxp0. For T1600 and T4000 routers configured in a routing matrix, and TX Matrix Plus routers, the management Ethernet interface is em0.

NOTE: Automated scripts that you have developed for standalone T1600 routers (T1600 routers that are not in a routing matrix) might contain references to the fxp0 management Ethernet interface. Before reusing the scripts on T1600 routers in a routing matrix, edit the command lines that reference the fxp0 management Ethernet interface so that the commands reference the em0 management Ethernet interface instead.

NOTE: When you configure the Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interface to operate at 1 Gbps, autonegotiation must be enabled.
NOTE: When you manually configure Fast Ethernet interfaces on the M Series and T Series routers, link mode and speed must both be configured. If both these values are not configured, the router uses autonegotiation for the link and ignores the user-configured settings.

NOTE: Member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle must not be explicitly configured with a link mode. You must remove any such link-mode configuration before committing the aggregated Ethernet configuration.

To explicitly configure an Ethernet interface to operate in either full-duplex or half-duplex mode, include the link-mode statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
link-mode (full-duplex | half-duplex);
```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS release 16.1R7 and later, the link-mode configuration is not supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

SEE ALSO

| link-mode | 813 |

Configuring Multicast Statistics Collection on Ethernet Interfaces

T Series and TX Matrix routers support multicast statistics collection on Ethernet interfaces in both ingress and egress directions. The multicast statistics functionality can be configured on a physical interface thus enabling multicast accounting for all the logical interfaces below the physical interface.

The multicast statistics information is displayed only when the interface is configured with the multicast-statistics statement, which is not enabled by default.

Multicast statistics collection requires at least one logical interface is configured with family inet and/or inet6; otherwise, the commit for multicast-statistics will fail.

The multicast in/out statistics can be obtained via interfaces statistics query through CLI and via MIB objects through SNMP query.
To configure multicast statistics:

1. Include the `multicast-statistics` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level.

An example of a multicast statistics configuration for a Ethernet interface follows:

```conf
[edit interfaces]
  ge-fpc/pic/port {
    multicast-statistics;
  }
```

To display multicast statistics, use the `show interfaces interface-name statistics detail` command.

SEE ALSO

- `multicast-statistics | 863`
- `Configuring Multicast Statistics Collection on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces`

**MAC Address Validation on Static Ethernet Interfaces Overview**

MAC address validation enables the router to validate that received packets contain a trusted IP source and an Ethernet MAC source address.

MAC address validation is supported on AE, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10–Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (with or without VLAN tagging) on MX Series routers only.

There are two types of MAC address validation that you can configure:

- **Loose**—Forwards packets when both the IP source address and the MAC source address match one of the trusted address tuples.
  
  Drops packets when the IP source address matches one of the trusted tuples, but the MAC address does not support the MAC address of the tuple
  
  Continues to forward packets when the source address of the incoming packet does not match any of the trusted IP addresses.

- **Strict**—Forwards packets when both the IP source address and the MAC source address match one of the trusted address tuples.
  
  Drops packets when the MAC address does not match the tuple's MAC source address, or when IP source address of the incoming packet does not match any of the trusted IP addresses.
Configuring MAC Address Validation on Static Ethernet Interfaces

MAC address validation enables the router to validate that received packets contain a trusted IP source and an Ethernet MAC source address. MAC address validation is supported on AE, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10–Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (with or without VLAN tagging) on MX Series routers only.

To configure MAC address validation on static Ethernet Interfaces:

1. In the configuration mode, at the [edit] hierarchy level, configure the static Ethernet interface.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
   ```

2. Configure the protocol family and the logical unit of the interface at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level. While configuring the protocol family, specify inet as the protocol family.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# edit unit logical-unit-number family inet
   ```

3. Configure MAC address validation on the static Ethernet Interface. You can specify the type of MAC address validation you require. Possible values are: Strict and Loose. You can also specify the interface address.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name] unit logical-unit-number family inet
   user@host# set mac-validate option address address
   ```

4. Configure the static ARP entry by specifying the IP address and the MAC address that are to be mapped. The IP address specified must be part of the subnet defined in the enclosing address statement. The MAC address must be specified as hexadecimal bytes in the following formats: \texttt{nnnn.nn.nn} or \texttt{nnnn:nnnn:nnnn} format. For instance, you can use either \texttt{0011.2233.4455} or \texttt{00:11:22:33:44:55}.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name] unit logical-unit-number family inet address interface-address
   user@host# set arp ip-address mac mac-address
   ```

SEE ALSO
Displaying Internal Ethernet Interfaces for a Routing Matrix with a TX Matrix Plus Router

The router internal Ethernet interface connects the Routing Engine with the router’s packet forwarding components. The Junos OS automatically configures internal Ethernet interfaces. For TX Matrix Plus routers, the internal Ethernet interfaces are \texttt{ixgbe0} and \texttt{ixgbe1}. For T1600 routers configured in a routing matrix, the internal Ethernet interfaces are \texttt{bcm0} and \texttt{em1}. For more information about internal Ethernet interfaces, see \textit{Understanding Internal Ethernet Interfaces}.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{NOTE:} Do not modify or remove the configuration for the internal Ethernet interface that the Junos OS automatically configures. If you do, the router will stop functioning.
\end{quote}

The following example is a sequence of \texttt{show interfaces} commands issued in a Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) session with a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix. In the example, the TX Matrix Plus router, which is also called the switch-fabric chassis (SFC), is known by the IP hostname \texttt{host-sfc-0} and contains redundant Routing Engines. The commands display information about the management Ethernet interface and both internal Ethernet interfaces configured on the Routing Engine to which you are currently logged in:

\begin{verbatim}
user@host-sfc-0> show interfaces em0 terse

+-----------------+---------+--------+------------+---------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>em0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>192.168.35.95/24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

user@host-sfc-0> show interfaces ixgbe0 terse

+-----------------+---------+--------+--------+-----------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ixgbe0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.34.0.4/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ixgbe0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>162.0.0.4/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inet6</td>
<td>fe80::200:ff:fe22:4/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tnp</td>
<td>0x220000004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

user@host-sfc-0> show interfaces ixgbe1 terse
\end{verbatim}
The following example is a sequence of `show interfaces` commands issued in a CLI session with a T1600 router in a routing matrix. In the example, the T1600 router, which is also called the line-card chassis (LCC), is known by the IP host name `host-sfc-0-lcc-2` and contains redundant Routing Engines.

This T1600 router is connected to the routing matrix through a connection in the TXP-SIB-F13 in slot 2 of the SCC. The commands display information about the management Ethernet interface and both internal Ethernet interfaces configured on the Routing Engine to which you are currently logged in:

NOTE: In a routing matrix, the `show interfaces` command displays information about the current router only. If you are logged in to the TX Matrix Plus router, the `show interfaces` command output does not include information about any of the attached T1600 routers. To display interface information about a specific T1600 router in the routing matrix, you must first log in to that router.

The previous example shows a CLI session with the TX Matrix Plus router. To display interface information about the T1600 router known as `host-sfc-0-lcc-2`, first use the `request routing-engine login` command to log in to that LCC.

```
user@host-sfc-0> request routing-engine login lcc 2
--- JUNOS 9.6I built 2009-06-22 18:13:04 UTC
% cli
warning: This chassis is a Line Card Chassis (LCC) in a multichassis system.
warning: Use of interactive commands should be limited to debugging.
warning: Normal CLI access is provided by the Switch Fabric Chassis (SFC).
warning: Please logout and log into the SFC to use CLI.

user@host-sfc-0-lcc-2> show interfaces em0 terse
```
### show interfaces bcm0 terse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bcm0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bcm0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.1.0.5/8</td>
<td>129.0.0.5/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inet6</td>
<td>fe80::201:ff:fe01:5/64</td>
<td>fec0::a1:0:5/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tnp 0x1000005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### show interfaces em1 terse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>em1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em1.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.1.0.5/8</td>
<td>129.0.0.5/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inet6</td>
<td>fe80::201:ff:fe01:5/64</td>
<td>fec0::a1:0:5/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tnp 0x1000005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEE ALSO

- *Understanding Internal Ethernet Interfaces*

### Example: Configuring Fast Ethernet Interfaces

The following configuration is sufficient to get a Fast Ethernet interface up and running. By default, IPv4 Fast Ethernet interfaces use Ethernet version 2 encapsulation.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces fe-5/2/1 unit 0 family inet address local-address
user@host# show
```
interfaces {
    fe-5/2/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address local-address;
            }
        }
    }
}

SEE ALSO

Management Ethernet Interfaces | 24
Configuring Ethernet Interfaces

Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

The following configuration is sufficient to get a Gigabit Ethernet, Tri-Rate Ethernet copper, or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface up and running. By default, IPv4 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on MX Series, M Series, and T Series routers use 802.3 encapsulation.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet address local-address
user@host# show
interfaces {
    ge-2/0/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address local-address;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

The M160, M320, M120, T320, and T640 2-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports two independent Gigabit Ethernet links.

Each of the two interfaces on the PIC is named:

```
ge-fpc/pic/[0.1]
```
Each of these interfaces has functionality identical to the Gigabit Ethernet interface supported on the single-port PIC.

SEE ALSO

- Configuring Gigabit and 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces
- Display the Status of Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces | 523
- Monitoring Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces | 520

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2 the auto-10m-100m option allows the fixed tri-speed port to auto negotiate with ports limited by 100m or 10m maximum speed. This option must be enabled only for Tri-rate MPC port, that is, 3D 40x 1GE (LAN) RJ45 MIC on MX platform. This option does not support other MICs on MX platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 11.4, half-duplex mode is not supported on Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces. When you include the speed statement, you must include the link-mode full-duplex statement at the same hierarchy level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- MAC Address Filtering and Accounting on Ethernet Interfaces | 19
- Management Ethernet Interfaces | 24

Flow Control for Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Flow Control | 17
- Configuring Flow Control | 18
The MX, T, and PTX Series routers support IEEE 802.3X Ethernet PAUSE method of flow control. Flow control is enabled by default on all physical interfaces. This topic provides an overview of flow control for Ethernet Interfaces. It also describes how to explicitly enable flow control as well as disable flow control for Ethernet Interfaces.

Understanding Flow Control

Flow control supports lossless transmission by regulating traffic flows to avoid dropping frames during periods of congestion. Flow control stops and resumes the transmission of network traffic between two connected peer nodes on a full-duplex Ethernet physical link. Controlling the flow by pausing and restarting it prevents buffers on the nodes from overflowing and dropping frames. You configure flow control on a per-interface basis.

By default, all forms of flow control are enabled. You must explicitly enable flow control on interfaces to pause traffic.

**IEEE 802.3X Ethernet PAUSE**

Ethernet PAUSE is a congestion relief feature that works by providing link-level flow control for all traffic on a full-duplex Ethernet link. Ethernet PAUSE works in both directions on the link. In one direction, an interface generates and sends Ethernet PAUSE messages to stop the connected peer from sending more traffic. In the other direction, the interface responds to Ethernet PAUSE messages it receives from the connected peer to stop sending traffic. Ethernet PAUSE also works on aggregated Ethernet interfaces. For example, if the connected peer interfaces are called Node A and Node B:

- When the receive buffers on interface Node A reach a certain level of fullness, the interface generates and sends an Ethernet PAUSE message to the connected peer (interface Node B) to tell the peer to stop sending frames. The Node B buffers store frames until the time period specified in the Ethernet PAUSE frame elapses; then Node B resumes sending frames to Node A.

- When interface Node A receives an Ethernet PAUSE message from interface Node B, Interface Node A stops transmitting frames until the time period specified in the Ethernet PAUSE frame elapses; then Node A resumes transmission. (The Node A transmit buffers store frames until Node A resumes sending frames to Node B.)

In this scenario, if Node B sends an Ethernet PAUSE frame with a time value of 0 to Node A, the 0 time value indicates to Node A that it can resume transmission. This happens when the Node B buffer empties to below a certain threshold and the buffer can once again accept traffic.
**Symmetric Flow Control**

Symmetric flow control configures both the receive and transmit buffers in the same state. The interface can both send Ethernet PAUSE messages and respond to them (flow control is enabled), or the interface cannot send Ethernet PAUSE messages or respond to them (flow control is disabled).

You configure symmetric flow control by including the `flow-control` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options]` hierarchy level.

When you enable symmetric flow control on an interface, the Ethernet PAUSE behavior depends on the configuration of the connected peer. With symmetric flow control enabled, the interface can perform any Ethernet PAUSE functions that the connected peer can perform. (When symmetric flow control is disabled, the interface does not send or respond to Ethernet PAUSE messages.)

**SEE ALSO**

- `flow-control` | 754

**Configuring Flow Control**

By default, the router or switch imposes flow control to regulate the amount of traffic sent out on a Fast Ethernet, Tri-Rate Ethernet copper, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface. Flow control is not supported on the 4-port Fast Ethernet PIC. This is useful if the remote side of the connection is a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet switch.

You can disable flow control if you want the router or switch to permit unrestricted traffic. To disable flow control, include the `no-flow-control` statement:

```plaintext
no-flow-control;
```

To explicitly reinstate flow control, include the `flow-control` statement:

```plaintext
flow-control;
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]`
NOTE: On the Type 5 FPC, to prioritize control packets in case of ingress oversubscription, you must ensure that the neighboring peers support MAC flow control. If the peers do not support MAC flow control, then you must disable flow control.

SEE ALSO

- flow-control | 754
- Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Priority-Based Flow Control
- Understanding CoS Flow Control (Ethernet PAUSE and PFC)

MAC Address Filtering and Accounting on Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring MAC Address Filtering for Ethernet Interfaces | 20
- Configuring MAC Address Filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers | 22
- Configuring MAC Address Accounting | 23

To block all incoming packets from a specific MAC address, you can enable MAC address filtering. You can configure an Ethernet Interface to dynamically learn source or destination MAC addresses. This topic describes how to enable MAC address filtering and how to configure MAC address accounting.
Configuring MAC Address Filtering for Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS SECTION
- Enabling Source Address Filtering | 20

Enabling Source Address Filtering

On aggregated Ethernet interfaces, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet IQ, and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), you can enable source address filtering to block all incoming packets from a specific MAC address.

To enable the filtering, include the `source-filtering` statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]
- [edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options]
- [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]

NOTE: When you integrate a standalone T640 router into a routing matrix, the PIC media access control (MAC) addresses for the integrated T640 router are derived from a pool of MAC addresses maintained by the TX Matrix router. For each MAC address you specify in the configuration of a formerly standalone T640 router, you must specify the same MAC address in the configuration of the TX Matrix router.

Similarly, when you integrate a T1600 or T4000 router into a routing matrix, the PIC MAC addresses for the integrated T1600 or T4000 router are derived from a pool of MAC addresses maintained by the TX Matrix Plus router. For each MAC address you specify in the configuration of a formerly standalone T1600 or T4000 router, you must specify the same MAC address in the configuration of the TX Matrix Plus router.

When source address filtering is enabled, you can configure the interface to receive packets from specific MAC addresses. To do this, specify the MAC addresses in the `source-address-filter mac-address` statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]
- [edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options]
- [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
You can specify the MAC address as `nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn or nn.nn.nn.nn`, where `n` is a hexadecimal number. You can configure up to 64 source addresses. To specify more than one address, include the `source-address-filter` statement multiple times.

**NOTE:** The `source-address-filter` statement is not supported on Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router); instead, include the `accept-source-mac` statement. For more information, see "Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers" on page 252.

If the remote Ethernet card is changed, the interface cannot receive packets from the new card because it has a different MAC address.

Source address filtering does not work when Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is enabled. This behavior is not applicable to T series routers and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. For more information about LACP, see "Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces" on page 57.

**NOTE:** On untagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the `source-address-filter` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]` hierarchy level and the `accept-source-mac` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level simultaneously. If these statements are configured for the same interfaces at the same time, an error message is displayed.

On tagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the `source-address-filter` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]` hierarchy level and the `accept-source-mac` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level with an identical MAC address specified in both filters. If these statements are configured for the same interfaces with an identical MAC address specified, an error message is displayed.

**NOTE:** The `source-address-filter` statement is not supported on MX Series routers with MPC4E (model numbers: MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFP and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE); instead, include the `accept-source-mac` statement. For more information, see "Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers" on page 252.

SEE ALSO
Configuring MAC Address Filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

This topic describes how to configure MAC filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers. MAC filtering enables you to specify the MAC addresses from which the Ethernet interface can receive packets.

MAC filtering support on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers includes:

- MAC source and destination address filtering for each port.
- MAC source address filtering for each physical interface.
- MAC source address filtering for each logical interface.

When you filter logical and physical interfaces, you can specify up to 1000 MAC source addresses per port.

To configure MAC source address filtering for a physical interface, include the `source-filtering` and `source-address-filter` statements at the `[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]` hierarchy level:

```plaintext
[edit interfaces]
et-x/y/z {
    gigether-options {
        source-filtering;
        source-address-filter {
            mac-address;
        }
    }
}
```

The `source-address-filter` statement configures which MAC source addresses are filtered. The specified physical interface drops all packets from the MAC source addresses you specify. You can specify the MAC address as `nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn` where `n` is a decimal digit. To specify more than one address, include multiple `mac-address` options in the `source-address-filter` statement.

To configure MAC source address filtering for a logical interface, include the `accept-source-mac` statement at the `[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level:

```plaintext
[edit interfaces]
et-x/y/z {
    gigether-options {
        source-filtering;
    }
}
```
The **accept-source-mac** statement configures which MAC source addresses are accepted on the logical interface. You can specify the MAC address as `nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn` where `n` is a decimal digit. To specify more than one address, include multiple **mac-address mac-address** options in the **accept-source-mac** statement.

After an interface filter is configured, there is an accounting entry that is associated with the MAC address filter. Counters accumulate if there are packets with matching MAC source addresses. You can use the **show interfaces mac-database** Junos OS CLI command to view the address count.

**SEE ALSO**

- **show interfaces mac-database** | 1396

### Configuring MAC Address Accounting

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, and for MPC3E, MPC4E, MPC5E, MPC5EQ, and MPC6E MPCs, you can configure whether source and destination MAC addresses are dynamically learned.

To configure MAC address accounting on an individual Ethernet interface, include the **mac-learn-enable** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile]
mac-learn-enable;
```

To configure MAC address accounting on an aggregated Ethernet interface, include the **mac-learn-enable** statement at the **[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]
mac-learn-enable;
```

To prohibit an interface from dynamically learning source and destination MAC addresses, do not include the **mac-learn-enable** statement.
To disable dynamic learning of the source and destination MAC addresses after it has been configured, you must delete `mac-learn-enable` from the configuration.

**NOTE:** MPCs support MAC address accounting for an individual interface or an aggregated Ethernet interface member link only after the interface has received traffic from the MAC source. If traffic is only exiting an interface, the MAC address is not learned and MAC address accounting does not occur.

---

**SEE ALSO**

- Capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs [250]
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers [252]
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers [259]
- Configuring a Policer Overhead

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces [57]
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers [250]

---

**Management Ethernet Interfaces**

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Management Ethernet Interface Overview [25]
- Configuring a Consistent Management IP Address [25]
- Configuring the MAC Address on the Management Ethernet Interface [27]

To connect to the router via the management port, use the management Ethernet interface. This topic provides you an overview of the management Ethernet Interface and describes how to configure the IP address and MAC address for the interface.
Management Ethernet Interface Overview

The router’s management Ethernet interface, fxp0 or em0, is an out-of-band management interface that needs to be configured only if you want to connect to the router through the management port on the front of the router. You can configure an IP address and prefix length for this interface, which you commonly do when you first install the Junos OS:

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces (fxp0 | em0) unit 0 family inet address/prefix-length
[edit]
user@host# show
interfaces {
  (fxp0 | em0) {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address/prefix-length;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

To determine which management interface type is supported on a router, locate the router and Routing Engine combination in Supported Routing Engines by Router and note its management Ethernet interface type, either em0 or fxp0.

SEE ALSO

| Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2 |
| Initial Configuration of Ethernet Interfaces | 3 |

Configuring a Consistent Management IP Address

On routers with multiple Routing Engines, each Routing Engine is configured with a separate IP address for the management Ethernet interface. To access the master Routing Engine, you must know which Routing Engine is active and use the appropriate IP address.

Optionally, for consistent access to the master Routing Engine, you can configure an additional IP address and use this address for the management interface regardless of which Routing Engine is active. This additional IP address is active only on the management Ethernet interface for the master Routing Engine. During switchover, the address moves to the new master Routing Engine.
NOTE: For M Series, MX Series, and most T Series routers, the management Ethernet interface is **fxp0**. For TX Matrix Plus routers and T1600 or T4000 routers configured in a routing matrix, the management Ethernet interface is **em0**.

NOTE: Automated scripts that you have developed for standalone T1600 routers (T1600 routers that are not in a routing matrix) might contain references to the **fxp0** management Ethernet interface. Before reusing the scripts on T1600 routers in a routing matrix, edit the command lines that reference the **fxp0** management Ethernet interface so that the commands reference the **em0** management Ethernet interface instead.

To configure an additional IP address for the management Ethernet interface, include the **master-only** statement at the **[edit groups]** hierarchy level.

In the following example, IP address **10.17.40.131** is configured for both Routing Engines and includes a **master-only** statement. With this configuration, the **10.17.40.131** address is active only on the master Routing Engine. The address remains consistent regardless of which Routing Engine is active. IP address **10.17.40.132** is assigned to **fxp0** on **re0**, and address **10.17.40.133** is assigned to **fxp0** on **re1**.

```
[edit groups re0 interfaces fxp0]
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.17.40.131/25 {
            master-only;
        }
        address 10.17.40.132/25;
    }
}
[edit groups re1 interfaces fxp0]
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.17.40.131/25 {
            master-only;
        }
        address 10.17.40.133/25;
    }
}
```

This feature is available on all routers that include dual Routing Engines. On the TX Matrix router, this feature is applicable to the switch-card chassis (SCC) only.
Configuring the MAC Address on the Management Ethernet Interface

By default, the router’s management Ethernet interface uses as its MAC address the MAC address that is burned into the Ethernet card.

NOTE: For M Series, MX Series, and most T Series routers, the management Ethernet interface is fxp0. For TX Matrix Plus routers and T1600 routers configured in a routing matrix, and TX Matrix Plus routers with 3D SIBs, T1600 routers, and T4000 routers configured in a routing matrix, the management Ethernet interface is em0.

NOTE: Automated scripts that you have developed for standalone T1600 routers (T1600 routers that are not in a routing matrix) might contain references to the fxp0 management Ethernet interface. Before reusing the scripts on T1600 routers in a routing matrix, edit the command lines that reference the fxp0 management Ethernet interface so that the commands reference the em0 management Ethernet interface instead.

To display the MAC address used by the router’s management Ethernet interface, enter the `show interface fxp0` or `show interface em0` operational mode command.

To change the management Ethernet interface’s MAC address, include the `mac` statement at the `[edit interfaces fxp0]` or `[edit interfaces em0]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces {fxp0 | em0}]
  mac mac-address;
```

Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: `nnnn.nnnn.nnnn` (for example, `0011.2233.4455`) or `nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn` (for example, `00:11:22:33:44:55`).
NOTE: If you integrate a standalone T640 router into a routing matrix, the PIC MAC addresses for the integrated T640 router are derived from a pool of MAC addresses maintained by the TX Matrix router. For each MAC address you specify in the configuration of a formerly standalone T640 router, you must specify the same MAC address in the configuration of the TX Matrix router.

Similarly, if you integrate a standalone T1600 router into a routing matrix, the PIC MAC addresses for the integrated T1600 router are derived from a pool of MAC addresses maintained by the TX Matrix Plus router. For each MAC address you specify in the configuration of a formerly standalone T1600 router, you must specify the same MAC address in the configuration of the TX Matrix Plus router.

SEE ALSO

- Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2
- Initial Configuration of Ethernet Interfaces | 3
- mac | 837

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2
- Initial Configuration of Ethernet Interfaces | 3

Power over Ethernet (PoE) on ACX Series Routers

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding PoE on ACX Series Universal Metro Routers | 29
- Example: Configuring PoE on ACX2000 Routers | 32
- Example: Disabling a PoE Interface on ACX2000 Routers | 37
- Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces on ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers | 39
You can configure the ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers to enable the Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports to transfer both data and electrical power over a copper Ethernet LAN cable. This topic provides an overview of PoE support on ACX2000 routers and also provides information on how to configure, disable, and troubleshoot the PoE interface configured on the ACX2000 device.

Understanding PoE on ACX Series Universal Metro Routers

Power over Ethernet (PoE) is the implementation of the IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at standards that allows both data and electrical power to pass over a copper Ethernet LAN cable.

Juniper Networks provides PoE on ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers that allows power delivery up to 65 W per PoE port. PoE ports transfer electrical power and data to remote devices over standard twisted-pair cables in an Ethernet network. Using the PoE ports, you can plug in devices that require both network connectivity and electrical power, such as voice over IP (VoIP) and wireless LAN access points.

You can configure the ACX2000 Universal Metro Router to act as a power sourcing equipment (PSE), supplying power to powered devices that are connected on designated ports.

This topic contains the following sections:

**ACX2000 PoE Specifications**

Table 3 on page 29 lists the PoE specifications for the ACX2000 routers.

### Table 3: PoE Specifications for the ACX2000 Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>For ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supported standards</td>
<td>• IEEE 802.3 AF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IEEE 802.3 AT (PoE+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Legacy (pre-standards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported ports</td>
<td>Supported on only two Gigabit Ethernet ports (ge-0/1/3 and ge-0/1/7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PoE power sourcing capacity</td>
<td>130 W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: PoE Specifications for the ACX2000 Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>For ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default per port power limit</td>
<td>32 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum per port power limit</td>
<td>65 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power management modes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• class—Power allocated for each interface can be configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• static—Power allocated for interfaces is based on the class of powered device connected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• high-power—Power allocated for interfaces up to 65 W per port.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PoE Classes and Power Ratings**

A powered device is classified based on the maximum power that it draws across all input voltages and operational modes. When class-based power management mode is configured on the ACX2000 routers, power is allocated taking into account the maximum power ratings defined for the different classes of devices.

Table 4 on page 30 lists the classes and their power ratings as specified by the IEEE standards.

**Table 4: ACX2000 Universal Metro Router PoE Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Minimum Power Levels Output from PoE Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>15.4 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>4.0 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>7.0 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>15.4 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Class 4 power devices are eligible to receive power up to 30 W according to the IEEE standards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PoE Options**

For ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers that support PoE ports, the factory default configuration enables PoE on the PoE-capable ports, with default settings in effect. You might not have to do any additional configuration if the default settings work for you. Table 5 on page 31 shows the PoE configuration options and their default settings for the PoE controller and for the PoE interfaces.
### Table 5: PoE Configuration Options and Default Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PoE Controller Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>guard-band</code></td>
<td>0 W</td>
<td>Reserves up to 19 W power from the PoE power budget to be used in the case of a spike in PoE power consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>management</code></td>
<td>static</td>
<td>Sets the PoE power management mode for the router. The power management mode determines how power to a PoE interface is allocated:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>class</strong>—Power allocated for each interface can be configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>static</strong>—Power allocated for interfaces is based on the class of powered device connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>high-power</strong>—Power allocated for interfaces up to 65 W per port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable (Power over Ethernet)</code></td>
<td>Not included in default configuration</td>
<td>When included in the configuration, disables PoE on the interface. The interface maintains network connectivity but no longer supplies power to a connected powered device. Power is not allocated to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>low</td>
<td>Sets an interface's power priority to either <strong>low</strong> or <strong>high</strong>. If power is insufficient for all PoE interfaces, the PoE power to low-priority interfaces is shut down before power to high-priority interfaces is shut down. Among interfaces that have the same assigned priority, the power priority is determined by port number, with lower-numbered ports having higher priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>telemetries</code></td>
<td>Not included in default configuration</td>
<td>When included in the configuration, enables the logging of power consumption records on an interface. Logging occurs every 5 minutes for 1 hour unless you specify a different value for <code>interval (Power over Ethernet)</code> or <code>duration</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEE ALSO**

- *Power over Ethernet (PoE) User Guide for EX Series Switches*
Example: Configuring PoE on ACX2000 Routers

IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 32
- Overview | 32
- Configuration | 33
- Verification | 35

Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports supply electric power over the same ports that are used to connect network devices. These ports allow you to plug in devices that need both network connectivity and electric power, such as voice over IP (VoIP) phones, wireless access points, and IP cameras.

This example shows how to configure PoE to deliver power up to 65 W on ACX2000 interfaces:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

- Junos OS Release 12.2 or later for ACX Series routers
- An ACX2000 router that supports PoE

Before you configure PoE, be sure you have:

- Performed the initial router configuration. See ACX Series Autoinstallation Overview, Verifying Autoinstallation on ACX Series Universal Metro Routers, and Boot Sequence on Devices with Routing Engines for details.

Overview

This example consists of a router that has eight ports. Only two ports—ge-0/1/3 and ge-0/1/7—support PoE, which means they provide both network connectivity and electric power for powered devices such as VoIP telephones, wireless access points, and IP security cameras that require power up to 65 W. The remaining six ports provide only network connectivity. You use the standard ports to connect devices that have their own power sources, such as desktop and laptop computers, printers, and servers.

Table 6 on page 33 details the topology used in this configuration example.
Table 6: Components of the PoE Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>ACX2000 router with 8 Gigabit Ethernet ports: Two PoE interfaces (ge-0/1/3 and ge-0/1/7) and 6 non-PoE interfaces (ge-0/1/0, ge-0/1/1, ge-0/1/2, ge-0/1/4, ge-0/1/5, ge-0/1/6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN name</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection to a wireless access point (requires PoE)</td>
<td>ge-0/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power port priority</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum power available to PoE port</td>
<td>65 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoE management mode</td>
<td>high-power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct connections to desktop PCs, file servers, integrated printer/fax/copier machines (no PoE required)</td>
<td>ge-0/1/0 through ge-0/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unused ports (for future expansion)</td>
<td>ge-0/1/4 through ge-0/1/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuration**

To configure PoE on an ACX2000 router:

**CLI Quick Configuration**

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the `[edit]` hierarchy level.

```
set poe management high-power guard-band 19
set poe interface ge-0/1/3 priority high maximum-power 65 telemetries
```

**Step-by-Step Procedure**

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure PoE:

1. Set the PoE management mode to **high-power**.
2. Reserve power wattage in case of a spike in PoE consumption.

   [edit]
   user@host# set poe guard-band 19

3. Enable PoE.

   [edit]
   user@host# edit poe interface ge-0/1/3

4. Set the power port priority.

   [edit poe interface ge-0/1/3]
   user@host# set priority high

5. Set the maximum PoE power for a port.

   [edit poe interface ge-0/1/3]
   user@host# set maximum-power 65

   NOTE: Set the maximum PoE power for a port only when the power requirement is more than 32 W and up to 65 W. If the power requirement is less than or equal to 32 W, then you do not need to configure the maximum PoE power.
6. Enable the logging of PoE power consumption.

   [edit poe interface ge-0/1/3]
   user@host# set telemetries

**Results**

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show poe interface ge-0/1/3` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

   [edit]
   user@host# show poe interface ge-0/1/3
   priority high;
   maximum-power 65;
   telemetries;

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** in configuration mode.

**Verification**

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

**Verifying the Status of PoE Interfaces**

**Purpose**
Verify that the PoE interfaces are enabled and set to the desired priority settings.

**Action**
In operational mode, enter the `show poe interface ge-0/1/3` command.

   user@host> show poe interface ge-0/1/3
PoE interface status:
PoE interface : ge-0/1/3
Administrative status : Enabled
Operational status : Powered-up
Power limit on the interface : 65 W
Priority : High
Power consumed : 6.6 W
Class of power device : 0

Meaning
The show poe interface ge-0/1/3 command lists PoE interfaces configured on the ACX2000 router, with their status, priority, power consumption, and class.

Verifying the Telemetry Data (History) for the Specified Interface

Purpose
Verify the PoE interface's power consumption over a specified period.

Action
In operational mode, enter the show poe telemetries interface command.

For all records:

user@host> show poe telemetries interface ge-0/1/3 all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Timestamp</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mon May 14 00:45:05 2012</td>
<td>14.2 W</td>
<td>53.9 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mon May 14 00:44:04 2012</td>
<td>14.2 W</td>
<td>53.9 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mon May 14 00:43:03 2012</td>
<td>14.2 W</td>
<td>53.9 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a specific number of records:

user@host> show poe telemetries interface ge-0/1/3 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Timestamp</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mon May 14 00:45:05 2012</td>
<td>14.2 W</td>
<td>53.9 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mon May 14 00:44:04 2012</td>
<td>14.2 W</td>
<td>53.9 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meaning
The telemetry status displays the power consumption history for the specified interface, provided telemetry has been configured for that interface.
Verifying PoE Global Parameters

Purpose
Verify global parameters such as guard band, power limit, and power consumption.

Action
In operational mode, enter the `show poe controller` command.

```
user@host> show poe controller
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controller index</th>
<th>Maximum power</th>
<th>Power consumption</th>
<th>Guard band</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Lldp Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>130.0 W</td>
<td>14.2 W</td>
<td>0 W</td>
<td>high-power</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meaning
The `show poe controller` command lists the global parameters configured on the router.

SEE ALSO

| Understanding PoE on ACX Series Universal Metro Routers | 29 |

Example: Disabling a PoE Interface on ACX2000 Routers

This example shows how to disable PoE on all interfaces or on a specific interface.

Requirements
Before you begin:
Configure PoE on all interfaces. See "Example: Configuring PoE on ACX2000 Routers" on page 32.

Overview
In this example, you disable PoE on all interfaces and on a specific interface, which in this case is ge-0/1/3.

Configuration
Step-by-Step Procedure
• Disable PoE on all interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@host# set poe interface all disable
```

• Disable PoE on a specific interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set poe interface ge-0/1/3 disable
```

Verification
To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the `show poe interface` command.

```
user@host> show poe interface
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin status</th>
<th>Oper status</th>
<th>Max power</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Power consumption</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/1/3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>32.0W</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.0W</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/1/7</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>32.0W</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.0W</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
user@host> show poe interface ge-0/1/3
```

PoE interface status:
PoE interface : ge-0/1/3
Administrative status : Disabled
Operational status : Disabled
Power limit on the interface : 32.0 W
Priority : Low
Power consumed : 0.0 W
Class of power device : 0
**Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces on ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers**

**Problem**

**Description:** A Power over Ethernet (PoE) interface is not supplying power to the powered device.

**Solution**

Check for the items shown in Table 7 on page 39.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to Check</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is interface PoE enabled?</td>
<td>Only interfaces ge-0/1/3 and ge-0/1/7 can function as PoE ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has PoE capability been disabled for that interface?</td>
<td>Use the <code>show poe interface</code> command to check PoE interface status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the cable properly seated in the port socket?</td>
<td>Check the hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the powered device require more power than is</td>
<td>Use the <code>show poe interface</code> command to check the maximum power provided by the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>available on the interface?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the <code>telemetries</code> option has been enabled for the</td>
<td>Use the <code>show poe telemetries</code> command to display the history of power consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface, check the history of power consumption.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEE ALSO**

- *Monitoring and Troubleshooting PoE*
- *Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces*

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches*
- *Monitoring and Troubleshooting PoE*
- *Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces*
Use the Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) encapsulation to connect multiple hosts on an Ethernet LAN to a remote site via a single customer premises equipment (CPE) device. This topic provides an overview of PPPoE and explains how to configure PPPoE, verify the configuration, as well as trace PPPoE operations.

PPPoE Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- PPPoE Overview | 40
- Configuring PPPoE | 44
- Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages | 51
- Verifying a PPPoE Configuration | 52
- Tracing PPPoE Operations | 52
The Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) connects multiple hosts on an Ethernet LAN to a remote site through a single customer premises equipment (CPE) device. Hosts share a common digital subscriber line (DSL), a cable modem, or a wireless connection to the Internet.

To use PPPoE, you must configure the router as a PPPoE client, encapsulate PPP packets over Ethernet, and initiate a PPPoE session.

M120, M320, and MX Series routers can be configured as a PPPoE access concentrator server. To configure a PPPoE server on an M120, M320, or MX Series Ethernet logical interface, specify PPPoE encapsulation, include the `pp0` statement for the pseudo PPPoE physical interface, and include the `server` statement in the PPPoE options under the logical interface.

**NOTE:** PPPoE encapsulation is not supported on M120, M320, or MX Series routers on an ATM2 IQ interface.

Multiple hosts can be connected to the Services Router, and their data can be authenticated, encrypted, and compressed before the traffic is sent to the PPPoE session on the Services Router’s Fast Ethernet or ATM-over-ADSL interface. PPPoE is easy to configure and enables services to be managed on a per-user basis rather than on a per-site basis.

This overview contains the following topics:

**PPPoE Interfaces**

The PPPoE configuration is the same for both interfaces. The only difference is the encapsulation for the underlying interface to the access concentrator:

- If the interface is Fast Ethernet, use a PPPoE encapsulation.
- If the interface is ATM over ADSL, use a PPPoE over ATM encapsulation.

The PPPoE interface on M120 or M320 routers acting as a access concentrator can be a Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.

**Ethernet Interface**

The Services Router encapsulates each PPP frame in an Ethernet frame and transports the frames over an Ethernet loop. *Figure 1 on page 42* shows a typical PPPoE session between a Services Router and an access concentrator on the Ethernet loop.
PPPoE has two stages, the discovery stage and the PPPoE session stage. In the discovery stage, the client discovers the access concentrator by identifying the Ethernet media access control (MAC) address of the access concentrator and establishing a PPPoE session ID. In the PPPoE session stage, the client and the access concentrator build a point-to-point connection over Ethernet, based on the information collected in the discovery stage.

NOTE: If you configure a specific access concentrator name on the client and the same access concentrator name server is available, then a PPPoE session is established. If there is a mismatch between the access concentrator names of the client and the server, the PPPoE session gets closed.

If you do not configure the access concentrator name, the PPPoE session starts using any available server in the network.

**PPPoE Discovery Stage**

A Services Router initiates the PPPoE discovery stage by broadcasting a PPPoE active discovery initiation (PADI) packet. To provide a point-to-point connection over Ethernet, each PPPoE session must learn the Ethernet MAC address of the access concentrator and establish a session with a unique session ID. Because the network might have more than one access concentrator, the discovery stage allows the client to communicate with all of them and select one.

NOTE: A Services Router cannot receive PPPoE packets from two different access concentrators on the same physical interface.

The PPPoE discovery stage consists of the following steps:
1. PPPoE active discovery initiation (PADI)—The client initiates a session by broadcasting a PADI packet on the LAN to request a service.

2. PPPoE active discovery offer (PADO)—Any access concentrator that can provide the service requested by the client in the PADI packet replies with a PADO packet that contains its own name, the unicast address of the client, and the service requested. An access concentrator can also use the PADO packet to offer other services to the client.

3. PPPoE active discovery request (PADR)—From the PADOs it receives, the client selects one access concentrator based on its name or the services offered and sends it a PADR packet to indicate the service or services needed.

4. PPPoE active discovery session-Confirmation (PADS)—When the selected access concentrator receives the PADR packet, it accepts or rejects the PPPoE session.
   - To accept the session, the access concentrator sends the client a PADS packet with a unique session ID for a PPPoE session and a service name that identifies the service under which it accepts the session.
   - To reject the session, the access concentrator sends the client a PADS packet with a service name error and resets the session ID to zero.

**PPPoE Session Stage**

The PPPoE session stage starts after the PPPoE discovery stage is over. The access concentrator can start the PPPoE session after it sends the PADS packet to the client, or the client can start the PPPoE session after it receives a PADS packet from the access concentrator. A Services Router supports multiple PPPoE sessions on each interface, but no more than 256 PPPoE sessions on all interfaces on the Services Router.

Each PPPoE session is uniquely identified by the Ethernet address of the peer and the session ID. After the PPPoE session is established, data is sent as in any other PPP encapsulation. The PPPoE information is encapsulated within an Ethernet frame and is sent to a unicast address. In this stage, both the client and the server must allocate resources for the PPPoE logical interface.

After a session is established, the client or the access concentrator can send a PPPoE active discovery termination (PADT) packet anytime to terminate the session. The PADT packet contains the destination address of the peer and the session ID of the session to be terminated. After this packet is sent, the session is closed to PPPoE traffic.

**Optional CHAP Authentication**

For interfaces with PPPoE encapsulation, you can configure interfaces to support the PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP). When you enable CHAP on an interface, the interface can authenticate its peer and be authenticated by its peer.

If you configure an interface to handle incoming CHAP packets only (by including the `passive` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name ppp-options chap]` hierarchy level), the interface does not challenge its peer. However, if the interface is challenged, it responds to the challenge. If you do not include the `passive` statement, the interface always challenges its peer.
For more information about CHAP, see *Configuring the PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol*.

**SEE ALSO**

- *Configuring the PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol*
- *Evaluation Order for Matching Client Information in PPPoE Service Name Tables*
- *Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables*
- *Configuring PPPoE | 44*
- *Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages | 51*
- *Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables*
- *Creating a Service Name Table*
- *Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag*
- *Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service*
- *Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag*
- *Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information*
- *Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name*
- *Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client*
- *Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets*
- *Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface*
- *Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table*
- *Tracing PPPoE Operations | 52*
- *Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables*
- *Verifying a PPPoE Configuration | 52*
- *Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices*

**Configuring PPPoE**

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Overview | 45
- Setting the Appropriate Encapsulation on the PPPoE Interface | 46
- Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an Ethernet Interface | 47
- Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL Interface | 47
**Overview**

To configure PPPoE on an M120 or M320 Multiservice Edge Router or MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platform operating as an access concentrator, perform the following tasks:

1. Configure PPPoE encapsulation for an Ethernet interface.
2. Specify the logical Ethernet interface as the underlying interface for the PPPoE session.
3. Optionally, configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface.
4. Configure the operational mode as server.
5. Configure the PPPoE interface address.
6. Configure the destination PPPoE interface address.
7. Optionally, configure the MTU size for the protocol family.
8. Starting in Junos OS Release 10.0, optionally, configure one or more PPPoE service name tables and the action taken for each service in the tables.
9. Starting in Junos OS Release 12.3, optionally, disable the sending of PADS messages that contain certain error tags.
NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 10.4, when you configure a static PPPoE logical interface, you must include the `pppoe-options` subhierarchy at the `[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level or at the `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level. If you omit the `pppoe-options` subhierarchy from the configuration, the commit operation fails.

### Setting the Appropriate Encapsulation on the PPPoE Interface

For PPPoE on an Ethernet interface, you must configure encapsulation on the logical interface and use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation.

For PPPoE on an ATM-over-ADSL interface, you must configure encapsulation on both the physical and logical interfaces. To configure encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL physical interface, use Ethernet over ATM encapsulation. To configure encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL logical interface, use PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation. LLC encapsulation allows a single ATM virtual connection to transport multiple protocols.

NOTE: PPPoE encapsulation is not supported on an M120 or M320 router on an ATM2 IQ interface.

When you configure a point-to-point encapsulation such as PPP on a physical interface, the physical interface can have only one logical interface (only one `unit` statement) associated with it.

To configure physical interface properties, include the `encapsulation` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level:

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name]
encapsulation ethernet-over-atm;
```

To configure logical interface encapsulation properties, include the `encapsulation` statement:

```plaintext
encapsulation ppp-over-ether;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]`

Perform the task appropriate for the interface on which you are using PPPoE. For more information on how to configure PPPoE encapsulation on an ethernet interface and on an ATM-over-ADSL interface, see...
"Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an Ethernet Interface" on page 47 and "Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL Interface" on page 47.

Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an Ethernet Interface
Both the client and the server must be configured to support PPPoE. To configure PPPoE encapsulation on an Ethernet interface, include the `encapsulation` statement:

```
encapsulation ppp-over-ether;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]

Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL Interface
To configure the PPPoE encapsulation on a ATM-over-ADSL interface, perform the following steps:

1. Include the `encapsulation` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level, and specify `ethernet-over-atm`:

   ```
   [edit interfaces pp0]
   encapsulation ethernet-over-atm;
   ```

2. Configure LLC encapsulation on the logical interface by including the `encapsulation` statement and specifying `ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc`:

   ```
   encapsulation ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc;
   ```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]

Configuring the PPPoE Underlying Interface
To configure the underlying Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, or ATM interface, include the `underlying-interface` statement:

```
underlying-interface interface-name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]
Specify the logical Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, or ATM interface as the underlying interface—for example, `at-0/0/1.0` (ATM VC), `fe-1/0/1.0` (Fast Ethernet interface), or `ge-2/0/0` (Gigabit Ethernet interface).

**Identifying the Access Concentrator**

When configuring a PPPoE client, identify the access concentrator by a unique name by including the `access-concentrator` statement:

```
access-concentrator name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]`

**Configuring the PPPoE Automatic Reconnect Wait Timer**

By default, after a PPPoE session is terminated, the session attempts to reconnect immediately. When configuring a PPPoE client, you can specify how many seconds to wait before attempting to reconnect, by including the `auto-reconnect` statement:

```
auto-reconnect seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]`

You can configure the reconnection attempt to occur in 0 through 4,294,967,295 seconds after the session terminates.

**Configuring the PPPoE Service Name**

When configuring a PPPoE client, identify the type of service provided by the access concentrator—such as the name of the Internet service provider (ISP), class, or quality of service—by including the `service-name` statement:

```
service-name name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]`
Configuring the PPPoE Server Mode

When configuring a PPPoE server, identify the mode by including the server statement:

```
server;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]

Configuring the PPPoE Client Mode

When configuring a PPPoE client, identify the mode by including the client statement:

```
client;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]

Configuring the PPPoE Source and Destination Addresses

When configuring a PPPoE client or server, assign source and destination addresses—for example, 192.168.1.1/32 and 192.168.1.2. To assign the source and destination address, include the address and destination statements:

```
address address {
    destination address;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family inet]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0.0 family inet]

Deriving the PPPoE Source Address from a Specified Interface

For a router supporting PPPoE, you can derive the source address from a specified interface—for example, the loopback interface, lo0.0—and assign a destination address—for example, 192.168.1.2. The specified interface must include a logical unit number and have a configured IP address. To derive the source address and assign the destination address, include the unnumbered-address and destination statements:

```
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address;
```
You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family inet]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0.0 family inet]

**Configuring the PPPoE IP Address by Negotiation**

You can have the PPPoE client router obtain an IP address by negotiation with the remote end. This method might require the access concentrator to use a RADIUS authentication server. To obtain an IP address from the remote end by negotiation, include the **negotiate-address** statement:

```
negotiate-address;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]

**Configuring the Protocol MTU PPPoE**

You can configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the protocol family. Specify a range from 0 through 5012 bytes. Ensure that the size of the media MTU is equal to or greater than the sum of the protocol MTU and the encapsulation overhead. To set the MTU, include the **mtu** statement:

```
mtu bytes;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]

You can modify the MTU size of the interface by including the **mtu bytes** statement at the [edit interfaces pp0] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces pp0]
mtu bytes;
```

The default media MTU size used and the range of available sizes on a physical interface depends on the encapsulation used on that interface.

**Example: Configuring a PPPoE Server Interface on an M120 or M320 Router**

Configure a PPPoE server over a Gigabit Ethernet interface:
Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages

When configuring the client, you can disable the sending of keepalive messages on a logical interface by including the `no-keepalives` statement:

```plaintext
no-keepalives;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]`
Verifying a PPPoE Configuration

Purpose
You can use show commands to display and verify the PPPoE configuration.

Action
To verify a PPPoE configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- `show interfaces at-fpc/pic/port extensive`
- `show interfaces pp0`
- `show pppoe interfaces`
- `show pppoe version`
- `show pppoe service-name-tables`
- `show pppoe sessions`
- `show pppoe statistics`
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces`

For more information about these operational mode commands, see CLI Explorer.

Tracing PPPoE Operations

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename | 53
- Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files | 54
- Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File | 54
- Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged | 54
- Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags | 55
The Junos OS trace feature tracks PPPoE operations and records events in a log file. The error descriptions captured in the log file provide detailed information to help you solve problems.

By default, nothing is traced. When you enable the tracing operation, the default tracing behavior is as follows:

1. Important events are logged in a file called `pppoed` located in the `/var/log` directory. You cannot change the directory (`/var/log`) in which trace files are located.

2. When the file `pppoed` reaches 128 kilobytes (KB), it is renamed `pppoed.0`, then `pppoed.1`, and finally `pppoed.2`, until there are three trace files. Then the oldest trace file (`pppoed.2`) is overwritten.

   You can optionally specify the number of trace files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB). (For more information about how log files are created, see the System Log Explorer.)

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access log files. You can optionally configure read-only access for all users.

To configure PPPoE tracing operations:

1. Specify that you want to configure tracing options.

   ```
   [edit protocols pppoe]
   user@host# edit traceoptions
   ```

2. (Optional) Configure the name for the file used for the trace output.

3. (Optional) Configure the number and size of the log files.

4. (Optional) Configure access to the log file.

5. (Optional) Configure a regular expression to filter logging events.

6. (Optional) Configure flags to filter the operations to be logged.

Optional PPPoE trace options operations are described in the following sections:

**Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename**

By default, the name of the file that records trace output for PPPoE is `pppoed`. You can specify a different name with the `file` option.

SEE ALSO
**Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files**

You can optionally specify the number of compressed, archived trace log files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB); the default size is 128 kilobytes (KB).

The archived files are differentiated by a suffix in the format `.number.gz`. The newest archived file is `.0.gz` and the oldest archived file is `.maximum number-1.gz`. When the current trace log file reaches the maximum size, it is compressed and renamed, and any existing archived files are renamed. This process repeats until the maximum number of archived files is reached, at which point the oldest file is overwritten.

For example, you can set the maximum file size to 2 MB, and the maximum number of files to 20. When the file that receives the output of the tracing operation, `filename`, reaches 2 MB, `filename` is compressed and renamed `filename.0.gz`, and a new file called `filename` is created. When the new `filename` reaches 2 MB, `filename.0.gz` is renamed `filename.1.gz` and `filename` is compressed and renamed `filename.0.gz`. This process repeats until there are 20 trace files. Then the oldest file, `filename.19.gz`, is simply overwritten when the next oldest file, `filename.18.gz` is compressed and renamed to `filename.19.gz`.

**SEE ALSO**

**Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File**

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access the log files. You can enable all users to read the log file and you can explicitly set the default behavior of the log file.

**SEE ALSO**

**Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged**

By default, the trace operation output includes all lines relevant to the logged events.

You can refine the output by including regular expressions to be matched.

**SEE ALSO**
Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags

By default, no events are logged. You can specify which events and operations are logged by specifying one or more tracing flags.

To configure the flags for the events to be logged, configure the flags:

- [edit protocols pppoe traceoptions]
  user@host# set flag authentication

SEE ALSO

- Tracing PPPoE Operations | 52

SEE ALSO

- PPPoE Overview | 40
CHAPTER 2

Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS CHAPTER

- Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 57
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- Scheduling on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 99
- Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 101
- Performance Monitoring on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 140
- Periodic Packet Management | 144
- Understanding Ethernet Link Aggregation on ACX Series Routers | 149
Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

SUMMARY

Learn about aggregated Ethernet interfaces (or Ethernet link aggregation), how to configure an aggregated Ethernet interface, LACP, and other supported features.

IN THIS SECTION

- What Are Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces? | 58
- Configuration Guidelines for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 58
- Configure Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 58
- Mixed-Mode and Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 60
- Platform Support for Mixed Aggregated Ethernet Bundles | 61
- Configuration Guidelines for Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Links | 63
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- What Is Link Aggregation Control Protocol? | 65
- Configuration Guidelines for LACP | 65
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- Targeted Distribution of Static Logical interfaces Across Aggregated Ethernet Member Links | 67
- Example: Configure Targeted Distribution for Accurate Policy Enforcement on Logical Interfaces Across Aggregated Ethernet Member Links | 68
- Independent Micro-BFD Sessions for LAG | 79
- Configuration Guidelines for Micro-BFD Sessions | 80
- Example: Configure Independent Micro-BFD Sessions for LAG | 81
- MAC Address Accounting for Dynamically Learned Addresses on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 93
- What Is Enhanced LAG? | 93
What Are Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces?

You can group or bundle multiple Ethernet interfaces together to form a single link layer interface known as the aggregated Ethernet interface (aex) or a link aggregation group (LAG). The IEEE 802.3ad standard defines link aggregation of Ethernet interfaces and provides a method by which you can group or bundle multiple Ethernet interfaces. Bundling multiple interfaces together enables you to increase the supported bandwidth. The device treats the aggregated Ethernet interface or LAG as a single link instead of a combination of multiple links.

Benefits

- Increased bandwidth and cost effectiveness—The aggregated link provides higher bandwidth than the bandwidth provided by each individual link without requiring new equipment.
- Increased resiliency and availability—If any of the physical links goes down, the traffic is reassigned to another member link.
- Load balancing—The aggregated Ethernet bundle balances the load between its member links if a link fails.

Configuration Guidelines for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

Consider the following guidelines as you configure an aggregated Ethernet interface.

- For Junos OS Evolved, if you add a new member interface to the aggregated Ethernet bundle, a link flap event is generated. The physical interface is deleted as a regular interface and then added back as a member. During this time, the details of the physical interface are lost.
- You must not configure aggregated Ethernet for subscriber management by using the `ether-options` statement. If you do so, subscriber management does not work properly—there are issues with subscriber accounting and statistics. Use the `gigether-options` statement to configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces on the member link interfaces.
- You cannot configure simple filters on member link interfaces in an aggregated Ethernet bundle.
- You cannot configure any IQ-specific capabilities such as MAC accounting, VLAN rewrites, or VLAN queuing on member link interfaces in an aggregated Ethernet bundle.

Configure Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

Table 8 on page 59 describes the steps to configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces on your routing device.
### Table 8: Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Step</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1:</strong> Specify the number of aggregated Ethernet bundles you want on your device. If you specify the <code>device-count</code> value as 2, you can configure two aggregated bundles.</td>
<td><code>[edit chassis aggregated-devices ethernet]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>user@host# set device-count number</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2:</strong> Specify the members you want to include within the aggregated Ethernet bundle and add them individually. Aggregated interfaces are numbered from ae0 through ae4092.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>user@host# set interface-name gigether-options 802.3ad aex</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3:</strong> Specify the link speed for the aggregated Ethernet links. When you specify the speed, all the interfaces that make up the aggregated Ethernet bundle have the same speed. You can also configure the member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle with a combination of rates—that is, mixed rates—for efficient bandwidth utilization.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>user@host# set aex aggregated-ether-options link-speed speed</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4:</strong> Specify the minimum number of links for the aggregated Ethernet interface (aex) —that is, the defined bundle— to be labeled up. By default, only one link must be up for the bundle to be labeled up. You cannot configure the minimum number of links and the minimum bandwidth at the same time. They are mutually exclusive.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>user@host# set aex aggregated-ether-options minimum-links number</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5:</strong> (Optional) Specify the minimum bandwidth for the aggregated Ethernet links. You cannot configure link protection with minimum bandwidth. You cannot configure the minimum number of links and the minimum bandwidth at the same time. They are mutually exclusive.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>user@host# set aex aggregated-ether-options minimum-bandwidth</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6:</strong> Specify an interface family and the IP address for the aggregated Ethernet bundle. Aggregated Ethernet interfaces can be VLAN-tagged or untagged. Packet tagging provides a logical way to differentiate traffic on ports which support multiple virtual local area network (VLAN). While you must configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces to receive tagged traffic, you must also configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces that can receive untagged traffic.</td>
<td><strong>Tagged Interface</strong>&lt;br&gt;<code>[edit interfaces]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>user@host# set aex vlan-tagging unit 0 vlan-id vlan-id</code>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Untagged Interface</strong>&lt;br&gt;<code>[edit interfaces]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>user@host# set aex unit 0 family inet address ip-address</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 8: Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Configuration (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Step</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 7: (Optional) Configure your device to collect multicast statistics for the aggregated Ethernet interface.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces] user@host# set aex multicast-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To view the multicast statistics, use the <code>show interfaces statistics detail</code> command. If you have not configured collection of multicast statistics, you cannot view the multicast statistics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8: Verify and commit the configuration.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces] user@host# run show configuration user@host# commit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9: (Optional) Delete an aggregated Ethernet Interface.</td>
<td>[edit] user@host# delete interfaces aex OR [edit] user@host# delete chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEE ALSO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>802.3ad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>device-count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link-speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimum-bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimum-links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multicast-statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mixed-Mode and Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces**

On Juniper Networks devices, you can configure the member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle to operate at different link speeds (also known as rates). The configured aggregated Ethernet bundle is known as a mixed-rate *aggregated Ethernet bundle*. When you configure the member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle in LAN mode as well as WAN mode for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, the configuration is known as mixed-mode configuration.
**Benefits**

- Efficient bandwidth utilization—When you configure the member links with different link speeds, the bandwidth is efficiently and completed used.

- Load balancing—Balances the load between member links within an aggregated Ethernet bundle if a link fails.

**Platform Support for Mixed Aggregated Ethernet Bundles**

Table 9 on page 61 lists the platforms and corresponding MPCs that support mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet bundles on MX Series routers.

Table 9: Platform Support Matrix for Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Bundles on MX Series Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported MPCs</th>
<th>Supported Platform</th>
<th>Initial Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16x10GE (MPC-3D-16XGE-SFPP)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>14.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC1E (MX-MPC1-3D; MX-MPC1E-3D; MX-MPC1-3D-Q; MX-MPC1E-3D-Q)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>14.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC2E (MX-MPC2-3D; MX-MPC2E-3D; MX-MPC2-3D-Q; MX-MPC2E-3D-Q; MX-MPC2-3D-EQ; MX-MPC2E-3D-EQ; MX-MPC2-3D-P)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>14.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>14.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFPP and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>14.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC5E (6x40GE+24x10GE;6x40GE+24x10GEQ;2x100GE+4x10GE; 2x100GE+4x10GEQ)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>14.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC6E (MX2K-MPC6E)</td>
<td>MX2010 and MX2020</td>
<td>14.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC7E (Multi-Rate) (MPC7E-MRATE)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>15.1F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC7E 10G (MPC7E-10G)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9: Platform Support Matrix for Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Bundles on MX Series Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported MPCs</th>
<th>Supported Platform</th>
<th>Initial Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPC8E (MX2K-MPC8E)</td>
<td>MX2010 and MX2020</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC9E (MX2K-MPC9E)</td>
<td>MX2010 and MX2020</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC10E (MPC10E-15C-MRATE)</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, and MX960</td>
<td>19.1R1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 on page 62 lists the platforms and corresponding hardware components that support mixed aggregated Ethernet bundles.

Table 10: Platform Support Matrix for Mixed Aggregated Ethernet Bundles on T Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate and Mode</th>
<th>Supported Platform</th>
<th>Supported FPCs</th>
<th>Supported PICs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN and WAN (WAN rate: OC192)</td>
<td>T640, T1600, T4000, and TX Matrix Plus routers</td>
<td>T4000 FPC5 (T4000-FPC5-3D)</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with Oversubscription and SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhanced Scaling FPC3 (T640-FPC3-ES)</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with XENPAK (PC-1XGE-XENPAK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhanced Scaling FPC4 (T640-FPC4-ES)</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PD-5-10XGE-SFPP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhanced Scaling FPC4-1P (T640-FPC4-1P-ES)</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with XFP (PD-4XGE-XFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T1600 Enhanced Scaling FPC4 (T1600-FPC4-ES)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet, 100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>T4000 and TX Matrix Plus routers</td>
<td>T4000 FPC5 (T4000-FPC5-3D)</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (PF-1CGE-CFP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: Platform Support Matrix for Mixed Aggregated Ethernet Bundles on T Series (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate and Mode</th>
<th>Supported Platform</th>
<th>Supported FPCs</th>
<th>Supported PICs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T640, T1600, T4000, and TX Matrix Plus routers</td>
<td>• Enhanced Scaling FPC4 (T640-FPC4-ES)</td>
<td>• 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enhanced Scaling FPC4-1P (T640-FPC4-1P-ES)</td>
<td>NOTE: This PIC is available packaged only in an assembly with the T1600-FPC4-ES FPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• T1600 Enhanced Scaling FPC4 (T1600-FPC4-ES)</td>
<td>• 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (PD-1XLE-CFP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration Guidelines for Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Links

Consider the following guidelines as you configure a mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet bundle:

- You can configure a maximum of 16 member links to form a mixed aggregated Ethernet bundle.
- When you mix a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface in LAN mode and a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface in WAN mode in the same aggregated bundle on MX Series, it is not considered a mixed-rate aggregate. To mix the interfaces having the same speed but different framing options, you need not use the `mixed` statement at the `edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options link-speed` hierarchy level.
- Mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet links can interoperate with non-Juniper Networks aggregated Ethernet member links provided that mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet load balancing is configured at egress.
- After you configure a mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet link on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP, changing aggregated Ethernet link protection or LACP link protection configurations results in aggregated Ethernet link flapping. Also, changing the configuration of a mixed aggregated Ethernet link can result in aggregated Ethernet link flapping.
- Packets are dropped when the total throughput of the hash flow exiting a member link (or the throughput of multiple hash flows exiting a single member link) exceeds the link speed of the member link. This can happen when the egress member link changes because of a link failure and the hash flow switches to a member link of speed that is less than the total throughput of the hash flow.
- Mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet links do not support rate-based CoS components such as scheduler, shaper, and policer. However, the default CoS settings are supported on the mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet links.
- Load balancing of the egress traffic across the member links of a mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet link is proportional to the rates of the member links. Egress multicast load balancing is not supported on mixed aggregated Ethernet interfaces.
- Mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet interface do not support aggregated Ethernet link protection, link protection on a 1:1 model, and LACP link protection.
Configure Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

Table 11 on page 64 describes the steps to configure mixed-rate aggregated Ethernet bundle on your device.

### Table 11: Mixed-Rate Aggregated Ethernet Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Step</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1:</strong> Specify the number of aggregated Ethernet bundles you want on your device. If you specify the <code>device-count</code> value as 2, you can configure two aggregated bundles.</td>
<td><code>[edit chassis aggregated-devices ethernet]</code> user@host# <code>set device-count number</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2:</strong> Specify the members you want to include within the aggregated Ethernet bundle. Aggregated interfaces are numbered from ae0 through ae4092.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code> user@host# <code>set interface-name gigether-options 802.3ad aex</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3:</strong> Specify the link speed for the aggregated Ethernet links. When you specify the speed as mixed, you can configure the member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle with a combination of rates—that is, mixed rates—for efficient bandwidth utilization. You cannot configure the minimum number of links for the aggregated Ethernet bundle to be labeled up, when you configure the link speed as mixed.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code> user@host# <code>set aex aggregated-ether-options link-speed mixed minimum-bandwidth</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4:</strong> Specify the minimum bandwidth for the aggregated Ethernet links. You cannot configure link protection with the minimum bandwidth.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code> user@host# <code>set aex aggregated-ether-options minimum-bandwidth</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5:</strong> Verify and commit the configuration.</td>
<td><code>[edit interfaces]</code> user@host# <code>run show configuration</code> user@host# <code>commit</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What Is Link Aggregation Control Protocol?

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), defined in IEEE 802.3ad, is a monitoring protocol that detects link-layer failure within a network. You can use LACP to monitor the local and remote ends of member links in a LAG.

By default, LACP is not configured on aggregated Ethernet interfaces. Ethernet links do not exchange information about the state of the link. When you configure LACP, the transmitting link (also known as actor) initiates transmission of LACP packets to the receiving link (also known as partner). The actor is the local interface in an LACP exchange. The partner is the remote interface in an LACP exchange.

When you configure LACP, you must select one of the following transmission modes for each end of the LAG:

- **Active**—To initiate transmission of LACP packets and response to LACP packets, you must configure LACP in active mode. If either the actor or partner is active, they exchange LACP packets.
- **Passive**—There is no exchange of LACP packets. This is the default transmission mode.

**Benefits**

- **Link monitoring**—LACP detects invalid configurations on the local end as well as the remote end of the link.
- **Link resiliency and redundancy**—If a link fails, LACP ensures that traffic continues to flow on the remaining links.

**Configuration Guidelines for LACP**

Consider the following guidelines when you configure LACP:

- **When you configure LACP on multiple different physical interfaces, only features that are supported across all of the linked devices are supported in the resulting link aggregation group (LAG) bundle.** For example, different PICs can support a different number of forwarding classes. If you use link aggregation to link together the ports of a PIC that supports up to 16 forwarding classes with a PIC that supports up to 8 forwarding classes, the resulting LAG bundle supports up to 8 forwarding classes. Similarly, linking together a PIC that supports weighted random early detection (WRED) with a PIC that does not support it results in a LAG bundle that does not support WRED.
- If you configure the LACP system identifier (by using the `system-id systemid` statement) to be all zeros (00:00:00:00:00:00), the commit operation throws an error.

- When you enable a device to process packets received on a member link irrespective of the LACP state if the state of the aggregated Ethernet bundle is up (by using the `accept-data` statement), then the device does not process the packets as defined in the IEEE 802.3ax standard. According to this standard, the packets should be dropped, but they are processed instead because you configured the `accept-data` statement.

### Configure LACP

*Table 12 on page 66* describes the steps to configure LACP on an aggregated Ethernet interface.

#### Table 12: LACP Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Step</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1: Specify the LACP transmission mode - active or passive.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options] user@host# set lACP active user@host# set lACP passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2: Specify the interval at which the interfaces send LACP packets.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options lACP] user@host# set periodic interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you configure different intervals for the active and passive interfaces, the actor transmits the packets at the rate configured on the partner’s interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3: Configure the LACP system identifier.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options lACP] user@host# set system-id system-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The user-defined system identifier in LACP enables two ports from two different devices to act as though they were part of the same aggregate group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The system identifier is a 48-bit (6-byte) globally unique field. It is used in combination with a 16-bit system-priority value, which results in a unique LACP system identifier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4: Configure the LACP system priority at the Aggregated Ethernet interface level.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options lACP] user@host# set system-priority system-priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This system priority takes precedence over the priority value configured at the global [edit chassis] level. The device with numerically lower value (higher priority value) becomes the controlling device. If both devices have the same LACP system priority value, the device MAC address determines which device is in control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 12: LACP Configuration (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Step</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 5: (Optional) Configure the LACP administrative key.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options lACP]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>user@host# set admin-key number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6: Specify the time period, in seconds, for which LACP maintains the state</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options lACP]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of a member link as expired. To prevent excessive flapping of a LAG member link,</td>
<td>user@host# set hold-time timer-value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you can configure LACP to prevent the transition of an interface from down to up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for a specified interval.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7: Configure the device to process packets received on a member link</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options lACP]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irrespective of the LACP state if the aggregated interface status is up.</td>
<td>user@host# set accept-data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8: Verify and commit the configuration.</td>
<td>[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options lACP]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>user@host# run show configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>user@host# commit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEE ALSO**

- hold-time | 775
- periodic | 898
- system-id | 974
- system-priority | 976

**Targeted Distribution of Static Logical interfaces Across Aggregated Ethernet Member Links**

By default, aggregated Ethernet bundles use a hash-based algorithm to distribute traffic over multiple links. Traffic destined through a logical interface of a bundle can exit through any of the member links based on the hashing algorithm. Egress policy is distributed between individual member interface schedulers or policers instantiated in each Packet Forwarding Engine hosting a member link. Distributed egress policy enforcement relies on traffic load balancing and so is not always accurate.

*Targeted distribution* provides a mechanism to direct traffic through specified links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle. You can also use targeted distribution to assign roles to member links to handle link failure scenarios. Targeted distribution ensures accurate policy enforcement that is not distributed for a given logical interface.
Targeted distribution is applicable to both Layer 2 and Layer 3 interfaces, irrespective of the family configured for the logical interface. The outbound traffic of a Layer 3 host is distributed among all the member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle. Targeted distribution is implemented only for the transit traffic.

You can form distribution lists consisting of member links of the aggregated Ethernet interfaces and you can assign roles to these lists, as follows:

- Primary distribution list: You can configure the member links that will be part of the primary distribution list. Traffic is load-balanced among all the member links in the primary list. If all links within the primary list are up, traffic is forwarded on those links. If some of the links within a primary list fail, the remaining links carry traffic.

- Backup distribution list: You can configure the member links that will be part of the backup distribution list. If all links within the primary list go down, only then the links in the backup list start carrying traffic. If some of links within the backup list fail, the remaining links in the backup list carry traffic.

- Standby distribution list: All remaining links are added to the defined standby list. If all the links within the primary list and the backup list go down, only then the links in the standby list start carrying traffic. When the links in the primary distribution list come back online, they resume carrying traffic.

**Benefits**

- Accurate policy enforcement—Policy enforcement is not distributed and is, therefore, accurate.

- Load balancing—With targeted distribution, you can load-balance the traffic between the aggregated Ethernet bundle member links.

**Example: Configure Targeted Distribution for Accurate Policy Enforcement on Logical Interfaces Across Aggregated Ethernet Member Links**

This example shows how to configure primary and backup targeted distribution lists for aggregated Ethernet member links. Member links are assigned membership to the distribution lists. Logical interfaces of the aggregated Ethernet bundle are then assigned membership to the primary list and the backup list.
Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

- Junos OS Release 16.1 and later releases
- One MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platform

Overview

Targeted distribution provides a mechanism to direct traffic through specified links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle, and also assigns roles to member links to handle link failure scenarios. You can configure targeted distribution to load-balance the traffic between the aggregated Ethernet bundle member links. You can map a logical interface to a single link only for the outgoing traffic.

This example uses the apply-groups configuration for specifying the distribution lists for the logical interfaces of the aggregated Ethernet member links. You can use the apply-groups statement to inherit the Junos OS configuration statements from a configuration group. The apply-groups configuration statement in the example shows the odd-numbered member links of the aggregated Ethernet bundle being assigned the primary list dl2 and even-numbered member links being assigned primary list dl1.

The aggregated Ethernet interface used in this example is ae10 with units 101, 102, 103, and 104. The physical interface ge-0/0/3 is specified as distribution list dl1 and ge-0/0/4 as dl2. The logical interface unit numbers of the aggregated Ethernet bundle ending in an odd number are assigned to the distribution list dl1 as the primary list, and those ending in an even number are assigned the distribution list dl2 as the primary list.

To configure targeted distribution, you must:

1. Create a global apply group.
2. Assign each member of the aggregated Ethernet interface to a different distribution list.
3. Attach the apply group to the aggregated Ethernet interface.
4. Create the logical interfaces. The apply group automatically assigns the distribution lists to each member of the aggregated Ethernet bundle as required.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level, and then enter commit from configuration mode.

```
[edit groups GR-AE-ACCESS-DISTRIBUTION]
user@host# set interfaces <ae*> unit <*[1 3 5 7 9]> description "matched-odd" targeted-distribution primary-list dl2
```
To configure targeted distribution:

1. Create a global apply group and specify the primary list and the backup list.

```
[edit groups GR-AE-ACCESS-DISTRIBUTION]
user@host# set interfaces <ae*> unit "[1 3 5 7 9]" description "matched-odd" targeted-distribution
     primary-list dl2
user@host# set interfaces <ae*> unit "[0 2 4 6 8]" description "matched-even" targeted-distribution
     backup-list dl1
user@host# set interfaces <ae*> unit "[1 3 5 7 9]" description "matched-odd" targeted-distribution
     backup-list dl1
user@host# set interfaces <ae*> unit "[0 2 4 6 8]" description "matched-even" targeted-distribution
     primary-list dl1
user@host# set interfaces <ae*> unit "[0 2 4 6 8]" description "matched-even" targeted-distribution
     backup-list dl2
```

2. Assign each member of the aggregated Ethernet bundle to a different distribution list.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 apply-groups-except INTF gigether-options 802.3ad ae10
distribution-list dl1
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 apply-groups-except INTF gigether-options 802.3ad ae10
distribution-list dl2
```
3. Attach the defined apply group to the aggregated Ethernet interface.

```plaintext
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ae10 apply-groups GR-AE-ACCESS-DISTRIBUTION
```

4. Create the logical interfaces and configure its parameters.

```plaintext
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ae10 apply-groups GR-AE-ACCESS-DISTRIBUTION
user@host# set interfaces ae10 flexible-vlan-tagging encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services set unit 101 vlan-id 101 family inet address 10.1.0.1/16
user@host# set interfaces ae10 flexible-vlan-tagging encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services unit 102 vlan-id 102 family inet address 10.2.0.1/16
user@host# set interfaces ae10 flexible-vlan-tagging encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services unit 103 vlan-id 103 family inet address 10.3.0.1/16
user@host# set interfaces ae10 flexible-vlan-tagging encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services unit 104 vlan-id 104 family inet address 10.4.0.1/16
```

**Results**

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by using the `show` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```plaintext
user@host# show groups GR-AE-ACCESS-DISTRIBUTION
interfaces {<ae*> [ 
    unit "<*[1 3 5 7 9]>"  
        description "matched odd";
        targeted-distribution { 
        primary-list dl2;
        backup-list dl1;
        }
    ]
    unit "<*[0 2 4 6 8]>"  
        description "matched even";
        targeted-distribution { 
        primary-list dl1;
        backup-list dl2;
        }
    ]
}
```


user@host# show interfaces ge-0/0/3
apply-groups-except INTF;
gigether-options {
  802.3ad {
    ae10;
    distribution-list dl1;
  }
}

user@host# show interfaces ge-0/0/4
apply-groups-except INTF;
gigether-options {
  802.3ad {
    ae10;
    distribution-list dl2;
  }
}

user@host# show interfaces ae10 apply-groups
apply-groups GR-AE-ACCESS-DISTRIBUTION;

user@host# show interfaces ae10
apply-groups GR-AE-ACCESS-DISTRIBUTION;
flexible-vlan-tagging; encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
unit 101 {
  vlan-id 101;
  family inet {
    address 10.1.0.1/16 {
    }
  }
}
unit 102 {
  vlan-id 102;
  family inet {
    address 10.2.0.1/16 {
    }
  }
}
unit 103 {
  vlan-id 103;
  family inet {
    address 10.3.0.1/16 {

Verification

Verify Targeted Distribution of Logical Interfaces

Purpose
Verify that the logical interfaces are assigned to the distribution lists.

Action
To verify that the logical interfaces are assigned to the distribution lists, enter the show interfaces detail or extensive command.

The show interfaces detail or extensive command output shows the logical interfaces ending in an odd number being assigned to the distribution list dl1 (ge-0/0/3) and those ending in an even number being assigned to the distribution list dl2 (ge-0/0/4) by default. If there is a failure of either of those interfaces, the logical interfaces switch to the interfaces in the backup list or continue to use the active member interface. For example, on the aggregated Ethernet bundle ae10.101, the primary interface shown is ge-0/0/4 and on the aggregated Ethernet bundle ae10.102, the primary interface is ge-0/0/3, and similarly for the other logical interfaces.

user@host# run show interfaces extensive ae10

Physical interface: ae10, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 129, SNMP ifIndex: 612, Generation: 132
  Link-level type: Flexible-Ethernet, MTU: 9000, Speed: 2Gbps, BPDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
  Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
  Minimum links needed: 1, Minimum bandwidth needed: 1bps
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Current address: 00:05:86:1e:70:c1, Hardware address: 00:05:86:1e:70:c1
  Last flapped : 2016-08-30 16:15:28 PDT (00:43:15 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
- Input bytes: 0, 0 bps
- Output bytes: 77194, 200 bps
- Input packets: 0, 0 pps
- Output packets: 300, 0 pps

IPv6 transit statistics:
- Input bytes: 0
- Output bytes: 0
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 0

Dropped traffic statistics due to STP State:
- Input bytes: 0
- Output bytes: 0
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 0

Input errors:
- Errors: 0
- Drops: 0
- Framing errors: 0
- Runts: 0
- Giants: 0
- Policed discards: 0
- Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
- Carrier transitions: 0
- Errors: 0
- Drops: 0
- MTU errors: 0
- Resource errors: 0

Ingress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue counters</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue counters</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes
- 0: best-effort
- 1: expedited-forwarding
- 2: assured-forwarding
- 3: network-control

Logical interface ae10.101 (Index 345) (SNMP ifIndex 617) (Generation 154)
- Description: matched odd
- Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.101 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
- Statistics Packets pps Bytes bps
Bundle:
  Input : 0 0 0 0 0
  Output: 2 0 92 0
Adaptive Statistics:
  Adaptive Adjusts: 0
  Adaptive Scans : 0
  Adaptive Updates: 0
Link:
ge-0/0/3.101
  Input : 0 0 0 0 0
  Output: 2 0 92 0
gle-0/0/4.101
  Input : 0 0 0 0 0
  Output: 0 0 0 0 0

Aggregate member links: 2

Marker Statistics: Marker Rx Resp Tx Unknown Rx Illegal Rx
  ge-0/0/3.101 0 0 0 0
  ge-0/0/4.101 0 0 0 0

List-Type Status
Primary Active
  Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/4 Up
List-Type Status
Backup Waiting
  Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/3 Up
List-Type Status
Standby Down

Protocol inet, MTU: 8978, Generation: 198, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.1.0.1/15, Local: 10.1.0.2, Broadcast: 10.1.0.3, Generation: 154
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 199, Route table: 0
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

Logical interface ae10.102 (Index 344) (SNMP ifIndex 615) (Generation 153)
  Description: matched even
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.102 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>pps</th>
<th>Bytes</th>
<th>bps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bundle:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input :</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adaptive Statistics:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive Adjusts:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive Scans :</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive Updates:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/3.102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input :</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/4.102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input :</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker Statistics:</th>
<th>Marker Rx</th>
<th>Resp Tx</th>
<th>Unknown Rx</th>
<th>Illegal Rx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/3.102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/4.102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**List-Type** | **Status**
---|---
**Primary** | Active

Interfaces:
- ge-0/0/3 | Up

**List-Type** | **Status**
---|---
**Backup** | Waiting

Interfaces:
- ge-0/0/4 | Up

**List-Type** | **Status**
---|---
**Standby** | Down

**Protocol inet**, MTU: 8978, Generation: 196, Route table: 0
- Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
- Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  - Destination: 10.2.0.1 , Local: 10.2.0.1, Broadcast: 10.2.0.3, Generation: 152

**Protocol multiservice**, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 197, Route table: 0
- Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

Logical interface ae10.103 (Index 343) (SNMP ifIndex 614) (Generation 152)
- Description: matched odd
- Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.103 ] Encapsulation: ENET2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>pps</th>
<th>Bytes</th>
<th>bps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bundle:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input :</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output:            3          0           194            0
Adaptive Statistics:
    Adaptive Adjusts:          0
    Adaptive Scans  :          0
    Adaptive Updates:          0
Link:
    ge-0/0/3.103
        Input :             0          0             0            0
        Output:             3          0           194            0
    ge-0/0/4.103
        Input :             0          0             0            0
        Output:             0          0             0            0
Marker Statistics:   Marker Rx     Resp Tx   Unknown Rx   Illegal Rx
    ge-0/0/3.103               0           0            0            0
    ge-0/0/4.103               0           0            0            0
List-Type       Status
Primary         Active
    Interfaces:
        ge-0/0/4        Up
List-Type       Status
Backup          Waiting
    Interfaces:
        ge-0/0/3        Up
List-Type       Status
Standby         Down
Protocol inet, MTU: 8978, Generation: 194, Route table: 0
    Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
        Destination: 10.3.0.0/15, Local: 10.3.0.1, Broadcast: 10.3.0.3, Generation: 150
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 195, Route table: 0
    Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__
Logical interface ae10.104 (Index 342) (SNMP ifIndex 616) (Generation 151)
    Description: matched even
    Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.104 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
    Statistics        Packets        pps         Bytes          bps
        Bundle:
            Input :             0          0             0            0
            Output:             2          0            92            0
Adaptive Statistics:
    Adaptive Adjusts:          0
Adaptive Scans : 0
Adaptive Updates: 0

Link:
ge-0/0/3.104
  Input : 0 0 0 0
  Output: 2 0 92 0

g-0/0/4.104
  Input : 0 0 0 0
  Output: 0 0 0 0

Marker Statistics:  Marker Rx  Resp Tx  Unknown Rx  Illegal Rx
ge-0/0/3.104           0       0         0            0
ge-0/0/4.104           0       0         0            0

List-Type       Status  
Primary          Active
  Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/3        Up

List-Type       Status  
Backup          Waiting
  Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/4        Up

List-Type       Status  
Standby         Down

Protocol inet, MTU: 8978, Generation: 192, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.4.0.0/16, Local: 10.4.0.1, Broadcast: 10.4.0.3, Generation: 148
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 193, Route table: 0
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

Logical interface ae10.32767 (Index 341) (SNMP ifIndex 613) (Generation 150)
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2

Statistics      Packets      pps  Bytes      bps
Bundle:
  Input :      0    0      0       0
  Output:      0    0      0       0

Adaptive Statistics:
  Adaptive Adjusts: 0
  Adaptive Scans : 0
  Adaptive Updates: 0

Link:
**Independent Micro-BFD Sessions for LAG**

The Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol is a simple detection protocol that quickly detects failures in the forwarding paths. To enable failure detection for aggregated Ethernet interfaces in a LAG, you can configure an independent, asynchronous-mode BFD session on every LAG member link in a LAG bundle. Instead of a single BFD session monitoring the status of the UDP port, independent micro-BFD sessions monitor the status of individual member links.

When you configure micro-BFD sessions on every member link in a LAG bundle, each individual session determines the Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity of each member link in a LAG.

After the individual session is established on a particular link, member links are attached to the LAG and then load balanced by either one of the following:

- **Static configuration**—The device control process acts as the client to the micro-BFD session.
- **Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)**—LACP acts as the client to the micro-BFD session.

When the micro-BFD session is up, a LAG link is established and data is transmitted over that LAG link. If the micro-BFD session on a member link is down, that particular member link is removed from the load balancer, and the LAG managers stop directing traffic to that link. These micro-BFD sessions are independent of each other despite having a single client that manages the LAG interface.
Micro-BFD sessions run in the following modes:

- **Distribution mode**—In this mode, the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) sends and receives the packets at Layer 3. By default, micro-BFD sessions are distributed at Layer 3.

- **Non-distribution mode**—In this mode, the Routing Engine sends and receives the packets at Layer 2. You can configure the BFD session to run in this mode by including the `no-delegate-processing` statement under periodic packet management (PPM).

A pair of routing devices in a LAG exchange BFD packets at a specified, regular interval. The routing device detects a neighbor failure when it stops receiving a reply after a specified interval. This allows the quick verification of member link connectivity with or without LACP. A UDP port distinguishes BFD over LAG packets from BFD over single-hop IP packets. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has allocated 6784 as the UDP destination port for micro-BFD.

**Benefits**

- Failure detection for LAG—Enables failure detection between devices that are in point-to-point connections.

- Multiple BFD sessions—Enables you to configure multiple micro-BFD sessions for each member link instead of a single BFD session for the entire bundle.

**Configuration Guidelines for Micro-BFD Sessions**

Consider the following guidelines as you configure individual micro-BFD sessions on an aggregated Ethernet bundle.

- This feature works only when both the devices support BFD. If BFD is configured at one end of the LAG, this feature does not work.

- Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, IANA has allocated 01-00-5E-90-00-01 as the dedicated MAC address for micro BFD. Dedicated MAC mode is used by default for micro BFD sessions.

- In Junos OS, micro-BFD control packets are always untagged by default. For Layer 2 aggregated interfaces, the configuration must include `vlan-tagging` or `flexible-vlan-tagging` options when you configure Aggregated Ethernet with BFD. Otherwise, the system will throw an error while committing the configuration.

- When you enable micro-BFD on an aggregated Ethernet interface, the aggregated interface can receive micro-BFD packets. In Junos OS Release 19.3 and later, for MPC10E and MPC11E MPCs, you cannot apply firewall filters on the micro-BFD packets received on the aggregated Ethernet interface. For MPC1E through MPC9E, you can apply firewall filters on the micro-BFD packets received on the aggregated Ethernet interface only if the aggregated Ethernet interface is configured as an untagged interface.

- Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, specify the neighbor in a BFD session. In releases before Junos OS Release 16.1, you must configure the loopback address of the remote destination as the neighbor.
address. Beginning with Junos OS Release 16.1, you can also configure this feature on MX Series routers with aggregated Ethernet interface address of the remote destination as the neighbor address.

- Beginning with Release 16.1R2, Junos OS checks and validates the configured micro-BFD **local-address** against the interface or loopback IP address before the configuration commit. Junos OS performs this check on both IPv4 and IPv6 micro-BFD address configurations, and if they do not match, the commit fails.

- For the IPv6 address family, disable duplicate address detection before configuring this feature with aggregated Ethernet interface addresses. To disable duplicate address detection, include the **dad-disable** statement at the [edit interface aex unit y family inet6] hierarchy level.

**CAUTION:** Deactivate **bfd-liveness-detection** at the [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options] hierarchy level or deactivate the aggregated Ethernet interface before changing the neighbor address from the loopback IP address to the aggregated Ethernet interface IP address. Modifying the local and neighbor address without deactivating **bfd-liveness-detection** or the aggregated Ethernet interface first might cause micro-BFD sessions failure.

**Example: Configure Independent Micro-BFD Sessions for LAG**

This example shows how to configure an independent micro-BFD session for aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

**Requirements**

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- MX Series routers with Junos MPCs
- T Series routers with Type 4 FPC or Type 5 FPC

BFD for LAG is supported on the following PIC types on T-Series:
• PC-1XGE-XENPAK (Type 3 FPC)
• PD-4XGE-XFP (Type 4 FPC)
• PD-5-10XGE-SFPP (Type 4 FPC)
• 24x10GE (LAN/WAN) SFPP, 12x10GE (LAN/WAN) SFPP, 1X100GE Type 5 PICs
• PTX Series routers with 24X10GE (LAN/WAN) SFPP
• Junos OS Release 13.3 or later running on all devices

Overview
The example includes two routers that are directly connected. Configure two aggregated Ethernet interfaces, AE0 for IPv4 connectivity and AE1 for IPv6 connectivity. Configure a micro-BFD session on the AE0 bundle using IPv4 addresses as local and neighbor endpoints on both routers. Configure a micro-BFD session on the AE1 bundle using IPv6 addresses as local and neighbor endpoints on both routers. This example verifies that independent micro-BFD sessions are active in the output.

Topology
Figure 2 on page 82 shows the sample topology.

Figure 2: Configuring an Independent Micro-BFD Session for LAG

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration
To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level.

Router R0

```
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 3ffe::1:1/126
set interfaces xe-4/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces xe-4/1/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces xe-4/1/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.106.107/32
```
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 201:DB8:251::aa:aa:1/126
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 100
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection neighbor 10.255.106.102
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection local-address 10.255.106.107
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 10g
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 100
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection multiplier 3
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection neighbor 201:DB8:251::bb:bb:1
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection local-address 201:DB8:251::aa:aa:1
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 10g
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family inet6 address 5555::1/126
set interface ae1 unit 0 family inet6 dad-disable
set routing-options nonstop-routing
set routing-options static route 30.30.30.0/30 next-hop 10.0.0.2
set routing-options rib inet6.0 static route 3ffe::1:2/126 next-hop 5555::2
set protocols bfd traceoptions file bfd
set protocols bfd traceoptions file size 100m
set protocols bfd traceoptions file files 10
set protocols bfd traceoptions flag all

Router R1

set interfaces ge-1/1/8 unit 0 family inet address 30.30.30.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/1/8 unit 0 family inet6 address 3ffe::1:2/126
set interfaces xe-0/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces xe-0/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces xe-0/0/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces xe-0/0/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.106.102/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 201:DB8:251::bb:bb:1/126
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 150
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection multiplier 3
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection neighbor 10.255.106.107
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection local-address 10.255.106.102
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
Configure a Micro-BFD Session for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see “Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode” in the CLI User Guide.

NOTE: Repeat this procedure for Router R1, modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for each router.

To configure a micro-BFD session for aggregated Ethernet interfaces on Router R0:

1. Configure the physical interfaces.

   ```
   [edit interfaces]
   user@R0# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.1/30
   user@R0# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 3ffe::1/126
   user@R0# set xe-4/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
   user@R0# set xe-4/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
   user@R0# set xe-4/1/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
   user@R0# set xe-4/1/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
   ```

2. Configure the loopback interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces]
   user@R0# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.106.107/32
   ```
3. Configure an IP address on the aggregated Ethernet interface ae0 with either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, according to your network requirements.

```yaml
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ae0 unit 0 family inet 10.0.0.1/30
```

4. Set the routing option, create a static route, and set the next-hop address.

**NOTE:** You can configure either an IPv4 or IPv6 static route, depending on your network requirements.

```yaml
[edit routing-options]
user@R0# set nonstop-routing
user@R0# set static route 30.30.30.0/30 next-hop 10.0.0.2
user@R0# set rib inet6.0 static route 3ffe::1:2/126 next-hop 5555::2
```

5. Configure Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

```yaml
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
```

6. Configure BFD for the aggregated Ethernet interface ae0, and specify the minimum interval, local IP address, and the neighbor IP address.

```yaml
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 100
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection multiplier 3
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection neighbor 10.255.106.102
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options bfd-liveness-detection local-address 10.255.106.107
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 10g
```

7. Configure an IP address on the aggregated Ethernet interface ae1.

You can assign either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses as per your network requirements.
8. Configure BFD for the aggregated Ethernet interface ae1.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family inet6 address 5555::1/126

user@R0#
setae1aggregated-ether-optionsbfd-liveness-detectionminimum-interval100
user@R0#
setae1aggregated-ether-optionsbfd-liveness-detectionmultiplier3
user@R0#
setae1aggregated-ether-optionsbfd-liveness-detectionneighbor201:DB8:251::bb:bb:1
user@R0#
setae1aggregated-ether-optionsbfd-liveness-detectionlocal-address201:DB8:251::aaaaa:1
user@R0#
setae1aggregated-ether-optionsminimum-links1
user@R0#
setae1aggregated-ether-optionslink-speed10g
```

**NOTE:** Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, you can also configure this feature with the aggregated Ethernet interface address as the local address in a micro-BFD session.

Starting with Release 16.1R2, Junos OS checks and validates the configured micro-BFD **local-address** against the interface or loopback IP address before the configuration commit. Junos OS performs this check on both IPv4 and IPv6 micro-BFD address configurations, and if they do not match, the commit fails.

9. Configure tracing options for BFD for troubleshooting.

```plaintext
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set bfd traceoptions file bfd
user@R0# set bfd traceoptions file size 100m
user@R0# set bfd traceoptions file files 10
user@R0# set bfd traceoptions flag all
```

**Results**

From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, and **show routing-options** commands and confirm your configuration. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```plaintext
user@R0> show interfaces
traceoptions {
    flag bfd-events;
}
```
ge-1/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 20.20.20.1/30;
    }
    family inet6 {
      address 3ffe::1:1/126;
    }
  }
}
xe-4/0/0 {
  enable;
  gigether-options {
    802.3adae0;
  }
}
xe-4/0/1 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3adae0;
  }
}
xe-4/1/0 {
  enable;
  gigether-options {
    802.3adae1;
  }
}
xe-4/1/1 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3adae1;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.106.107/32;
    }
    family inet6 {
      address 201:DB8:251::aa:aa:1/128;
    }
  }
}
ae0 {
  aggregated-ether-options {

user@R0> show protocols
bfd {
    bfd-options {
        file bfd size 100m files 10;
        flag all;
    }
}
user@R0> show routing-options
nonstop-routing:
  rib inet6.0 {
    static {
      route 3ffe:1:2/126 {
        next-hop 5555::2;
      }
    }
    static {
      route 30.30.30.0/30 {
        next-hop 10.0.0.2;
      }
    }
  }

If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

user@R0# commit

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verify That the Independent BFD Sessions Are Up | 89
- View Detailed BFD Events | 91

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verify That the Independent BFD Sessions Are Up

Purpose
Verify that the micro-BFD sessions are up, and view details about the BFD sessions.

Action
From operational mode, enter the show bfd session extensive command.

user@R0> show bfd session extensive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Detect Time</th>
<th>Transmit Interval</th>
<th>Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Multiplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.106.102</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>xe-4/0/0</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Client LACP, TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100
Session up time 4d 23:13, previous down time 00:00:06
Local diagnostic None, remote diagnostic None
Remote heard, hears us, version 1
Replicated

Session type: Micro BFD
Min async interval 0.100, min slow interval 1.000
Adaptive async TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100
Local min TX interval 0.100, minimum RX interval 0.100, multiplier 3
Remote min TX interval 3.000, min RX interval 3.000, multiplier 3
Local discriminator 21, remote discriminator 75
Echo mode disabled/inactive
Remote is control-plane independent
Session ID: 0x0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201:DB8:251::bb:bb:1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>xe-4/1/1</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Client LACP, TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100
Session up time 4d 23:13, previous down time 00:00:07
Local diagnostic None, remote diagnostic None
Remote not heard, hears us, version 1
Remote is control-plane independent
Session ID: 0x0
Replicated

Session type: Micro BFD

Min async interval 0.100, min slow interval 1.000
Adaptive async TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100
Local min TX interval 1.000, minimum RX interval 0.100, multiplier 3
Remote min TX interval 3.000, min RX interval 3.000, multiplier 3
Local discriminator 17, remote discriminator 67
Echo mode disabled/inactive, no-absorb, no-refresh
Remote is control-plane independent
Session ID: 0x0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201:DB8::bb:bb:1</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>xe-4/1/0</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Client LACPĐ, TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100
Session up time 4d 23:13
Local diagnostic None, remote diagnostic None
Remote not heard, hears us, version 1
Replicated

Session type: Micro BFD

Min async interval 0.100, min slow interval 1.000
Adaptive async TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100
Local min TX interval 1.000, minimum RX interval 0.100, multiplier 3
Remote min TX interval 3.000, min RX interval 3.000, multiplier 3
Local discriminator 16, remote discriminator 66
Echo mode disabled/inactive, no-absorb, no-refresh
Remote is control-plane independent
Session ID: 0x0

4 sessions, 4 clients
Cumulative transmit rate 2.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 1.7 pps

Meaning
The Session Type field represents the independent micro-BFD sessions running on the links in a LAG. The TX interval value, RX interval value output represents the setting configured with the minimum-interval statement. All of the other output represents the default settings for BFD. To modify the default settings, include the optional statements under the bfd-liveness-detection statement.

View Detailed BFD Events

Purpose
View the contents of the BFD trace file to assist in troubleshooting, if required.
**Action**

From operational mode, enter the `file show /var/log/bfd` command.

```bash
user@R0> file show /var/log/bfd
```

```
Jun  5 00:48:59  Protocol (1) len 1: BFD
Jun  5 00:48:59  Data (9) len 41: (hex) 42 46 44 20 6e 65 69 67 68 62 6f 72 20
Jun  5 00:48:59  31 30 2e 30 2e 30 30 2e 30 30 2e 30
Jun  5 00:48:59  PPM Trace: BFD neighbor 10.255.106.102 (IFL 349) set, 9 0
Jun  5 00:48:59  Received Downstream RcvPkt (19) len 108:
Jun  5 00:48:59  IfIndex (3) len 4: 329
Jun  5 00:48:59  Protocol (1) len 1: BFD
Jun  5 00:48:59  SrcAddr (5) len 8: 10.255.106.102
Jun  5 00:48:59  Data (9) len 24: (hex) 00 88 03 18 00 00 00 4b 00 00 00 15 00
Jun  5 00:48:59  2d c6 c0 00 2d c6
Jun  5 00:48:59  PktError (26) len 4: 0
Jun  5 00:48:59  RtblIdx (24) len 4: 0
Jun  5 00:48:59  MultiHop (64) len 1: (hex) 00
Jun  5 00:48:59  Unknown (168) len 1: (hex) 01
Jun  5 00:48:59  Unknown (171) len 2: (hex) 02 3d
Jun  5 00:48:59  Unknown (172) len 6: (hex) 80 71 1f c7 81 c0
Jun  5 00:48:59  Authenticated (121) len 1: (hex) 01
Jun  5 00:48:59  BFD packet from 10.0.0.2 (IFL 329), len 24
Jun  5 00:48:59  Ver 0, diag 0, mult 3, len 24
Jun  5 00:48:59  Flags: IHU Fate
Jun  5 00:48:59  My discr 0x0000004b, your discr 0x00000015
Jun  5 00:48:59  Tx ivl 3000000, rx ivl 3000000, echo rx ivl 0
Jun  5 00:48:59  [THROTTLE]bfdd_rate_limit_can_accept_pkt: session 10.255.106.102
Jun  5 00:48:59  is up or already in program thread
Jun  5 00:48:59  Replicate: marked session (discr 21) for update
```

**Meaning**

BFD messages are being written to the specified trace file.

**SEE ALSO**

- `authentication`
- `bfd-liveness-detection`
- `detection-time`
- `Configuring Micro BFD Sessions for LAG`
MAC Address Accounting for Dynamically Learned Addresses on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

You can configure source MAC address and destination MAC address-based accounting for MAC addresses that are dynamically learned on aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

By default, dynamic learning of source and destination MAC addresses on aggregated Ethernet interfaces is disabled. When you enable this feature, you can configure source and destination MAC address-based accounting on the routed interfaces on MX Series routers with DPCs and MPCs. Also, when you enable dynamic learning of MAC addresses, the MAC-filter settings for each member link of the aggregated Ethernet bundle is updated. The limit on the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned from an interface does not apply to this dynamic learning of MAC addresses functionality.

Destination MAC-based accounting is supported only for MAC addresses dynamically learned at the ingress interface, including each individual child or member link of the aggregated Ethernet bundle. MPCs do not support destination MAC address learning. Dynamic learning of MAC addresses can be supported on only the aggregated Ethernet interface or on selective individual member links. MAC learning support on the bundle depends on the capability of individual member links. If a link in the bundle does not contain the capability to support MAC learning or accounting, it is disabled on the aggregated Ethernet bundle.

The MAC data for the aggregated bundle is displayed after collecting data from individual child links. On DPCs, these packets are accounted in the egress direction (Output Packet/Byte count), whereas on MPCs, these packets are not accounted because DMAC learning is not supported. This difference in behavior also occurs between child links on DPCs and MPCs. Because this feature to enable dynamic learning is related to collecting MAC database statistics from child links based on the command issued from the CLI, there is an impact on the time it takes to display the data on the console based on the size of the MAC database and the number of child links spread across different FPCs.

**Benefits**

- Compute Statistics—Enables you to compute MAC Address statistics for dynamically learned MAC addresses.

**What Is Enhanced LAG?**

When you associate a physical interface with an aggregated Ethernet interface, the physical child links are also associated with the parent aggregated Ethernet interface to form a LAG. So, one child next hop is created for each member link of an aggregated Ethernet interface for each VLAN interface. For example, an aggregate next hop for an aggregated Ethernet interface with 16 member links leads to the creation of 17 next hops per VLAN.

When you configure enhanced LAG, child next hops are not created for member links and, as a result, a higher number of next hops can be supported. To configure enhanced LAG, you must configure the device’s network services mode as `enhanced-ip`. This feature is not supported if the device’s network services mode is set to operate in the `enhanced-ethernet` mode. This feature is enabled by default if the network services mode on the device is configured as `enhanced-mode`. 
**Benefits**

- Reduction in memory and CPU usage to support aggregated Ethernet interfaces.
- Improvement in system performance and scaling numbers.

### Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>In Junos OS Release 19.3 and later, for MPC10E and MPC11E MPCs, you cannot apply firewall filters on the micro-BFD packets received on the aggregated Ethernet interface. For MPC1E through MPC9E, you can apply firewall filters on the micro-BFD packets received on the aggregated Ethernet interface only if the aggregated Ethernet interface is configured as an untagged interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Beginning with Junos OS Release 16.1, you can also configure this feature on MX Series routers with aggregated Ethernet interface address of the remote destination as the neighbor address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Beginning with Release 16.1R2, Junos OS checks and validates the configured micro-BFD <strong>local-address</strong> against the interface or loopback IP address before the configuration commit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, specify the neighbor in a BFD session. In releases before Junos OS Release 16.1, you must configure the loopback address of the remote destination as the neighbor address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, IANA has allocated 01-00-5E-90-00-01 as the dedicated MAC address for micro BFD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Circuit and Translational Cross-Connects Overview

### Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

#### IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection | 95
- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Minimum Links | 97
- Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection | 98
This topic provides information about how to provide link protection for aggregated Ethernet Interfaces and how to configure the minimum number of links in an aggregated Ethernet interfaces bundle.

**Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection**

You can configure link protection for aggregated Ethernet interfaces to provide QoS on the links during operation.

On aggregated Ethernet interfaces, you designate a primary and backup link to support link protection. Egress traffic passes only through the designated primary link. This includes transit traffic and locally generated traffic on the router or switch. When the primary link fails, traffic is routed through the backup link. Because some traffic loss is unavoidable, egress traffic is not automatically routed back to the primary link when the primary link is reestablished. Instead, you manually control when traffic should be diverted back to the primary link from the designated backup link.

**NOTE:** Link protection is not supported on MX80.

**Configuring Link Protection for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces**

Aggregated Ethernet interfaces support link protection to ensure QoS on the interface.

To configure link protection:

1. Specify that you want to configure the options for an aggregated Ethernet interface.

   ```
   user@host# edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options
   ```

2. Configure the link protection mode.

   ```
   [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options]
   ```
Configuring Primary and Backup Links for Link Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

To configure link protection, you must specify a primary and a secondary, or backup, link.

To configure a primary link and a backup link:

1. Configure the primary logical interface.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set (fastether-options | gigether-options) 802.3ad aex primary
```

2. Configure the backup logical interface.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set (fastether-options | gigether-options) 802.3ad aex backup
```

Reverting Traffic to a Primary Link When Traffic is Passing Through a Backup Link

On aggregated Ethernet interfaces, you designate a primary and backup link to support link protection. Egress traffic passes only through the designated primary link. This includes transit traffic and locally generated traffic on the router or switch. When the primary link fails, traffic is routed through the backup link. Because some traffic loss is unavoidable, egress traffic is not automatically routed back to the primary link when the primary link is reestablished. Instead, you manually control when traffic should be diverted back to the primary link from the designated backup link.

To manually control when traffic should be diverted back to the primary link from the designated backup link, enter the following operational command:

```plaintext
user@host> request interface revert aex
```
Disabling Link Protection for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

To disable link protection, issue the `delete interface revert aex` configuration command.

```
user@host# delete interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options link-protection
```

Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Minimum Links

On aggregated Ethernet interfaces, you can configure the minimum number of links that must be up for the bundle as a whole to be labeled `up`. By default, only one link must be up for the bundle to be labeled `up`.

To configure the minimum number of links:

1. Specify that you want to configure the aggregated Ethernet options.

```
user@host# edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options
```

2. Configure the minimum number of links.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]
user@host# set minimum-links number
```

On M120, M320, MX Series, T Series, and TX Matrix routers with Ethernet interfaces, and EX 9200 switches, the valid range for `minimum-links number` is 1 through 16. When the maximum value (16) is specified, all configured links of a bundle must be up for the bundle to be labeled `up`.

On all other routers and on EX Series switches, other than EX8200 switches, the range of valid values for `minimum-links number` is 1 through 8. When the maximum value (8) is specified, all configured links of a bundle must be up for the bundle to be labeled `up`.

On EX8200 switches, the range of valid values for `minimum-links number` is 1 through 12. When the maximum value (12) is specified, all configured links of a bundle must be up for the bundle to be labeled `up`. 
On MX Series routers, when Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is enabled on a link aggregation group (LAG) interface along with minimum links configuration, the bundle is considered to be up when the following two conditions are met:

- The specified minimum number of links are up.
- The links are in *collecting distributing* state—that is, collecting and distributing states are merged together to form a combined state (coupled control) for the aggregated port. Because independent control is not possible, the coupled control state machine does not wait for the partner to signal that collection has started before enabling both collection and distribution.

If the number of links configured in an aggregated Ethernet interface is less than the minimum link value configured under the `aggregated-ether-options` statement, the configuration commit fails and an error message is displayed.

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aggregated-ether-options</th>
<th>684</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minimum-links</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection**

The following configuration enables link protection on the `ae0` interface, and specifies the `ge-1/0/0` interface as the primary link and `ge-1/0/1` as the secondary link.

```
[edit interfaces]
ae0 {
    aggregated-ether-options {
        link-protection;
    }
}
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae0 primary;
    }
}
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/1 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae0 backup;
    }
}
```
Scheduling on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

You can configure shared scheduling on aggregated Ethernet Interfaces in link-protection mode or without link protection. The following topic describes how to configure shared scheduling on aggregated Ethernet Interfaces.

Configuring Shared Scheduling on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

You can configure shared scheduling on aggregated Ethernet interfaces in link protection mode on Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) and Ethernet Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs on M320 routers.

To configure shared scheduling on aggregated Ethernet interfaces:

1. Specify that you want to configure the options for an aggregated Ethernet interface.

   user@host# edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options

2. Configure the link protection mode.

   [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options]
   user@host# set link-protection
3. Configure shared scheduling.

```
[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces aex shared-scheduler
```

SEE ALSO

- aggregated-ether-options | 684
- link-protection | 815
- shared-scheduler

**Configuring Scheduler on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Without Link Protection**

On aggregated Ethernet interfaces, you can configure scheduler in non-link-protect mode on the following platforms:

- MX-Series
- M120 and M320 with IQ2 PIC
- T-series platforms (T620 and T320) with IQ2 PIC

The scheduler functions supported are:

- Per unit scheduler
- Hierarchical scheduler
- Shaping at the physical interface

To configure the hierarchical scheduler on aggregated Ethernet interfaces in the non link-protect mode, include the `hierarchical-scheduler` statement at the `[edit interfaces aeX]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces aeX hierarchical-scheduler]
```

Prior to Junos OS Release 9.6, the hierarchical scheduler mode on these models required the `aggregated-ether-options` statement `link-protection` option. If a `link-protection` option is not specified, the scheduler is configured in non-link-protect mode.

To specify the member link bandwidth derivation based on the equal division model (scale) or the replication model (replicate) on aggregated Ethernet interfaces, include the `member-link-scheduler (scale | replicate)` option at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces aeX]` hierarchy level. The default setting is `scale`. 
NOTE: In link-protect mode, only one link is active at a time and the other link acts as the backup link, whereas in a non link-protect mode, all the links of the aggregate bundle are active at the same time. There is no backup link. If a link goes down or a new link is added to the bundle, traffic redistribution occurs.

SEE ALSO

Configurer Hierarchical CoS for a Subscriber Interface of Aggregated Ethernet Links

For more information on the hierarchical scheduler (CoS), see the Class of Service User Guide (Routers and EX9200 Switches).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Ethernet Link Aggregation on ACX Series Routers | 149
Performance Monitoring on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 140

Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS SECTION

- Load Balancing and Ethernet Link Aggregation Overview | 102
- Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 102
- Stateful Load Balancing for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Using 5-Tuple Data | 105
- Configuring Stateful Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 108
- Configuring Adaptive Load Balancing | 109
- Configuring Symmetrical Load Balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group on MX Series Routers | 110
- Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers | 117
- Examples: Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs on MX Series Routers | 120
- Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 122
When you bundle several physical aggregated Ethernet Interfaces to form a single logical interface, it is called link aggregation. Link aggregation increases bandwidth, provides graceful degradation as failure occurs, increases availability and provides load-balancing capabilities. Load balancing enables the device to divide incoming and outgoing traffic along multiple interfaces to reduce congestion in the network. This topic describes load balancing and how to configure load balancing on your device.

### Load Balancing and Ethernet Link Aggregation Overview

You can create a link aggregation group (LAG) for a group of Ethernet ports. Layer 2 bridging traffic is load balanced across the member links of this group, making the configuration attractive for congestion concerns as well as for redundancy. You can configure up to 128 LAG bundles on M Series, and T Series routers, and 480 LAG bundles on MX Series routers and EX9200 switches. Each LAG bundle contains up to 16 links. (Platform support depends on the Junos OS release in your installation.)

By default, the hash key mechanism to load-balance frames across LAG interfaces is based on Layer 2 fields (such as frame source and destination address) as well as the input logical interface (unit). The default LAG algorithm is optimized for Layer 2 switching. Starting with Junos OS Release 10.1, you can also configure the load balancing hash key for Layer 2 traffic to use fields in the Layer 3 and Layer 4 headers using the `payload` statement. However, note that the load-balancing behavior is platform-specific and based on appropriate hash-key configurations.

For more information, see [Configuring Load Balancing on a LAG Link](#). In a Layer 2 switch, one link is overutilized and other links are underutilized.

### Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing

The link aggregation feature is used to bundle several physical aggregated Ethernet interfaces to form one logical interface. One or more links are aggregated to form a virtual link or link aggregation group (LAG). The MAC client treats this virtual link as if it were a single link. Link aggregation increases bandwidth, provides graceful degradation as failure occurs, and increases availability.

In addition to these benefits, an aggregated Ethernet bundle is enhanced to provide load-balancing capabilities that ensure that the link utilization among the member links of the aggregated Ethernet bundle are fully and efficiently utilized.

The load-balancing feature allows a device to divide incoming and outgoing traffic along multiple paths or interfaces in order to reduce congestion in the network. Load balancing improves the utilization of various network paths and provides more effective network bandwidth.
Typically, the applications that use load balancing include:

- **Aggregated Interfaces (Layer 2)**
  Aggregated Interfaces (also called AE for aggregated Ethernet, and AS for aggregated SONET) are a Layer 2 mechanism for load-balancing across multiple interfaces between two devices. Because this is a Layer 2 load-balancing mechanism, all of the individual component links must be between the same two devices on each end. Junos OS supports a non-signaled (static) configuration for Ethernet and SONET, as well as the 802.3ad standardized LACP protocol for negotiation over Ethernet links.

- **Equal-Cost Multipath (ECMP) (Layer 3)**
  By default, when there are multiple equal-cost paths to the same destination for the active route, Junos OS uses a hash algorithm to choose one of the next-hop addresses to install in the forwarding table. Whenever the set of next hops for a destination changes in any way, the next-hop address is rechosen using the hash algorithm. There is also an option that allows multiple next-hop addresses to be installed in the forwarding table, known as per-packet load balancing.

  ECMP load balancing can be:
  - Across BGP paths (BGP multipath)
  - Within a BGP path, across multiple LSPs

In complex Ethernet topologies, traffic imbalances occur due to increased traffic flow, and load balancing becomes challenging for some of the following reasons:

- Incorrect load balancing by aggregate next hops
- Incorrect packet hash computation
- Insufficient variance in the packet flow
- Incorrect pattern selection

As a result of traffic imbalance, the load is not well distributed causing congestion in certain links, whereas some other links are not efficiently utilized.

To overcome these challenges, Junos OS provides the following solutions for resolving the genuine traffic imbalance on aggregated Ethernet bundles (IEEE 802.3ad).

- **Adaptive Load Balancing**
  Adaptive load balancing uses a feedback mechanism to correct a genuine traffic imbalance. To correct the imbalance weights, the bandwidth and packet stream of links are adapted to achieve efficient traffic distribution across the links in an AE bundle.

  To configure adaptive load balancing, include the `adaptive` statement at the `[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance]` hierarchy level.
NOTE: Adaptive load balancing is not supported if the VLAN ID is configured on the aggregated Ethernet interface. This limitation affects the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and QFX10000 switches only.

To configure the tolerance value as a percentage, include the `tolerance` optional keyword at the `[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive]` hierarchy level.

To configure adaptive load balancing based on packets per second (instead of the default bits per second setting), include the `pps` optional keyword at the `[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive]` hierarchy level.

To configure the scan interval for the hash value based on the sample rate for the last two seconds, include the `scan-interval` optional keyword at the `[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive]` hierarchy level.

NOTE: The `pps` and `scan-interval` optional keywords are supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only.

- Per-Packet Random Spray Load Balancing

  When the adaptive load-balancing option fails, per-packet random spray load balancing serves as a last resort. It ensures that the members of an AE bundle are equally loaded without taking bandwidth into consideration. Per packet causes packet reordering and hence is recommended only if the applications absorb reordering. Per-packet random spray eliminates traffic imbalance that occurs as a result of software errors, except for packet hash.

  To configure per-packet random spray load balancing, include the `per-packet` statement at the `[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance]` hierarchy level.

The aggregated Ethernet load-balancing solutions are mutually exclusive. When more than one of the load-balancing solutions is configured, the solution that is configured last overrides the previously configured one. You can verify the load-balancing solution being used by issuing the `show interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance` command.

SEE ALSO

- `show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)` | 1115
Stateful Load Balancing for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Using 5-Tuple Data

When multiple flows are transmitted out of an aggregated Ethernet (ae) interface, the flows must be distributed across the different member links evenly to enable an effective and optimal load-balancing behavior. To obtain a streamlined and robust method of load-balancing, the member link of the aggregated Ethernet interface bundle that is selected each time for load balancing plays a significant part. In Junos OS releases earlier than Release 13.2R1, on MX Series routers with Trio-based FPCs (MPCs), the selection of a member link of the ae interface bundle or the next-hop (or unilist of next-hops) for equal-cost multipath (ECM) links is performed using a balanced mode next-hop selection methodology and an unbalanced mode of member link or next-hop selection methodology. The balanced mode of link selection uses 'n' bits in a precomputed hash value if it needs to select one of \(2^n\) (2 raised to the power of n) next-hop in the unilist. The unbalanced mode of member-link or next-hop selection uses 8 bits in a precomputed hash to select an entry in a selector table, which is randomly done with the member link IDs of the link aggregation group (LAG) or ae bundle.

The term balanced versus unbalanced indicates whether a selector table is used for load balancing mechanism or not. The LAG bundle uses the unbalanced mode (selector table balancing) to balance the traffic across member links. When the traffic flows are minimal, the following problems might occur with the unbalanced mode: The link selection logic utilizes only subset bits of the precomputed hash. Regardless of the efficiency of the hashing algorithm, it is only the compressed representation of a flow. Because the inter-flow variance is very low, the resultant hashes and the subset that are computed do not provide the necessary variability to effectively utilize all the LAG member links. An excessive amount of random nature exists in the hash computation and also in the selector table. As a result, the deviation from being an optimal load-balancing technique for each child link that is selected is higher when the number of flows is lower.

The deviation per child link is defined as

\[
V_i = \frac{(C_i - (M/N))}{N}
\]

where

- \(V_i\) denotes the deviation for that child link 'i'.
- 'i' denotes the child link member/index.
- \(C_i\) represents the packets transmitted for that child link 'i'.
- \(M\) signifies the total packets transmitted on that LAG bundle.
- \(N\) denotes the number of child links in that LAG.

Because of these drawbacks, for smaller number of flows, or flows with less inter-flow variance, the link utilization is skewed, and a high probability of a few child links not being utilized entirely exists. Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2R1, the capability to perform uniform load balancing and also perform rebalancing is introduced on MX Series routers with MPCs, except MPC3Es and MPC4Es. Rebalancing is not supported when load-balancing is skewed or distorted owing to a change in the number of flows.
The mechanism to record and retain states for the flows and distribute the traffic load accordingly is added. As a result, for m number of flows, they are distributed among n member links of a LAG bundle or among the unilist of next-hops in an ECMP link. This method of splitting the load among member links is called **stateful load balancing** and it uses 5-tuple information (source and destination addresses, protocol, source and destination ports). Such a method can be mapped directly to the flows, or to a precompute hash based on certain fields in the flow. As a result, the deviation observed on each child link is reduced.

This mechanism works efficiently only for minimal number of flows (less than thousands of flows, approximately). For a larger number of flows (between 1000 and 10,000 flows), we recommend that distributed Trio-based load-balancing mechanism is used.

Consider a sample scenario in which 'n' links in the LAG are identified with link IDs of 0 through n-1. A hash table or a flow table is used to record the flows as and when they show up. The hashing key is constructed using the fields that uniquely identify a flow. The result of the lookup identifies the link_id that the flow is currently using. For each packet, the flow table based on the flow identifier is examined. If a match is found, it denotes a packet that belongs to a flow that is previously processed or detected. The link ID is associated with the flow. If a match is not found, it is the first packet that belongs to the flow. The link ID is used to select the link and the flow is inserted into the flow table.

To enable per-flow load balancing based on hash values, include the **per-flow** statement at the at the [edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options load-balance-stateful] hierarchy level. By default, Junos OS uses a hashing method based only on the destination address to elect a forwarding next hop when multiple equal-cost paths are available. All Packet Forwarding Engine slots are assigned the same hash value by default. To configure the load-balancing algorithm to dynamically rebalance the LAG using existing parameters, include the **rebalance interval** statement at the [edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options load-balance-stateful] hierarchy level. This parameter periodically load balances traffic by providing a synchronized rebalance switchover across all the ingress Packet Forwarding Engines (PFEs) over a rebalance interval. You can specify the interval as a value in the range of 1 through 1000 flows per minute. To configure the load type, include the **load-type (low | medium | high)** statement at the [edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options load-balance-stateful] hierarchy level.

The **stateful per-flow** option enables the load-balancing capability on AE bundles. The **rebalance** option clears the load balance state at specified intervals. The **load** option informs the Packet Forwarding Engine regarding the appropriate memory pattern to be used. If the number of flows that flow on this aggregated Ethernet interface is less (between 1 and 100 flows), then the **low** keyword can be used. Similarly for relatively higher flows (between 100 and 1000 flows), the **medium** keyword can be used and the **large** keyword can be used for the maximum flows (between 1000 and 10,000 flows). The approximate number of flows for effective load-balancing for each keyword is a derivative.

The **clear interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options load-balance state** command clears the load balance state at the hardware level and enables rebalancing from the cleaned up, empty state. This clear state is triggered only when you use this command. The **clear interfaces aggregate forwarding-options load-balance state** command clears all the aggregate Ethernet interface load balancing states and re-creates them newly.
Guidelines for Configuring Stateful Load Balancing for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces or LAG Bundles

Keep the following points in mind while configuring stateful load-balancing for aggregated Ethernet interfaces:

- When a child link is removed or added, a new aggregate selector is selected and traffic flows onto the new selector. Because the selector is empty, flows are filled in the selector. This behavior causes redistribution of flows because the old state is lost. This is the existing behavior without enabling stateful per-flow load-balancing.

- Stateful per-flow load-balancing functions on AE interfaces if the incoming traffic reaches the MPC1E, MPC2E, MPC3E-3D, MPC5E, and MPC6E line cards. Any other type of line card does not trigger this functionality. Appropriate CLI errors are displayed if the MPCs do not support this capability.

With the ingress line card as MPC and the egress line card as MPC or DPC, this feature works properly. Stateful load-balancing is not supported if the ingress line card is a DPC and the egress line card is a DPC or an MPC.

- This capability is not supported for multicast traffic (native/flood).

- Enabling the rebalance option or clearing the load balance state can cause packet reordering for active flows because different sets of links can be selected for traffic flows.

- Although the feature performance is high, it consumes significant amount of line card memory. Approximately, 4000 logical interfaces or 16 aggregated Ethernet logical interfaces can have this feature enabled on supported MPCs. However, when the Packet Forwarding Engine hardware memory is low, depending upon the available memory, it falls back to the default load balancing mechanism. A system logging message is generated in such a situation and sent to the Routing Engine. A restriction on the number of AE interfaces that support stateful load-balancing does not exist; the limit is determined by the line cards.

- If the traffic flows become aged frequently, then the device needs to remove or refresh the load balancing states. As a result, you must configure rebalancing or run the clear command at periodic intervals for proper load-balancing. Otherwise, traffic skewing can occur. When a child link goes down or comes up, the load balancing behavior does not undergo changes on existing flows. This condition is to avoid packet reordering. New flows pick up the child link that come up. If you observe load distribution to be not very effective, you can clear the load-balancing states or use rebalancing functionality to cause an automatic clearance of the hardware states. When you configure the rebalancing facility, traffic flows can get redirected to different links, which can cause packet reordering.

SEE ALSO

- Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces
Configuring Stateful Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

The mechanism to record and retain states for the flows and distribute the traffic load accordingly is added. As a result, for m number of flows, they are distributed among n member links of a LAG bundle or among the unilist of next-hops in an ECMP link. This method of splitting the load among member links is called *stateful load balancing* and it uses 5-tuple information (source and destination addresses, protocol, source and destination ports). Such a method can be mapped directly to the flows, or to a precompute hash based on certain fields in the flow. As a result, the deviation observed on each child link is reduced.

To configure stateful load balancing on ae interface bundles:

1. Specify that you want to configure an aggregated Ethernet interface.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@R2# set interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number
   ```

2. Specify that you want to configure stateful load-balancing.

   ```
   [edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number]
   user@R2# edit forwarding-options load-balance-stateful
   ```

3. Enable the mechanism to perform an even, effective distribution of traffic flows across member links of an aggregated Ethernet interface (ae) bundle on MX Series routers with MPCs, except MPC3Es and MPC4Es.

   ```
   [edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number load-balance-stateful]
   user@R2# set per-flow
   ```

4. Configure periodic rebalancing of traffic flows of an aggregated Ethernet bundle by clearing the load balance state at a specified interval.

   ```
   [edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number load-balance-stateful]
   user@R2# set rebalance interval
   ```

5. Define the load-balancing type to inform the Packet Forwarding Engine regarding the appropriate memory pattern to be used for traffic flows. The approximate number of flows for effective load-balancing for each keyword is a derivative.

   ```
   [edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number load-balance-stateful]
   user@R2# set load-type (low | medium | large)
   ```
6. Configure the address family and IP address for the `ae` interface.

```console
[edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number]
user@R2# set family family-name address address
```

### SEE ALSO

- [Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces](#)

### Configuring Adaptive Load Balancing

This topic describes how to configure adaptive load balancing. Adaptive load balancing maintains efficient utilization of member link bandwidth for an aggregated Ethernet (AE) bundle. Adaptive load balancing uses a feedback mechanism to correct traffic load imbalance by adjusting the bandwidth and packet streams on links within an AE bundle.

**Before you begin:**

- Configure a set of interfaces with a protocol family and IP address. These interfaces can make up the membership for the AE bundle.
- Create an AE bundle by configuring a set of router interfaces as aggregated Ethernet and with a specific AE group identifier.

To configure adaptive load balancing for an AE bundles:

1. Enable adaptive load balancing on the AE bundle:

```console
[edit interfaces ae-x aggregated-ether-options load-balance]
user@router# set adaptive
```

2. Configure the scan interval value for adaptive load balancing on the AE bundle. The scan interval value determines the length of the traffic scan by multiplying the integer value with a 30-second time period:

```console
[edit interfaces ae-x aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive]
user@router# set scan-interval multiplier
```

3. Configure the tolerance percentage value. The tolerance value determines the allowed deviation in the traffic rates among the members of the AE bundle before the router triggers an adaptive load balancing update:
4. (Optional) Enable packet-per-second-based adaptive load balancing on the AE bundle:

```
[edit interfaces ae-x aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive]
user@router# set pps
```

SEE ALSO

adaptive | 674

Configuring Symmetrical Load Balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group on MX Series Routers

IN THIS SECTION

- Symmetrical Load Balancing on an 802.3ad LAG on MX Series Routers Overview | 110
- Configuring Symmetric Load Balancing on an 802.3ad LAG on MX Series Routers | 111
- Configuring Symmetrical Load Balancing on Trio-Based MPCs | 114
- Example Configurations | 116

**Symmetrical Load Balancing on an 802.3ad LAG on MX Series Routers Overview**

MX Series routers with Aggregated Ethernet PICs support symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad LAG. This feature is significant when two MX Series routers are connected transparently through deep packet inspection (DPI) devices over an LAG bundle. DPI devices keep track of flows and require information of a given flow in both forward and reverse directions. Without symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad LAG, the DPIs could misunderstand the flow, leading to traffic disruptions. By using this feature, a given flow of traffic (duplex) is ensured for the same devices in both directions.

Symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad LAG utilizes a mechanism of interchanging the source and destination addresses for a hash computation of fields, such as source address and destination address. The result of a hash computed on these fields is used to choose the link of the LAG. The hash-computation for the forward and reverse flow must be identical. This is achieved by swapping source fields with destination fields for the reverse flow. The swapped operation is referred to as **complement hash computation**. 
or symmetric-hash complement and the regular (or unswapped) operation as symmetric-hash computation or symmetric-hash. The swappable fields are MAC address, IP address, and port.

**Configuring Symmetric Load Balancing on an 802.3ad LAG on MX Series Routers**

You can specify whether symmetric hash or complement hash is done for load-balancing traffic. To configure symmetric hash, use the symmetric-hash statement at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family inet] hierarchy level. To configure symmetric hash complement, use the symmetric-hash complement statement and option at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family inet] hierarchy level.

These operations can also be performed at the PIC level by specifying a hash key. To configure a hash key at the PIC level, use the symmetric-hash or symmetric-hash complement statement at the [edit chassis hash-key family inet] and [edit chassis hash-key family multiservice] hierarchy levels.

Consider the example in Figure 3 on page 111.

**Figure 3: Symmetric Load Balancing on an 802.3ad LAG on MX Series Routers**

![Symmetric Load Balancing](image)

Router A is configured with symmetric hash and Router B is configured with symmetric hash complement. Thus, for a given flow \( fx \), post hash computation is from Router A to Router B through i2. The reverse traffic for the same flow \( fx \) is from Router B to Router A through the same i2 device as its hashing (done after swapping source and destination fields) and returns the same link index; since it is performed on the interchanged source and destination addresses.

However, the link chosen may or may not correspond to what was attached to the DPI. In other words, the hashing result should point to the same links that are connected, so that the traffic flows through the same DPI devices in both directions. To make sure this happens, you need to also configure the counterpart ports (ports that are connected to same DPI-iN) with the identical link index. This is done when configuring a child-link into the LAG bundle. This ensures that the link chosen for a given hash result is always the same on either router.

Note that any two links connected to each other should have the same link index and these link indices must be unique in a given bundle.
NOTE:
The following restrictions apply when configuring symmetric load balancing on an 802.3ad LAG on MX Series routers:

- The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) can be configured to hash the traffic in either symmetric or complement mode. A single PFE complex cannot work simultaneously in both operational modes and such a configuration can yield undesirable results.

- The per-PFE setting overrides the chassis-wide setting only for the family configured. For the other families, the PFE complex still inherits the chassis-wide setting (when configured) or the default setting.

- This feature supports VPLS, INET, and bridged traffic only.

- This feature cannot work in tandem with the per-flow-hash-seed load-balancing option. It requires that all the PFE complexes configured in complementary fashion share the same seed. A change in the seed between two counterpart PFE complexes may yield undesired results.

For additional information, see the Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices and the Junos OS Administration Library.

Example Configuration Statements

To configure 802.3ad LAG parameters at the bundle level:

```junos
[edit interfaces]
g(x)e-fpc/pic/port {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad {
      bundle;
      link-index number;
    }
  }
}
```

where the link-index number ranges from 0 through 15.

You can check the link index configured above using the `show interfaces` command:

```junos
[edit forwarding-options hash-key]
family inet {
  layer-3;
}
layer-4;
  symmetric-hash {
    [complement;]
  }
}

family multiservice {
  source-mac;
  destination-mac;
  payload {
    ip {
      layer-3 {
        source-ip-only | destination-ip-only;
      }
      layer-4;
    }
  }
  symmetric-hash {
    [complement;]
  }
}

For load-balancing Layer 2 traffic based on Layer 3 fields, you can configure 802.3ad LAG parameters at a per PIC level. These configuration options are available under the chassis hierarchy as follows:

[edit chassis]
fpc X {
  pic Y {
    .
    .
    .
    hash-key {
      family inet {
        layer-3;
        layer-4;
        symmetric-hash {
          [complement;]
        }
      }
      family multiservice {
        source-mac;
        destination-mac;
        payload {
          ip {
            layer-3 {
        }
Configuring Symmetrical Load Balancing on Trio-Based MPCs

With some configuration differences, symmetrical load-balancing over an 802.3ad link aggregation group is supported on MX Series routers with Trio-based MPCs.

To achieve symmetrical load-balancing on Trio-Based MPCs, the following needs to be done:

- **Compute a Symmetrical Hash**

  Both routers must compute the same hash value from the flow in the forward and reverse directions. On Trio-based platforms, the calculated hash value is independent of the direction of the flow, and hence is always symmetric in nature. For this reason, no specific configuration is needed to compute a symmetric hash value on Trio-based platforms.

  However, it should be noted that the fields used to configure the hash should have identical include and exclude settings on both ends of the LAG.

- **Configure Link Indexes**

  To allow both routers to choose the same link using the same hash value, the links within the LAG must be configured with the same link index on both routers. This can be achieved with the `link-index` statement.

- **Enable Symmetric Load Balancing**

  To configure symmetric load balancing on Trio-based MPCs, include the `symmetric` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key]` hierarchy level. This statement is applicable to Trio-based platforms only.
The **symmetric** statement can be used with any protocol family and enables symmetric load-balancing for all aggregated Ethernet bundles on the router. The statement needs to be enabled at both ends of the LAG. This statement is disabled by default.

- **Achieve Symmetry for Bridged and Routed Traffic**

  In some deployments, the LAG bundle on which symmetry is desired is traversed by Layer 2 bridged traffic in the upstream direction and by IPv4 routed traffic in the downstream direction. In such cases, the computed hash is different in each direction because the Ethernet MAC addresses are taken into account for bridged packets. To overcome this, you can exclude source and destination MAC addresses from the enhanced-hash-key computation.

  To exclude source and destination MAC addresses from the enhanced-hash-key computation, include the `no-mac-addresses` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family multiservice]` hierarchy level. This statement is disabled by default.

When symmetrical load balancing is enabled on Trio-based MPCs, keep in mind the following caveats:

- **Traffic polarization** is a phenomenon that occurs when using topologies that distribute traffic by using hashing of the same type. When routers are cascaded, traffic polarization can occur, and this can lead to unequal traffic distribution.

  Traffic polarization occurs when LAGs are configured on cascaded routers. For example, in [Figure 4 on page 115](#), if a certain flow uses Link 1 of the aggregated Ethernet bundle between Device R1 and Device R2, the flow also uses Link 1 of the aggregated Ethernet bundle between Device R2 and Device R3.

- **Symmetric load balancing** is not applicable to per-prefix load-balancing where the hash is computed based on the route prefix.

- **Symmetric load balancing** is not applicable to MPLS or VPLS traffic, because in these scenarios the labels are not the same in both directions.

![Figure 4: Traffic Polarization on Cascaded Routers When Symmetrical Load Balancing in Enabled on Trio-based MPCs](#)
Example Configurations

Example Configurations of Chassis Wide Settings

Router A

user@host> show configuration forwarding-options hash-key
family multiservice {
payload {
ip {
layer-3;
}
}
symmetric hash;
}

Router B

user@host> show configuration forwarding-options hash-key
family multiservice {
payload {
ip {
layer-3;
}
}
symmetric-hash {
complement;
}
}

Example Configurations of Per-Packet-Forwarding-Engine Settings

Router A
RELATED DOCUMENTATION

For additional information, see the Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices and the Junos OS Administration Library.

Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers

Symmetrical hashing for load balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group (LAG) is useful when two MX Series routers (for example, Router A and Router B) are connected transparently through Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) devices over a LAG bundle. The DPI devices keep track of traffic flows in both the forward and reverse directions.
If symmetrical hashing is configured, the reverse flow of traffic is also directed through the same child link on the LAG and is bound to flow through the same DPI device. This enables proper accounting on the DPI of the traffic in both the forward and reverse flows.

If symmetrical hashing is not configured, a different child link on the LAG might be chosen for the reverse flow of traffic through a different DPI device. This results in incomplete information about the forward and reverse flows of traffic on the DPI device leading to incomplete accounting of the traffic by the DPI device.

Symmetrical hashing is computed based on fields like source address and destination address. You can configure symmetrical hashing both at the chassis level and the PIC level for load balancing based on Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 data unit fields for family inet (IPv4 protocol family) and multiservice (switch or bridge) traffic. Symmetrical hashing configured at the chassis level is applicable to the entire router, and is inherited by all its PICs and Packet Forwarding Engines. Configuring PIC-level symmetrical hashing provides you more granularity at the Packet Forwarding Engine level.

For the two routers connected through the DPI devices over a LAG bundle, you can configure symmetric-hash on one router and symmetric-hash complement on the remote-end router or vice-versa.

To configure symmetrical hashing at the chassis level, include the symmetric-hash or the symmetric-hash complement statements at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family] hierarchy level. For information about configuring symmetrical hashing at the chassis level and configuring the link index, see the Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices and the Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices.

NOTE: On MX Series DPCs, configuring symmetrical hashing at the PIC level refers to configuring symmetrical hashing at the Packet Forwarding Engine level.

To configure symmetrical hashing at the PIC level on the inbound traffic interface (where traffic enters the router), include the symmetric-hash or symmetric-hash complement statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key] hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key]
family multiservice {
  source-mac;
  destination-mac;
  payload {
    ip {
      layer-3 (source-ip-only | destination-ip-only);
      layer-4;
    }
  }
}
symmetric-hash {
```

family inet {
    layer-3;
    layer-4;
    symmetric-hash {
        complement;
    }
}

NOTE:

- PIC-level symmetrical hashing overrides the chassis-level symmetrical hashing configured at the [edit chassis forwarding-options hash-key] hierarchy level.

- Symmetrical hashing for load balancing on 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups is currently supported for the VPLS, INET and bridged traffic only.

- Hash key configuration on a PIC or Packet Forwarding Engine can be either in the "symmetric hash" or the "symmetric hash complement" mode, but not both at the same time.

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>family</th>
<th>744</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hash-key</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inet</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiservice</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payload</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symmetric-hash</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples: Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs on MX Series Routers

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- Configuring Symmetrical Hashing for family inet on Both Routers | 121
- Configuring Symmetrical Hashing for family inet and family multiservice on the Two Routers | 121

NOTE: These examples are applicable only to the DPCs Supported on MX240, MX480, and MX960 Routers. For the list of DPCs supported, see DPCs Supported on MX240, MX480, and MX960 Routers in the Related Documentation section.

The following examples show how to configure symmetrical hashing at the PIC level for load balancing on MX Series routers:

**Configuring Symmetrical Hashing for family multiservice on Both Routers**

On the inbound traffic interface where traffic enters Router A, include the `symmetric-hash` statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family multiservice] hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc 2 pic 2 hash-key]
family multiservice {
    source-mac;
    destination-mac;
    payload {
        ip {
            layer-3;
            layer-4;
        }
    }
    symmetric-hash;
}
```

On the inbound traffic interface where traffic enters Router B, include the `symmetric-hash complement` statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family multiservice] hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 3 hash-key]
```
family multiservice {
    source-mac;
    destination-mac;
    payload {
        ip {
            layer-3;
            layer-4;
        }
    }
    symmetric-hash {
        complement;
    }
}

Configuring Symmetrical Hashing for family inet on Both Routers
On the inbound traffic interface where traffic enters Router A, include the symmetric-hash statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family inet] hierarchy level:

[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1 hash-key]
family inet {
    layer-3;
    layer-4;
    symmetric-hash;
}

On the inbound traffic interface where traffic enters Router B, include the symmetric-hash complement statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family inet] hierarchy level:

[edit chassis fpc 1 pic 2 hash-key]
family inet {
    layer-3;
    layer-4;
    symmetric-hash {
        complement;
    }
}

Configuring Symmetrical Hashing for family inet and family multiservice on the Two Routers
On the inbound traffic interface where traffic enters Router A, include the symmetric-hash statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family multiservice] hierarchy level:

[edit chassis fpc 1 pic 0 hash-key]
On the inbound traffic interface where traffic enters Router B, include the `symmetric-hash complement` statement at the `edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family inet` hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 3 hash-key]
family inet {
  layer-3;
  layer-4;
  symmetric-hash {
    complement;
  }
}
```

SEE ALSO

- **DPCs Supported on MX240, MX480, and MX960 Routers**

Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing
Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing

IN THIS SECTION

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- Configuration | 125
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This example shows how to configure aggregated Ethernet load balancing.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Three MX Series routers with MIC and MPC interfaces or three PTX Series Packet Transport Routers with PIC and FPC interfaces
- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later running on all devices

Overview

Load balancing is required on the forwarding plane when there are multiple paths or interfaces available to the next hop router, and it is best if the incoming traffic is load balanced across all available paths for better link utilization.

Aggregated Ethernet bundle is a typical application that uses load balancing to balance traffic flows across the member links of the bundle (IEEE 802.3ad).

Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, aggregated Ethernet load balancing is enhanced to provide two solutions for resolving genuine traffic imbalance on aggregated Ethernet bundles on MICs or MPCs of MX Series routers. Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, aggregated Ethernet load balancing is enhanced to provide two solutions for resolving genuine traffic imbalance on aggregated Ethernet bundles on PICs or FPCs of PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

The aggregated Ethernet load-balancing solutions are:

- Adaptive—Adaptive load balancing is used in scenarios where flow-based hashing is not sufficient to achieve a uniform load distribution. This load-balancing solution implements a real-time feedback and control mechanism to monitor and manage imbalances in network load.

  The adaptive load-balancing solution corrects the traffic flow imbalance by modifying the selector entries, and periodically scanning the link utilization on each member link of the AE bundle to detect any deviations. When a deviation is detected, an adjustment event is triggered and fewer flows are mapped to the affected member link. As a result, the offered bandwidth of that member link goes down. This
causes a continuous feedback loop, which over a period of time ensures that the same amount of byte rate is offered to all the member links, thus providing efficient traffic distribution across each member link in the AE bundle.

To configure adaptive load balancing, include the `adaptive` statement at the `[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance]` hierarchy level.

```
NOTE: Adaptive load balancing is not supported if the VLAN ID is configured on the aggregated Ethernet interface. This limitation affects the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only.
```

The `pps` option enables load balancing based on the packets-per-second rate. The default setting is bits-per-second load balancing.

The `scan-interval` value configures the length of time for scanning as a multiple of 30 seconds.

The `tolerance` value is the limit to the variance in the packet traffic flow to the aggregated Ethernet links in the bundle. You can specify a maximum of 100-percent variance. When the tolerance attribute is not configured, a default value of 20 percent is enabled for adaptive load balancing. A smaller tolerance value balances better bandwidth, but takes a longer convergence time.

```
NOTE: The `pps` and `scan-interval` optional keywords are supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only.
```

- Per-packet random spray—When the adaptive load-balancing solution fails, per-packet random spray acts as a last resort. The per-packet random spray load-balancing solution helps to address traffic imbalance by randomly spraying the packets to the aggregate next hops. This ensures that all the member links of the AE bundle are equally loaded, resulting in packet reordering.

In addition, per-packet random spray identifies the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine that caused the traffic imbalance and eliminates traffic imbalance that occurs as a result of software errors, except for packet hash.

To configure per-packet random spray load balancing, include the `per-packet` statement at the `[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance]` hierarchy level.

```
NOTE: The Per-Packet option for load balancing is not supported on the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
```

The aggregated Ethernet load-balancing solutions are mutually exclusive. When more than one of the load-balancing solutions is configured, the solution that is configured last overrides the previously configured
one. You can verify the load-balancing solution being implemented by issuing the `show interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance` command.

**Topology**

In this topology, two aggregated Ethernet bundles - ae0 and ae1 - are configured on the links between the R2 and R3 routers.

**Figure 5: Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing**

**Configuration**

**CLI Quick Configuration**

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the `[edit]` hierarchy level.

**R1**

```plaintext
set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 12
set interfaces xe-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.1.1/30
set interfaces xe-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces xe-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.2.1/30
```
set interfaces xe-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.100.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.101.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1201.6800.0002.00
set routing-options router-id 120.168.0.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 55
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/0/1.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path videl-to-sweets to 120.168.0.9
set protocols mpls label-switched-path v-2-s-601 to 60.0.1.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path v-2-s-601 primary v-2-s-601-primary hop-limit 5
set protocols mpls label-switched-path v-2-s-602 to 60.0.2.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path v-2-s-602 primary v-2-s-602-primary hop-limit 5
set protocols mpls label-switched-path v-2-s-603 to 60.0.3.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path v-2-s-604 to 60.0.4.0
set protocols mpls path v-2-s-601-primary 120.168.100.1 strict
set protocols mpls path v-2-s-601-primary 120.168.104.2 strict
set protocols mpls path v-2-s-602-primary 120.168.101.1 strict
set protocols mpls path v-2-s-602-primary 120.168.105.2 strict
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface xe-0/0/0.10
set protocols mpls interface xe-0/0/0.0
set protocols bgp group pe-routers type internal
set protocols bgp group pe-routers local-address 120.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group pe-routers family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group pe-routers family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group pe-routers neighbor 120.168.0.9
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet shortcuts
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/1.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement nhsthennext-hop self
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-export term 1 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-export term 1 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-export term 1 then community add vpn-m5-target
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-export term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-export term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-import term 1 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-import term 1 from community vpn-m5-target
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-import term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-m5-import term 2 then reject
set policy-options community vpn-m5-target members target:55:100
set routing-instances vpn-m5 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn-m5 interface xe-0/0/0.0
set routing-instances vpn-m5 interface xe-0/0/1.0
set routing-instances vpn-m5 route-distinguisher 120.168.0.2:1
set routing-instances vpn-m5 vrf-import vpn-m5-import
set routing-instances vpn-m5 vrf-export vpn-m5-export
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols bgp group ce type external
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols bgp group ce peer-as 100
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols bgp group ce as-override
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols bgp group ce neighbor 120.168.1.2
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols bgp group ce neighbor 120.168.2.2
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols ospf domain-id 1.0.0.0
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols ospf export vpn-m5-import
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/1.0
set routing-instances vpn-m5 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/0.0

R2

set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 5
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.100.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.101.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-2/2/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-2/2/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-2/2/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-2/2/4 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-2/2/5 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-2/2/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-2/2/7 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-2/2/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive tolerance 10
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 1g
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.104.1/30
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive tolerance 10
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 1g
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.105.1/30
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1201.6800.0004.00
set accounting-options selective-aggregate-interface-stats disable
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/2/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ae0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ae1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ae0.0
set protocols mpls interface ae1.0
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet shortcuts
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/1.0
set protocols isis interface ae0.0
set protocols isis interface ae1.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

R3

set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 5
set interfaces xe-4/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.9.1/30
set interfaces xe-4/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.10.1/30
set interfaces xe-4/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-5/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/0/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/0/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/0/4 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/0/5 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/0/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/0/7 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/0/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-5/3/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-5/3/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-5/3/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-5/3/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-5/3/4 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 1g
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.104.2/30
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 1g
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.105.2/30
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.0.9/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1201.6800.0009.00
set routing-options router-id 120.168.0.9
set routing-options autonomous-system 55
set protocols rsvp interface xe-4/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface xe-4/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ae0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ae1.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-videl to 120.168.0.2
set protocols mpls interface xe-4/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface xe-4/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ae0.0
set protocols mpls interface ae1.0
set protocols bgp group pe-routers type internal
set protocols bgp group pe-routers local-address 120.168.0.9
Configuring Adaptive Load Balancing

Step-by-Step Procedure
The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*. 

To configure the R2 router:

NOTE: Repeat this procedure for the other routers, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for each router.

1. Specify the number of aggregated Ethernet interfaces to be created.

```
[edit chassis]
user@R2# set aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 5
```

2. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface link connecting R2 to R1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.100.1/30
user@R2# set ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R2# set ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@R2# set ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.101.1/30
user@R2# set ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R2# set ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.0.4/32
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1201.6800.0004.00
```

3. Configure the five member links of the ae0 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-1/3/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
user@R2# set ge-1/3/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
user@R2# set ge-1/3/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
user@R2# set ge-1/3/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
user@R2# set ge-1/3/4 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
```

4. Configure the eight member links of the ae1 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-2/2/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
user@R2# set ge-2/2/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
```
5. Enable aggregate Ethernet load balancing on ae0 of R2.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive tolerance 10
```

6. Configure the link speed for the ae0 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 1g
```

7. Configure LACP on the ae0 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
```

8. Configure the interface parameters for the ae0 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae0 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.104.1/30
user@R2# set ae0 unit 0 family iso
user@R2# set ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

9. Enable aggregate Ethernet load balancing on ae1 of R2.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae1 aggregated-ether-options load-balance adaptive tolerance 10
```

10. Configure the link speed for the ae1 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae1 aggregated-ether-options link-speed 1g
```
11. Configure LACP on the ae1 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae1 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
```

12. Configure the interface parameters for the ae1 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ae1 unit 0 family inet address 120.168.105.1/30
user@R2# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R2# set ae1 unit 0 family mpls
```


```
[edit accounting-options]
user@R2# set selective-aggregate-interface-stats disable
```

14. Configure RSVP on all the interfaces of R2 and on the AE bundles.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set rsvp interface ge-1/2/0.0
user@R2# set rsvp interface ge-1/2/1.0
user@R2# set rsvp interface ae0.0
user@R2# set rsvp interface ae1.0
```

15. Configure MPLS on all the interfaces of R2 and on the AE bundles.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set mpls interface ge-1/2/0.0
user@R2# set mpls interface ge-1/2/1.0
user@R2# set mpls interface ae0.0
user@R2# set mpls interface ae1.0
```

16. Configure IS-IS on all the interfaces of R2 and on the AE bundles.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set isis traffic-engineering family inet shortcuts
user@R2# set isis level 1 disable
user@R2# set isis interface ge-1/2/0.0
```
user@R2# set isis interface ge-1/2/1.0
user@R2# set isis interface ae0.0
user@R2# set isis interface ae1.0
user@R2# set isis interface lo0.0

**Results**

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show chassis`, `show interfaces`, `show accounting-options`, and `show protocols` commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R2# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
  ethernet {
    device-count 5;
  }
}

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 120.168.100.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 120.168.101.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/3/0 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae0;
  }
}
```
ge-1/3/1 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae0;
    }
}
ge-1/3/2 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae0;
    }
}
ge-1/3/3 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae0;
    }
}
ge-1/3/4 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae0;
    }
}
ge-2/2/1 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-2/2/2 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-2/2/3 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-2/2/4 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-2/2/5 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3 ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-2/2/6 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae1;
  }
}
ge-2/2/7 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae1;
  }
}
ge-2/2/8 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae1;
  }
}

ae0 {
  aggregated-ether-options {
    load-balance {
      adaptive tolerance 10;
    }
    link-speed 1g;
    lacp {
      active;
    }
  }
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 120.168.104.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}

ae1 {
  aggregated-ether-options {
    load-balance {
      adaptive tolerance 10;
    }
    link-speed 1g;
    lacp {
      active;
    }
  }
}
user@R2# show accounting-options
selective-aggregate-interface-stats disable;

user@R2# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface ge-1/2/0.0;
  interface ge-1/2/1.0;
  interface ae0.0;
  interface ae1.0;
}
mpls {
  interface ge-1/2/0.0;
  interface ge-1/2/1.0;
  interface ae0.0;
  interface ae1.0;
}
isis {
  traffic-engineering {
    family inet {
      shortcuts;
    }
  }
  level 1 disable;
  interface ge-1/2/0.0;
Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- Verifying Adaptive Load Balancing on ae0 | 138

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Adaptive Load Balancing on ae0

Purpose

Verify that packets received on the ae0 aggregated Ethernet bundle are load-balanced among the five member links.

Action

From operational mode, run the **show interfaces ae0 extensive** command.

```
user@R2> show interfaces ae0 extensive
```

Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 325) (SNMP ifIndex 917) (Generation 134)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Statistics  Packets  pps  Bytes  bps
  Bundle:      
    Input :   848761   9 81247024  7616
    Output: 166067308909 3503173 126900990064983 21423804256
  Adaptive Statistics:
    Adaptive Adjusts:       264
    Adaptive Scans :        27682
    Adaptive Updates:       10
  Link:
    ge-1/3/0.0
      Input :   290888   5 29454436  3072
      Output: 33183442699 704569 25358563587277 4306031760
    ge-1/3/1.0
      Input :   162703   1 14806325   992
Meaning
The member links of the ae0 aggregated Ethernet bundle are fully utilized with adaptive load balancing.

SEE ALSO

Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 57

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, aggregated Ethernet load balancing is enhanced to provide two solutions for resolving genuine traffic imbalance on aggregated Ethernet bundles on PICs or FPCs of PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, aggregated Ethernet load balancing is enhanced to provide two solutions for resolving genuine traffic imbalance on aggregated Ethernet bundles on MICs or MPCs of MX Series routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2R1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2R1, the capability to perform uniform load balancing and also perform rebalancing is introduced on MX Series routers with MPCs, except MPC3Es and MPC4Es.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 10.1, you can also configure the load balancing hash key for Layer 2 traffic to use fields in the Layer 3 and Layer 4 headers using the payload statement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 57
Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 94
Performance Monitoring on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

Use this topic to understand or about performance monitoring features on aggregated Ethernet Interfaces. You can refer to the guidelines for configuring performance monitoring features before you configure performance monitoring.

ITU-T Y.1731 ETH-LM, ETH-SLM, and ETH-DM on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1, you can configure ITU-T Y.1731 standard-compliant Ethernet loss measurement (ETH-LM), Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM), and Ethernet delay measurement (ETH-DM) capabilities on aggregated Ethernet (ae) interfaces. These ITU-T Y.1731 OAM services or performance monitoring techniques can be measured by on-demand mode (triggered through the CLI) or by proactive mode (triggered by the iterator application). These performance monitoring functionalities are supported on the following platforms:

- MX Series routers with 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPCs and Trio-based FPCs (MPCs), where the same level of support for the Ethernet services OAM mechanisms on non-aggregated Ethernet interfaces is available on AE interfaces
- MX2020 routers
- ETH-DM is supported on MPC3E and MPC4E modules with only software timestamping
- ETH-SLM is supported on MPC3E and MPC4E modules.

Also, connectivity fault management (CFM) sessions established on the AE interfaces can be distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engine, apart from being handled on the Routing engine. This capability to distribute CFM sessions is useful in both scaled topologies and graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) for CFM sessions.

Connectivity fault management (CFM) sessions operate in centralized mode over AE interfaces by default. Y.1731 performance monitoring (PM) is supported on centralized CFM sessions over AE interfaces. Also, distribution of CFM session over AE interfaces to line cards is supported from Junos OS Release 13.3.
enable the distribution of CFM sessions and to operate in centralized mode, include the ppm delegate-processing statement at the [edit routing-options ppm] hierarchy level. The mechanism that enables distribution of CFM sessions over AE interfaces provides the underlying infrastructure to support PM over AE interfaces. In addition, periodic packet management (PPM) handles time-sensitive periodic processing and performs such processes as sending process-specific packets and gathering statistics. With PPM processes running distributed on both the Routing Engine and the Packet Forwarding Engine, you can run performance monitoring processes on the Packet Forwarding Engine.

For Ethernet delay measurement, hardware-assisted timestamping is supported on AE interfaces, similar to the support that exists on non-AE interfaces. Only hardware-based timestamping is supported because it is performed in the received path of the protocol data unit (PDU) packets, whereas software-based timestamping needs to be performed on the transmitted path and is not supported. For software timestamping, ETH-DM PDUs need to be transmitted and received on the same line card (same member of the AE interface). All the received ETH-DM PDUs are always redirected to the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine. In the transmission path, if the interface on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine goes down, then the OAM pdus are redirected to one of the subordinate or member FPCs. Therefore, the processing of ETH-DM PDUs always occurs at the CPU of the line card or module that hosts the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine. ETH-DM is supported on AE interfaces with CCC, bridge, virtual private LAN service (VPLS), and inet address families. ETH-DM is supported for both active-active and active-standby modes of AE interfaces. For one-way delay measurement (1DM), the system clocks of the initiator MEP that transmits a request frame and the responder MEP that receives a reply frame need to be synchronized.

For Ethernet loss measurement on AE interfaces, with the active-standby mode of the interfaces, transmission and reception of PDUs is always through the Packet Forwarding Engine that hosts the active link. For the active-standby mode of the AE interfaces, you can configure a maximum of only two member links. ETH-LM is supported only when all the active member or child links are on the same Packet Forwarding Engine. For the downstream maintenance endpoints (MEPs), ETH-LM is supported for CCC, VPLS, and bridge address families, and for upward MEPs, ETH-LM is supported only for CCC families. In the transmission path, with active-standby links of AE interfaces, whenever the active child link fails, if the standby link is non-local, the packets are redirected to the new active link. When this redirection occurs, the ETH-LM counters are reset. If the standby link is on same Packet Forwarding Engine as the active link, then the counters are not reset because the counters are read on the local Packet Forwarding Engine memory and to prevent the other end of the session to treat new Packet Forwarding Engine counters as losses owing to reset of the counters. In the received path, with active-standby links of AE interfaces, all the child links are programmed in the input list using next-hops to redirect the packets to the anchor FPC after copying the counters in the Packet Forwarding Engine. For Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (SLM), processing of SLM PDUs for requests and responses similar to other protocols from the line card CPU is implemented. All other computation and data are software-based. ETH-SLM is supported on AE interfaces for CCC, bridge, VPLS, and inet families.
NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, Ethernet loss measurement over an aggregated Ethernet (ae) interface is not supported when the enhanced LAG functionality is enabled on a router. The enhanced LAG capability is enabled by default when you configure enhanced IP services mode by including the network-services enhanced-ip statement at the [edit chassis] hierarchy level. For Ethernet loss measurement to work properly, you must disable the enhanced LAG functionality by entering the set chassis aggregated-devices disable-lag-enhanced statement. Starting with Junos OS Release 16.2, connectivity fault management (CFM) is supported when enhanced LAG is enabled.

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, performance monitoring for connectivity fault management (by including the performance-monitoring statement and its substatements at the [edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management] hierarchy level) is not supported when the network-to-network (NNI) or egress interface is an aggregated Ethernet interface with member links on DPCs.

Before you can start an ETH-DM, ETH-LM, or ETH-SLM measurement sessions across an aggregated Ethernet service, you must configure two MX Series routers to support these measurement sessions. On each router, configure two physical or logical AE interfaces connected by a VLAN by including the interface ae-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number vlan-id vlan-id statement at the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level and on each router, attach the peer MEPs to the interfaces by including the mep mep-id interface interface-name (protect | working) statement at the [edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain md-name maintenance-association ma-name] hierarchy level.

SEE ALSO

ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM Overview

Guidelines for Configuring Performance Monitoring Functionalities on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

Keep the following points in mind while you configure ETH-LM, ETH-SLM, and ETH-DM capabilities on aggregated Ethernet (ae-) interfaces:

- The scaling limits and performance considerations for distributed periodic packet management (PPM) sessions. The scaling limits for distributed PPM sessions over aggregated Ethernet (AE) interfaces are identical to the maximum supported numbers for continuity check messages (CCM) over AE interfaces.

- SLA iterators always coexist with CCM sessions. Therefore, while configuring a scaled environment, you must account for CCM sessions should be accounted along with SLA iterators. The following table
describes the maximum number of distributed PM sessions you can configure for different CCM intervals per line card and per router (system-wide value).

- A mixed operation of distributed and centralized modes for performance monitoring (PM) sessions is not supported on AE interfaces, if the interfaces that form the aggregated Ethernet bundle are in mixed mode.

- The limitations for performance monitoring (PM) capabilities for non-AE interfaces apply equally well for AE interfaces. For example, flapping of sessions resets the PM statistics.

- The limitations that exist with distributed PPM sessions are valid for performance monitoring capabilities over AE interfaces because measurements are always performed on CCM sessions.

- For ETH-LM over AE interfaces in an active-standby setup, if active and standby line cards are swapped, then the measurements during this window are ignored.

- For ETH-DM over AE interfaces, the additional time that is taken for packet transmission (packets are redirected to anchor in the received [Rx] direction and to the active child FPC in the transmitted [Tx] direction) is computed in the delay measurement.

- For ETH-LM over AE interfaces, in an active-standby setup, whenever the link failover from the active interface to the standby interface happens, the counters are reset.

SEE ALSO

- Configuring Ethernet Frame Delay Measurement Sessions
- Configuring Ethernet Frame Loss Measurement
- Configuring Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurements
Starting with Junos OS Release 16.2, connectivity fault management (CFM) is supported when enhanced LAG is enabled.

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1, you can configure ITU-T Y.1731 standard-compliant Ethernet loss measurement (ETH-LM), Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM), and Ethernet delay measurement (ETH-DM) capabilities on aggregated Ethernet (ae) interfaces.

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, Ethernet loss measurement over an aggregated Ethernet (ae) interface is not supported when the enhanced LAG functionality is enabled on a router.

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, performance monitoring for connectivity fault management (by including the `performance-monitoring` statement and its substatements at the `edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management` hierarchy level) is not supported when the network-to-network (NNI) or egress interface is an aggregated Ethernet interface with member links on DPCs.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- **Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces** | 57
- **ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet Service OAM Overview**

### Periodic Packet Management

#### IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Periodic Packet Management on MX Series Routers | 145
- Configuring Periodic Packet Management on MX Series Routers | 145

Periodic packet management (PPM) is responsible for processing a variety of time-sensitive periodic tasks for particular processes so that other processes on the router can more optimally direct their resources.
Understanding Periodic Packet Management on MX Series Routers

Periodic packet management (PPM) for MX Series routers is responsible for processing a variety of time-sensitive periodic tasks for particular processes so that other processes on the router can more optimally direct their resources. PPM is responsible for the periodic transmission of packets on behalf of its various client processes, which include the processes that control the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocols, and also for receiving packets on behalf of these client processes. To enable PPM to send and receive packets on their behalf, the clients establish adjacencies with PPM. When packets are not received from the client, the adjacency is marked as down and the client is informed.

PPM operates in two modes:

- **Centralized**—When PPM is operating in centralized mode, it runs on the Routing Engine only.

- **Distributed**—When PPM is operating in distributed mode, it runs on the Packet Forwarding Engine. Currently, Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), Link Fault Management (LFM), Connectivity Fault Management (CFM), and Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) operate in distributed mode, by default.

If distributed PPM is disabled, the PPM process runs on the Routing Engine only. You can disable distributed PPM for all protocols that use PPM. You can also disable distributed PPM for LACP packets only.

**BEST PRACTICE:** We recommend that, generally, you disable distributed PPM only if Juniper Networks Customer Service advises you to do so. You should disable distributed PPM only if you have a compelling reason to disable it.

Configuring Periodic Packet Management on MX Series Routers

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Identifying Periodic Packet Management Mode | 146
- Enabling Centralized Periodic Packet Management | 147

Periodic packet management (PPM) is responsible for processing a variety of time-sensitive periodic tasks so that other processes can more optimally direct their resources.

This topic describes:
Identifying Periodic Packet Management Mode

Before you configure periodic packet management, you must identify the mode of periodic packet management.

To identify the mode of periodic packet management:

1. From operational mode, enter the `show ppm adjacencies detail` command.

   ```
   user@host> show ppm adjacencies detail
   Protocol: OSPF2, Hold time: 40000, IFL-index: 359
   Distributed: FALSE
   OSPF source key: 88.1.1.2, OSPF area ID: 0.0.0.0
   ```

   In the above example, the distributed field is false. So, the periodic packet management mode for the OSPF protocol is centralized or running on the Routing Engine only.

   OR

   From configuration mode, enter the `run show ppm adjacencies detail` command.

   ```
   user@host# run show ppm adjacencies detail
   Protocol: BFD, Hold time: 900, IFL-index: 359
   Distributed: TRUE
   BFD discriminator: 16, BFD routing table index: 0
   ```

   In the above example, the distributed field is true. So, the periodic packet management mode for the BFD protocol is distributed to PFE.

2. From configuration mode, enter the `run show ppm adjacencies protocol protocol-name detail` command.

   ```
   user@host# show ppm adjacencies protocol lacp detail
   Protocol: LACP, Hold time: 3000, IFL-index: 361
   Distributed: TRUE
   Distribution handle: 30, Distribution address: fpcl
   Adjacencies: 1, Remote adjacencies: 1
   ```

   In the above example, the distributed field is true. So, the periodic packet management mode for the LACP protocol is distributed to PFE.
NOTE: You can also run the `show ppm adjacencies` command from the PFE shell. When you run the command from the PFE shell, the command displays all the process that are running in distributed mode.

**Enabling Centralized Periodic Packet Management**

After you identify the periodic packet management mode, you can enable centralized periodic packet management. When you enable centralized periodic packet management, the `ppm` process runs on the routing engine only. When you enable centralized periodic packet management, you have disabled distributed PPM. You can enable centralized periodic packet management for troubleshooting to identify if the protocol is having issues while running on distributed mode. If you do not face the issue while the protocol is running on centralized mode, you can narrow down the issue and identify if the issue is because of PFE failure.

**BEST PRACTICE:** We recommend that, generally, you disable distributed PPM only if Juniper Networks Customer Service advises you to do so. You should disable distributed PPM only if you have a compelling reason to disable it.

To enable centralized periodic packet management:

1. From configuration mode, enable centralized periodic packet management by specifying the `no-delegate-processing` statement at the [edit] hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# set routing-options ppm no-delegate-processing
```

2. Commit the configuration by using the `commit` statement.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

3. Clear the current active protocol session on the device by using the `clear protocol-name session` command. For example, to clear the BFD session, use the following command.

```
[edit]
user@host# run clear bfd session
```

4. Verify the periodic packet management mode by using the `run show ppm adjacencies detail` command.
user@host# run show ppm adjacencies detail

| Protocol: BFD, Hold time: 900, IFL-index: 359 |
| Distributed: FALSE |
| BFD discriminator: 17, BFD routing table index: 0 |

In the output, the distributed field is false and so ppm is centralized.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Ensuring That Distributed ppm Is Not Disabled |
| Configuring Distributed Periodic Packet Management on an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure) |

ppm | 910
Understanding Ethernet Link Aggregation on ACX Series Routers

Ethernet link aggregation is a mechanism for increasing the bandwidth linearly and improving the resiliency of Ethernet links by bundling or combining multiple full-duplex same-speed point-to-point Ethernet links into a single virtual link. The virtual link interface is referred to as link aggregation group (LAG) or aggregated Ethernet (AE) interface. The LAG balances traffic across the member links within an aggregated Ethernet bundle and effectively increases the uplink bandwidth. Another advantage of link aggregation is increased availability, because the LAG is composed of multiple member links. If one member link fails, the LAG continues to carry traffic over the remaining links.

NOTE: ACX Series routers support connectivity fault management (CFM) on aggregated Ethernet interfaces with continuity check interval of 100 milliseconds or higher.

NOTE: ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers support connectivity fault management (CFM) on aggregated Ethernet interfaces with continuity check interval of 1 second or higher.

NOTE: The Ethernet options configurations for ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers differ compared to other ACX Series routers. For more information, see Layer 2 Next Generation Mode for ACX Series.

On ACX Series routers, up to 128 AE interfaces can be created with each AE interface having up to 8 physical interfaces. AE interfaces can be created across PICs and fixed-ports on the chassis.

NOTE: On ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers, up to 64 AE interfaces can be created with each AE interface having up to 16 physical interfaces.

ACX Series routers do not support statistics for aggregated Ethernet interface. However, statistics can be retrieved for member interface.
To configure aggregated Ethernet interface:

1. Specify the number of aggregated Ethernet interfaces to be created:

   `[edit chassis]
   user@host# set aggregated-devices ethernet device-count number`

2. Specify the minimum number of links for the aggregated Ethernet interface (aeX), that is, the defined bundle, to be labeled "up":

   ```
   NOTE: By default only one link must be up for the bundle to be labeled "up".
   ```

   `[edit interfaces]
   user@host# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links number (1 – 8)`

3. Specify the link speed for the aggregated Ethernet bundle:

   `[edit interfaces]
   user@host# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options link-speed speed (10g | 1g | 100m)`

4. Specify the members to be included within the aggregated Ethernet bundle:

   `[edit interfaces]
   user@host# set ge-1/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
   user@host# set ge-1/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0`

5. Specify an interface family for the aggregated Ethernet bundle:

   `[edit interfaces]
   user@host# set ae0 unit 0 family inet address ip-address`

The above procedure creates an AE interface and they would be up and ready for running the services defined on AE logical interfaces.

AE interfaces can be VLAN-tagged or untagged. You can configure flexible-vlan-tagging, native-vlan-id, and dual-tagging on AE interfaces.

```
NOTE: Whenever there is a configuration change (AE interface to Gigabit Ethernet interfaces or vice versa), you need to remove the existing configuration, perform a commit, then add the new configuration and again commit the configuration.
```
To delete an aggregated Ethernet interface:

1. Delete the aggregated Ethernet configuration.
   This step changes the interface state to down and removes the configuration statements related to aex.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# delete interfaces aex
   ```

2. Delete the interface from the device count.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# delete chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count
   ```

For aggregated Ethernet interfaces, you can configure the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). LACP is one method of bundling several physical interfaces to form one logical interface. You can configure both VLAN-tagged and untagged aggregated Ethernet with or without LACP enabled.

**Load Balancing**

JUNOS load-balances traffic across member links in an AE bundle based on the Layer 3 information in the packet. You can globally configure what fields are used for load-balancing for inet and MPLS.

On ACX Series Routers, the inet family knobs are available at PIC level. You can configure inet family Layer 3 and Layer 4 fields to be used for load-balancing. For bridge family, Layer 2, layer 3 and Layer 4 fields to be used for load-balancing.

ACX Series routers also support load balancing across the member links using Layer 2 source MAC addresses, destination MAC addresses, or both. This can be configured at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family multiservice] hierarchy level. Layer 2 source MAC addresses and destination MAC addresses are used as hash-keys for load balancing.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  hash-key {
    family multiservice {
      destination-mac;
      source-mac;
    }
  }
}
```
NOTE:

- For IP Layer 2 packets, only IP fields are used for load balancing across member links. Source MAC address and destination MAC address are not be used for load balancing.

- For non-IP Layer 2 packets, either Source MAC address or destination MAC address is used as hash-keys for load balancing.

- If you want to hash based on layer 2 fields, then you need to configure multiservice.

- If you want to hash based on layer 3 and layer 4 fields, then you need to configure family (inet | inet6).

LACP Monitoring

LACP exchanges are made between actors and partners. An actor is the local interface in an LACP exchange. A partner is the remote interface in an LACP exchange.

LACP is defined in IEEE 802.3ad, Aggregation of Multiple Link Segments.

LACP is designed to achieve the following:

- Automatic addition and deletion of individual links to the aggregate bundle without user intervention

- Link monitoring to check whether both ends of the bundle are connected to the correct group

The Junos OS implementation of LACP provides link monitoring but not automatic addition and deletion of links.

LACP monitoring can be either distributed or centralized. The default is distributed and it can be overridden by configuring the centralized knob under LACP protocols. LACP exchanges are made between actors and partners. An actor is the local interface in an LACP exchange. A partner is the remote interface in an LACP exchange.

By default, LACP does not initiate a LACP PDU exchange. LACP packets can be configured to exchange LACP PDUs at a rate of 1 packet per second, or a slower rate of 1 packet for 30 seconds.

The LACP mode can be active or passive. If the actor and partner are both in passive mode, they do not exchange LACP packets, which results in the aggregated Ethernet links not coming up. If either the actor or partner is active, they do exchange LACP packets. By default, LACP is turned off on aggregated Ethernet interfaces. If LACP is configured, it is in passive mode by default. To initiate transmission of LACP packets and response to LACP packets, you must configure LACP in active mode.

To enable LACP active mode, include the lacp statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options] hierarchy level, and specify the active option:
[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]
laclp { active; }

NOTE: The LACP process exists in the system only if you configure the system in either active or passive LACP mode.

To restore the default behavior, include the lacp statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options] hierarchy level, and specify the passive option:

[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]
lacplp { passive; }

Link Protection

IN THIS SECTION
- Configuring Link Protection for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 154
- Disabling Link Protection for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 154

Link protection can be configured on AE interfaces to provide 1:1 link resiliency using LACP. Primary and backup links can be configured within an AE bundle. The primary link is used for all transit traffic and host generated traffic. The backup link is used when the primary link fails.

Link protection is supported only when the AE bundles have no more than 2 member links, one primary and another backup. LACP works in revertive link-protection mode by default and can be configured to work in non-revertive mode.

NOTE: Link protection without LACP (static link protection on AE interfaces) is not supported on all ACX Series routers. Link protection works as expected with LACP configured on the AE bundle.
**Configuring Link Protection for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces**

Aggregated Ethernet interfaces support link protection to ensure QoS on the interface.

To configure link protection:

1. Configure the options for an aggregated Ethernet interface.

   ```
   user@host# edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options
   ```

2. Configure the link protection mode.

   ```
   [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options]
   user@host# set link-protection
   ```

**Disabling Link Protection for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces**

To disable link protection, issue the `delete interface revert aex` configuration command.

```
user@host# delete interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options link-protection
```

**Understanding the Algorithm Used to Hash LAG Bundle**

ACX Series routers use a hashing algorithm to determine how to forward traffic over a link aggregation group (LAG) bundle.

The hashing algorithm makes hashing decisions based on values in various packet fields, as well as on some internal values like source port ID and source device ID. You can configure some of the fields that are used by the hashing algorithm.

The hashing algorithm is used to make traffic-forwarding decisions for traffic entering a LAG bundle.

For LAG bundles, the hashing algorithm determines how traffic entering a LAG bundle is placed onto the bundle's member links. The hashing algorithm tries to manage bandwidth by evenly load-balancing all incoming traffic across the member links in the bundle.

The hashing algorithm makes hashing decisions based on values in various packet fields, as well as on some internal values like source port ID and source device ID. The packet fields used by the hashing algorithm varies by the packet's EtherType and, in some instances, by the configuration on the router. The hashing algorithm recognizes the following EtherTypes:

- IPv4
- MPLS
Traffic that is not recognized as belonging to any of these EtherTypes is hashed based on the Layer 2 header. IP and MPLS traffic are also hashed based on the Layer 2 header when a user configures the hash mode as Layer 2 header.

You can configure some fields that are used by the hashing algorithm to make traffic forwarding decisions. You cannot, however, configure how certain values within a header are used by the hashing algorithm.

Note the following points regarding the hashing algorithm:

- The fields selected for hashing are based on the packet type only. The fields are not based on any other parameters, including forwarding decision (bridged or routed) or egress LAG bundle configuration (Layer 2 or Layer 3).
- The same fields are used for hashing unicast and multicast packets. Unicast and multicast packets are, however, hashed differently.

Table 13 on page 155 describes the fields used for hashing by Layer 2 services. The table explains the default behavior and the configurable fields based on the type of traffic received on the Layer 2 service.

Table 13: Hashing Behavior for Pseudowire (Layer 2 Circuit) and Bridging Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic Type</th>
<th>Default Hash Fields</th>
<th>Configurable Fields (Hash keys)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Source MAC Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Destination MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Source MAC and Destination MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Source IP and Destination IP</td>
<td>Source MAC Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Destination MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Source MAC and Destination MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPLS</td>
<td>MPLS label 1 and MPLS label 2</td>
<td>Source MAC Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Destination MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Source MAC and Destination MAC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 on page 156 describes the fields used for hashing by Layer 3 services. The table explains the default behavior and the configurable fields based on the type of traffic received on the Layer 3 service.
### Table 14: Hashing Behavior for IP Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic Type</th>
<th>Default Hash Fields</th>
<th>Configurable Fields (Hash keys)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Source IP and Destination IP</td>
<td>Layer 3 (Source IP and/or destination IP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Layer 4 (UDP/TCP source port andr UDP/TCP destination port)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [CoS on ACX Series Routers Features Overview](#)
- [Controlling Network Access Using Traffic Policing Overview](#)
- [Overview of Firewall Filter Match Conditions and Actions on ACX Series Routers](#)
Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

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CHAPTER 3

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS CHAPTER

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- Configuring 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs | 197
- Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202
- Using Smart SFPs for Transporting Legacy Network Traffic over Packet Switched Networks | 230
- Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics | 242
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 250
- Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation | 264

Configuring 10-Gigabit Ethernet PICs

IN THIS SECTION

- 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC Overview | 159
- 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on Type 5 FPC Overview | 163
- 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on Type 5 FPC Overview | 165
- P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC Overview | 166
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- Configuring Ethernet Framing | 186
- Modes of Operation | 187
- Configuring Mixed-Rate Mode Operation | 188
- Configuring Line-Rate Mode on PICs Supporting Oversubscription | 189
- Example: Handling Oversubscription on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC | 190
- Disabling Control Queue Disable on a 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC | 191
You can learn about the 10-Gigabit Ethernet PICs in this topic. You can configure LAN and WAN framing, modes of operation, and alarm generation when link is down.

10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC Overview

This section describes the main features and caveats of the 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number PD-5-10XGE-SFPP) and specifies which routers support this PIC.

The 10–port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC (PD-5-10XGE-SFPP) is supported on Juniper Networks T640 Core Routers, T1600 Core Routers, and T4000 Core Routers. It has the following features:

- Access to all 10-Gigabit Ethernet port counters through SNMP
- Intelligent handling of oversubscribed traffic in applications such as data centers and dense-core uplinks
- Line-rate operation for five 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports from each port group, or a total WAN bandwidth of 100 Gbps with Packet Forwarding Engine bandwidth of 50 Gbps
- Flexible encapsulation, source address and destination address media access control (MAC) filtering, source address MAC learning, MAC accounting, and MAC policing
- Interface encapsulations, such as the following:
  - `ethernet-ccc`—Ethernet cross-connect
  - `vlan-ccc`—802.1Q tagging for a cross-connect
  - `ethernet-tcc`—Ethernet translational cross-connect
  - `vlan-tcc`—Virtual LAN (VLAN) translational cross-connect
  - `extended-vlan-ccc`—Standard Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) tagging for a cross-connect
  - `ethernet-vpls`—Ethernet virtual private LAN service
  - `vlan-vpls`—VLAN virtual private LAN service
  - `flexible-ethernet-services`—Allows per-unit Ethernet encapsulation configuration
- WAN PHY features, such as the following:
  - WAN PHY mode on a per-port basis
• Insertion and detection of path trace messages
• Ethernet WAN Interface Sublayer (WIS) object

NOTE: The T4000 Core Router supports only LAN PHY mode in Junos OS Release 12.1R1. Starting with Junos OS Release 12.1R2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-12XGE-SFPP). Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP).

• Single, stacked, and flexible VLAN tagging modes
• Native VLAN configuration to allow untagged frames to be received on the tagged interfaces
• Maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of up to 9192 bytes for Ethernet frames
• Link aggregation group (LAG) on single chassis
• Interoperability with other 10-Gigabit Ethernet PICs in M Series and T Series routers in the LAN PHY and WAN PHY modes
• Interrupt-driven link-down detection mechanism
• Two-to-one oversubscription of traffic across a port group
  Traffic from 10 ingress ports to the Packet Forwarding Engine traffic is statically mapped to one of the 5 egress ports. 10 Gbps of bandwidth toward the Packet Forwarding Engine is shared by two ingress ports (called a port group), thereby achieving two-to-one oversubscription. This scheme provides two-to-one oversubscription across a port group and not across the entire PIC.
• Four queues per physical interface on ingress and eight queues per physical interface on egress
• A separate control queue per physical interface to ensure that the control packets are not dropped during oversubscribed traffic. The control queue can be disabled in the CLI.
• Optical diagnostics
• Behavior aggregate (BA) classification (IPv4 DSCP, IPv6 DSCP, Inet precedence, IEEE 802.1P, IEEE 802.1AD, MPLS EXP) and fixed classification
• Weighted round-robin scheduling with two queue priorities (low and strict-high)
• Committed information rate and peak information rate shaping on a per-queue basis
• Excess information rate configuration for allocation of excess bandwidth
• IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)-related operations, such as the following:
  • Link fault management
  • Link discovery
• Graceful Routing Engine Switchover

• IEEE 802.3ag Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)-related operations, such as the following:
  • Connectivity fault management (CFM)
  • Linktrace
  • Loopback
  • Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES)

The 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC has the following caveats:

• Source address and destination address MAC filtering takes place after oversubscription is handled.

• Oversubscription on the PIC operates across a port group of two ports and not at the PIC level.

• Queuing is not supported at the logical interface level.

• Committed information rate and peak information rate configurations are not supported at the physical interface level.

• There is limited packet buffering of 2 MB.

• Delay-bandwidth buffering configuration is not supported.

• Multifield classifiers are not supported at the PIC level.

  The multifield classification can be done at the Packet Forwarding Engine using the firewall filters, which overrides the classification done at the PIC level. The multifield classification at the Packet Forwarding Engine occurs after the PIC handles the oversubscribed traffic.

• Egress MAC policer statistics not supported.

• Byte counters are not supported at the queue level.

• Only TPID (0x8100) is supported.

• Line-timing mode is not supported.

• MAC-level Rx VLAN tagged frames counter is not supported.

• OAM unified in-service software upgrade (unified ISSU) is not supported.

• OAM remote loopback is not supported.

The 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC (PD-5-10XGE-SFPP) supports link aggregation. For bandwidth aggregation, load sharing, and link protection, LAG can be enabled. Once aggregated Ethernet is enabled, Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) forms an aggregated bundle of member links.

Only features that are supported across all of the linked devices will be supported in the resulting LAG bundle. The following caveats apply to LAG bundles that involve 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC (PD-5-10XGE-SFPP) ports:
• Non-standard TPID for VLAN tagging is not supported, except for 0x8100.
• The number of user created IFLs is limited to 4065/PIC and 1022/port.
• Classifier tables are limited to 8 for each BA classifier type.
• Forwarding classes are limited to 8.
• The **guaranteed-rate** and **shaping-rate** statements are not supported at the IFD level.
• The **per-unit-scheduler** and **hierarchical-scheduler** statements are not supported.
• Only the **strict-high** and **low** levels of scheduling priorities are supported.
• The **excess-priority** configuration is not supported.
• The **buffer-size** configuration under **schedulers** is not supported.
• WRED is not supported.
• srTCM and trTCM are not supported.
• Shared scheduler mode is not supported.

Table 15 on page 162: 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PD-5-10XGE-SFPP).

**Table 15: Capabilities of 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum VLANs per PIC</td>
<td>4065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum VLANs per port</td>
<td>1022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC learning per port</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC accounting per port</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC filtering per port</td>
<td>960 (64 filters per physical or logical interface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>960 filters across multiple logical interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC policers</td>
<td>128 ingress Mac policers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128 egress Mac policers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classifiers</td>
<td>Eight classifiers per PIC for each BA classifier type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on Type 5 FPC Overview

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on Type 5 FPC is a 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number, PF-12XGE-SFP) on T4000 Core Routers.

The following features are supported on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on Type 5 FPC:

- Access to all 10-Gigabit Ethernet port counters through SNMP.
- Logical interface–level MAC filtering, accounting, policing, and learning for source media access control (MAC).
- Flexible encapsulation.
- Single, stacked, and flexible VLAN tagging modes.
- Native VLAN configuration to allow untagged frames to be received on the tagged interfaces.
- Maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of up to 9192 bytes for Ethernet frames.
- Link aggregation group (LAG) on single chassis.
- Interoperability with other 10-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on M Series and T Series routers in LAN PHY mode.
- Eight queues per physical interface on egress.
- Behavior aggregate (BA) classification (IPv4 DSCP, IPv6 DSCP, Inet precedence, IEEE 802.1P, IEEE 802.1AD, MPLS EXP) and fixed classification.
- Defining the VLAN rewrite operation to be applied to the incoming and outgoing frames on logical interfaces on this PIC.

**NOTE:** Only the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) 0x8100 is supported.

- Interface encapsulations, such as the following:
  - **untagged**—Default encapsulation, when other encapsulation is not configured.
    - You can configure only one logical interface (unit 0) on the port.
    - You cannot include the `vlan-id` statement in the configuration of the logical interface.
  - **vlan-tagging**—Enable VLAN tagging for all logical interfaces on the physical interface.
- **stacked-vlan-tagging**—Enable stacked VLAN tagging for all logical interfaces on the physical interface.
- **ethernet-ccc**—Ethernet cross-connect.
- **ethernet-tcc**—Ethernet translational cross-connect.
- **vlan-ccc**—802.1Q tagging for a cross-connect.
- **vlan-tcc**—Virtual LAN (VLAN) translational cross-connect.
- **extended-vlan-ccc**—Standard Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) tagging for a cross-connect.
- **extended-vlan-tcc**—Standard Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) tagging for an Ethernet translational cross-connect.
- **ethernet-vpls**—Ethernet virtual private LAN service.
- **vlan-vpls**—VLAN virtual private LAN service.
- **flexible-ethernet-services**—Allows per-unit Ethernet encapsulation configuration.

- The following Layer 3 protocols are also supported:
  - IPv4
  - IPv6
  - MPLS

- WAN PHY features, such as the following:
  - WAN PHY mode on a per-port basis.
  - Insertion and detection of path trace messages.
  - Ethernet WAN Interface Sublayer (WIS) object.

  **NOTE:** The T4000 Core Router supports only LAN PHY mode in Junos OS Release 12.1R1. Starting with Junos OS Release 12.1R2, WAN PHY mode is supported on T4000 routers with 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+.

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on Type 5 FPC does not support:

- MAC filtering, accounting, and policing for destination MAC at the logical interface level.

  **NOTE:** Because destination MAC filtering is not supported, the hardware is configured to accept all the multicast packets. This enables the OSPF protocol to work.

- Premium MAC policers at the logical interface level.
• MAC filtering, accounting, and policing at the physical interface level.

• Multiple TPIDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum logical interfaces per PIC</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum logical interfaces per port</td>
<td>For IPv4 the limit is 4093.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For IPv6 the limit is 1022.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classifiers</td>
<td>Eight classifiers per PIC for each BA classifier type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC on Type 5 FPC Overview

This section describes the main features and caveats of the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number PF-24XGE-SFPP).

The following major software features are supported on the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number PF-24XGE-SFPP):

• Twenty-four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in two-to-one oversubscription of traffic in oversubscribed mode or 12 ports in line-rate mode. For more information about oversubscribed mode and line-rate mode, see the "Configuring Line-Rate Mode on PICs Supporting Oversubscription" on page 189.

• Traffic is classified as control traffic or best-effort traffic with non-class-of-service-aware tail drops of best-effort traffic in oversubscribed mode.

The aggregate bandwidth of all the ports together is 120 Gbps. No hard partitioning of bandwidth is done—that is, if one port group is active, it can support 120 Gbps traffic. The bandwidth for best-effort traffic is shared among all the 24 ports.

Note that the preclassification is restricted to two traffic classes, and is not user-configurable.

• All Junos OS configuration commands supported on the existing 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+.

• The output of the show interfaces extensive operational mode command now displays preclassification queue counters.
• Line-rate mode operation of the first 12 ports can be achieved by using the `[set chassis fpc fpc-number pic pic-number linerate-mode]` command. By default, the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ works in oversubscribed mode.

• LAN PHY mode and WAN PHY mode on a per-port basis. WAN PHY mode can be achieved by using the `[set interfaces interface-name framing wan-phy]` command.

• WAN PHY features, such as the following:
  • Insertion and detection of path trace messages.
  • Ethernet WAN Interface Sublayer (WIS) object.

• Aggregated Ethernet is supported only in line-rate mode.

• Link aggregation group (LAG) is supported only in line-rate mode.

• 4000 logical interfaces per physical interface and 32,000 logical interfaces per chassis.

• Access to all 10-Gigabit Ethernet port counters through SNMP.

  NOTE: Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and nonstop active routing (NSR) are now supported on T4000 routers.

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Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 250
Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation | 264

P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC Overview

IN THIS SECTION

• Understanding Dual Configuration on P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC | 167
• Understanding Port Group | 168
• Port Numbering on P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC When Port Groups Are Not Configured | 172
• 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode | 175
• 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode | 176
Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1R2 and 14.2R1, the PTX5000 Packet Transport Router supports the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC on the FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC.

All the ports on the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC are plugged into quad small form-factor pluggable plus transceivers (QSFP+) that, in turn, are connected to fiber-optic cables that support both 10-Gigabit Ethernet standards and 40-Gigabit Ethernet standards, thereby enabling you to configure the PIC to operate either in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode.

Starting from Junos OS Release 14.2R3 and 16.1R1, you can configure the ports on the PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode at the port group level.

The following sections describe the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC and the various framing modes that are supported on it:

**Understanding Dual Configuration on P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC**

All the ports on the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC are QSFP+ based—that is, all the ports are connected to fiber-optic cables by means of QSFP+ transceivers.

The QSFP+ module—which includes the transceiver and the fiber-optic cable—supports the following standards on the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC:

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet in LAN PHY framing mode (also known as native Ethernet mode) and WAN PHY framing mode.

  Note that the ports follow a 4-level interface-naming convention—et-fpc/pic/QSFP+ port:channel in this mode.

- 40-Gigabit Ethernet in LAN PHY framing mode.

  Note that the ports follow a 3-level interface-naming convention—et-fpc/pic/QSFP+ port in this mode.

  **NOTE:** The P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC provides forty-eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports or twelve 40-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

The PIC can be configured either in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode with the `set chassis fpc fpc-number pic pic-number pic-mode (10G | 40G)` configuration command. By default, the PIC is configured in 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN PHY framing mode.
NOTE:
If you want configure the PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode to operate in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode, you must:

1. Delete all the interfaces in the PIC at the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level.
2. Configure the PIC to operate in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode by using the `set chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot pic-mode 40G` configuration command and commit.

The PIC reboots and starts operating in the new mode.

The same procedure is applicable when you can configure the PIC in 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC to operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode. In this case, you must execute the `set chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot pic-mode 10G` configuration mode command.

To check the current diagnostics of the PIC, you must run the relevant operational mode CLI commands such as `show chassis hardware`, `show interfaces diagnostics optics interface-name`.

Understanding Port Group
The FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC on PTX5000 routers can host two PICs and has eight Packet Forwarding Engines. The first four Packet Forwarding Engines on the FPC are associated with PIC 0 and the next four are associated with PIC 1.

All ports associated to one Packet Forwarding Engine compose a port group. Each PIC supports four Packet Forwarding Engines. Therefore, four port groups exist for each P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC.

Each Packet Forwarding Engine providesthroughput of 120 Gbps.

Points to Remember
Consider the following points when configuring the PIC at the port group level:

- You can configure the ports in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode at the port group level.
- You can configure the port speed only on the first port in the port group. That is, you must configure the port speed for the port group on the ports numbered 0, 3, 6, and 9—the first ports in the respective port groups. An error message is logged when you try to configure the speed on any other port in the port group and this configuration will not have any effect on the PIC.
- You can configure the port speed of a port group only when the value of the `pic-mode` statement at the [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot pic-mode] is set to 10G or when the statement is not configured.
- You cannot configure different speeds for the ports in the same port group.
- You can configure different speeds for different port groups.
**Port Group in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

Each Packet Forwarding Engine supports twelve 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports in LAN PHY or in WAN PHY framing mode.

Note that when a port group is configured from 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode to 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode, the ports with 4-level interface-naming convention are deleted and three 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode ports with 3-level interface-naming convention are created.

Note that when the configuration of a port group is changed from 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode to 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode, the configuration of the twelve 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports is deleted and the 4-level interface-naming convention of the ports is also lost. Instead, three 40-Gigabit Ethernet ports are configured and these ports adhere to the 3-level interface-naming convention

**Port Group in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

Each Packet Forwarding Engine supports three 40-Gigabit Ethernet ports in LAN PHY framing mode.

Note that when the configuration of a port group is changed from 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode to 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode, the configuration of the three 40-Gigabit Ethernet ports is deleted and the 3-level interface-naming convention of the ports is also lost. Instead, twelve 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports are configured and these ports adhere to the 4-level interface-naming convention.

**Port Number Mapping When Port Groups Are Configured**

Table 16 on page 170 shows the port numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode and in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode at the port group level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QSFP+ Port Number</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>et-1/1/0</td>
<td>et-1/1/0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/0:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/1</td>
<td>et-1/1/1:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/1:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/2</td>
<td>et-1/1/2:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/2:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/2:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/2:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(1)</td>
<td>et-1/1/3</td>
<td>et-1/1/3:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/3:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/3:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/3:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/4</td>
<td>et-1/1/4:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/4:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/4:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/4:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/5</td>
<td>et-1/1/5:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/5:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/5:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/5:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSFP+ Port Number</td>
<td>Port Numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</td>
<td>Port Numbering in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(2)</td>
<td>et-1/1/6</td>
<td>et-1/1/6:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7</td>
<td>et-1/1/7:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8</td>
<td>et-1/1/8:0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:1</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(2)</td>
<td>et-1/1/6</td>
<td>et-1/1/6:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7</td>
<td>et-1/1/7:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7:1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8</td>
<td>et-1/1/8:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 16: Port Number Mapping When Port Groups Are Configured (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QSFP+ Port Number</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9(3)</td>
<td>et-1/1/9</td>
<td>et-1/1/9:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/9:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/9:2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/9:3</td>
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<td>et-1/1/10:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/10:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/11</td>
<td>et-1/1/11:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/11:1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/11:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/11:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port Numbering on P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC When Port Groups Are Not Configured

Table 17 on page 172 shows the port numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode and in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode when port groups are not configured on the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC.

### Table 17: Port Number Mapping When Port Groups Are Not Configured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QSFP+ Port Number</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>et-1/1/0</td>
<td>et-1/1/0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/0:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17: Port Number Mapping When Port Groups Are Not Configured (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QSFP+ Port Number</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
<th>Port Numbering in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>et-1/1/1</td>
<td>et-1/1/1:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/1:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>et-1/1/2</td>
<td>et-1/1/2:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/2:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/2:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/2:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>et-1/1/3</td>
<td>et-1/1/3:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/3:3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>et-1/1/4</td>
<td>et-1/1/4:0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/4:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>et-1/1/5</td>
<td>et-1/1/5:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>et-1/1/5:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/5:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>et-1/1/6</td>
<td>et-1/1/6:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:1</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/6:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSFP+ Port Number</td>
<td>Port Numbering in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</td>
<td>Port Numbering in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>et-1/1/7</td>
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<td>et-1/1/7:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/7:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>et-1/1/8</td>
<td>et-1/1/8:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/8:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>et-1/1/9</td>
<td>et-1/1/9:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/9:1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/9:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/9:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>et-1/1/10</td>
<td>et-1/1/10:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/10:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/10:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/10:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>et-1/1/11</td>
<td>et-1/1/11:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/11:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/11:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-1/1/11:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface can operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN PHY framing mode or in 10-Gigabit Ethernet WAN PHY framing mode.

You can configure a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface at the `[edit interface interface-name framing-mode (lan-phy | wan-phy)]` hierarchy level to operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN PHY framing mode or in 10-Gigabit Ethernet WAN PHY framing mode.

Each P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC provides 48 physical interfaces. The interfaces are represented by the 4-level interface-naming convention—et-fpc/pic/QSFP+ port:channel, where the value of the QSFP+ port option ranges from 0 through 11 and the value of the channel option ranges from 0 through 3.

**Framing Mode Overview**

When a P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC is configured in 10-Gigabit Ethernet framing mode, it can operate in one of the following framing modes:

- **LAN PHY framing mode.** Note that by default, the PIC is in 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN PHY framing mode. You can configure loopback at the `[edit interfaces interface-name sonet-options loopback]` hierarchy level.

  **NOTE:** The ports are set to LAN PHY framing mode by default when the `framing-mode` statement is not configured at the `[edit interface interface-name]` hierarchy level.

- **WAN PHY framing mode**
**Supported Features on LAN PHY and WAN PHY Framing Mode**

The following features are supported in LAN PHY and WAN PHY framing mode when the PIC operates in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode:

- The following are supported for WAN interface sublayer statistics, defects, and alarms when the PIC operates in WAN PHY framing mode:
  - GR 253 standard.
  - `show interfaces interfaces-name` operational mode command displays WAN interface sublayer statistics, defects and alarms.
  - Interrupt-driven notification for WAN interface sublayer defects.
  - Path trace and trigger options for WAN interface sublayer alarms.
  - Transmitting and receiving J1 (path trace) messages—J1 is a part of path overhead in a WAN interface sublayer frame.

- Line loopback and local loopback. Loopback is configured at the [edit interfaces interface-name sonet-options loopback] hierarchy level in WAN PHY framing mode.

- The defects PHY LOL (loss of light) and PHY PLL (loss of PLL lock) are detected and reported at the physical level in WAN PHY framing mode.

**Fast reroute (FRR) in WAN PHY framing mode:**

- Enable or disable preemptive fast reroute (FRR) options at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute] hierarchy level.

- Configure thresholds and interval for the optical channel data unit (ODU) signal degradation (`odu-signal-degrade`) and the configurable pre-FEC bit error rate (BER) (`ber-threshold-signal-degrade`) at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade] hierarchy level and the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade] hierarchy level, respectively.

---

**40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

You can configure twelve 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces that operate in LAN PHY framing mode. The interfaces are represented by the 3-level interface-naming convention `et-fpc/pic/QSFP+ port`, where the value of the QSFP+ port variable ranges from 0 through 11.

**SEE ALSO**

- Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202
Configuring the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1R2, PTX5000 supports the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC on the FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC. You can configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC to operate either in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode.

The following tasks explain how to configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode and to configure the framing modes on it.

**Configuring the PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

To configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode:

1. In configuration mode, go to the `[edit chassis]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit chassis
   ```

2. Configure the PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode after specifying the required FPC slot and PIC slot. Note that all the PIC ports in a PIC are configured at once with this configuration command.

   ```
   [edit chassis]
   user@host# set fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot pic-mode (10G | 40G)
   ```

**Configuring the PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode to Operate in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

To configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC that is configured in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode to operate in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode:

1. In configuration mode, go to the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level.
2. Delete all the interfaces in the PIC, commit, and then move to the top of the hierarchy level.

   [edit interfaces]
   user@host# delete interface-name
   user@host# delete ...
   user@host# commit
   user@host# top

3. Configure the PIC to operate in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode and commit.

   [edit]
   user@host# set chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot pic-mode 40G
   user@host# commit

After the configuration is committed, the PIC reboots and starts operating in the 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode. You can now configure the parameters, such as encapsulation, framing mode, and so on, for the twelve 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in the PIC as needed.

**Configuring the PIC in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode to Operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

To configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC that is configured in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode to operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode:

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit interfaces interfaces-name] hierarchy level.

   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name

2. Delete all the interfaces in the PIC, commit, and then move to the top of the hierarchy level.

   [edit interfaces]
   user@host# delete interface-name
   user@host# delete ...
   user@host# commit
   user@host# top

3. Configure the PIC to operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode and commit.
After the configuration is committed, the PIC reboots and starts operating in the 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode. You can now configure the parameters, such as encapsulation, framing mode, and so on, for the forty-eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in the PIC as needed.

**Configuring the PIC at Port Group Level**

**Before You Begin**

Verify that the `pic-mode` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic-slot pic-mode]` is not configured or that its value is set to 10G.

To configure a port group in the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC to operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode:

1. In configuration mode, go to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic-slot]` hierarchy level.

2. Configure the port number as 0, 3, 6, or 9 and the speed as 10G or 40G. Note that you can configure the port speed only on the first port in the port group. That is, configure the port speed only on the ports numbered 0, 3, 6, and 9. An error message is displayed when you try to configure the speed on any other port in the port group.

**NOTE:** A system log message is logged when you try to configure a different port speed on a port when the port group is operating at another speed.

### Configuring Framing Mode on P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Configuring LAN PHY or WAN PHY Framing Mode in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode | 180
- Configuring LAN PHY Framing Mode in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode | 180
You can configure LAN PHY, or WAN PHY framing mode when the PIC is operating in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode. You can configure LAN PHY framing mode when the PIC is operating in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode. The following tasks explain how to configure the various framing modes on the PIC:

**Configuring LAN PHY or WAN PHY Framing Mode in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

To configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode to operate in LAN PHY framing mode or in WAN PHY framing mode, you must configure the framing mode individually on all the interfaces:

1. In configuration mode, go to the `[edit interfaces interfaces-name]` hierarchy level, where the interface name is in `et-fpc/pic/port:channel` format.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
   ```

2. Configure the framing mode as LAN PHY or WAN PHY and commit.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set framing (lan-phy | wan-phy)
   user@host# commit
   ```

   For example, you can configure the framing mode as LAN PHY or WAN PHY on the et-1/1/1:0 interface.

**Configuring LAN PHY Framing Mode in 40-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

To configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode to operate in LAN PHY framing mode:

1. In configuration mode, go to the `[edit interfaces interfaces-name]` hierarchy level, where the interface name is in `et-fpc/pic/port` format.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
   ```

2. Configure the framing mode as LAN PHY and commit.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set framing (lan-phy)
   user@host# commit
   ```

   For example, you can configure the framing mode as LAN PHY on the et-2/2/2 interface.
Example: Configuring the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC

Requirements
This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 14.1R2 or Junos OS Release 14.2 or later
- One PTX5000 router with P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC

Overview
Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1R2 and 14.2R1, PTX5000 supports the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC on the FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC.

All the ports on the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC are QSFP+ based—that is, all the ports are connected to fiber-optic cables by means of QSFP+ transceivers. The P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC provides forty-eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports or twelve 40-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

The QSFP+ module—which includes the transceiver and the fiber-optic cable—supports the following standards on the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC:

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet in LAN PHY framing mode (also known as native Ethernet mode) and WAN PHY framing mode.
- 40-Gigabit Ethernet in LAN PHY framing mode.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode | 182
- Configuring the Framing Mode on an Interface | 182
To configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC to operate in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode, and to set the framing mode and other options on an interface on this PIC, perform the following tasks:

**Configuring the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet Mode**

**Step-by-Step Procedure**
Configure the PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode.

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit chassis] hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit chassis
   ```

2. Configure the PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode after specifying the required FPC slot and PIC slot. Note that the PIC restarts after the configuration is committed and all the ports in the PIC come up in the 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode.

   ```
   [edit chassis]
   user@host# set fpc 1 pic 1 pic-mode 10G
   ```

**Configuring the Framing Mode on an Interface**

**Step-by-Step Procedure**
To configure an interface et-1/1/1:0 in the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC to operate in LAN PHY framing mode:

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0] hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0
   ```

2. Configure the framing mode for the interface as LAN PHY and commit.

   ```
   [edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0]
   user@host# set framing lan-phy
   user@host# commit
   ```
Similarly, you can configure LAN PHY or WAN PHY framing mode for the other interfaces in the PIC.

**Configuring the Interface Options**

**Step-by-Step Procedure**

Configure the interface options for the interface et-1/1/1:0 as needed. The following procedure configures a few interface-specific options.

1. In configuration mode, go to the `[edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0]` hierarchy level.

```plaintext
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0
```

2. Configure the encapsulation as ethernet-ccc.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0]
user@host# set encapsulation ethernet-ccc
```

3. Configure the family as CCC for the logical interface 0.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0]
user@host# set unit 0 family ccc
```

4. Enable flow control to regulate the flow of packets from the router to the remote side of the network connection.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0 gigether-options]
user@host# set flow-control
```

5. Enable loopback mode for the interface, commit the configuration, and exit the configuration mode.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces et-1/1/1:0 gigether-options]
user@host# set loopback
user@host# commit
user@host# quit
```

**Verification**

**Displaying Interface Details**

**Purpose**
To display interface-specific details of the et-1/1/1:0 interface.

**Action**

Execute the `show interfaces et-1/1/1:0` operational command.

```
user@host# run show interfaces et-1/1/1:0
Interface index: 525, SNMP ifIndex: 522
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 0, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, BPDU Error:
  None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled,
  Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running Down
Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
Active alarms : LINK
Active defects : LINK
PCS statistics                      Seconds
  Bit errors                             0
  Errored blocks                          1
Interface transmit statistics: Disabled
```

**Meaning**

The interface details are displayed. Note that to display information for an interface in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode for the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC, you must use the `et-fpc/pic/port:channel` format.

**SEE ALSO**

- Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202

**Framing Overview**

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces support operation in two modes:

- **10GBASE-R**, LAN Physical Layer Device (LAN PHY)
- **10GBASE-W**, WAN Physical Layer Device (WAN PHY)
When the external interface is running in LAN PHY mode, it bypasses the WIS sublayer to directly stream block-encoded Ethernet frames on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet serial interface. When the external interface is running in WAN PHY mode, it uses the WIS sublayer to transport 10-Gigabit Ethernet frames in an OC192c SONET payload.

WAN PHY mode is supported on MX240, MX480, MX960, T640, T1600, T4000 and PTX Series Packet Transport routers only.

**NOTE:** The T4000 Core Router supports only LAN PHY mode in Junos OS Release 12.1R1. Starting with Junos OS Release 12.1R2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-12XGE-SFPP). Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP).

Although the external interface provides a lower throughput when running in WAN PHY mode because of the extra SONET overhead, it can interoperate with SONET section or line level repeaters. This creates an advantage when the interface is used for long-distance, point-to-point 10-Gigabit Ethernet links. When the external interface is running in WAN PHY mode, some SONET options are supported. For information about SONET options supported on this interface, see *Configuring SONET Options for 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces*.

**NOTE:** SONET or SDH framing mode configuration `framing (sdh | sonet)` is not applicable on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports. Configuring the `wan-phy` framing mode on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports allows the interface to accept SONET or SDH frames without further configuration.

SEE ALSO

- *Configuring SONET/SDH Framing Mode for Ports*
- *Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202*
Understanding WAN Framing

If you use the wan-phy statement option at the [edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/0 framing] hierarchy level to configure Trio WAN mode framing for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, then the alarm behavior of the link, although in full compliance with the IEEE 802.3ae 10-Gigabit Ethernet standard, might not be as expected.

In particular:

- The interface does not distinguish between loss of light (LOL), loss of phase lock loop (PLL), or loss of signal (LOS). If a loss of PLL or LOS alarm occurs, then both PLL and LOS alarms are raised. LOL is also raised because there is no separate LOL indication from the hardware.
- The interface does not raise LOS, PLL, or LOL alarms when the fiber in disconnected from the interface port. You must remove the hardware to raise this alarm.
- The interface line-level alarm indicator signal (AIS-L) is not always raised in response to a loss of framing (LOF) defect alarm.
- If the AIS-L or path-level AIS (AIS-P) occurs, the interface path-level loss of code delineation (LCD-P) is not detected. LCD-P is seen during the path-level remote defect indicator (RDI-P) alarm.
- If an AIS-L alarm occurs, the AIS-P is not detected, but the LOP alarm is detected.

None of the alarm issues are misleading, but they make troubleshooting the root cause of problems more complex.

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>framing</th>
<th>764</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Ethernet Framing</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framing Overview</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring Ethernet Framing

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces uses the interface type xe-fpc/pic/port. On single port devices, the port number is always zero.

The xe-fpc/pic/port interface inherits all the configuration commands that are used for gigabit Ethernet (ge-fpc/pic/port) interfaces.

To configure LAN PHY or WAN PHY operating mode, include the framing statement with the lan-phy or wan-phy option at the [edit interfaces xe-fpc /pic/0 ] hierarchy level.
NOTE:
• The T4000 Core Router supports only LAN PHY mode in Junos OS Release 12.1R1. Starting with Junos OS Release 12.1R2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-12XGE-SFPP). Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP).
• On PTX Series Transport Routers, WAN PHY mode is supported only on the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+
• When the PHY mode changes, interface traffic is disrupted because of port reinitialization.

To display interface information, use the operational mode command `show interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port extensive`.

NOTE:
• SONET or SDH framing mode configuration `framing (sdh | sonet)` is not applicable on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports. Configuring the `wan-phy` framing mode on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports allows the interface to accept SONET or SDH frames without further configuration.
• If you configure the WAN PHY mode on an aggregated Ethernet interface, you must set the aggregated Ethernet link speed to OC192.

SEE ALSO

| Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202 |

Modes of Operation

10-Gigabit Ethernet PICs operate in the following modes:

• Line-rate mode—By default, the 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-12XGE-SFPP) operates in line-rate mode.

In a 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP), 12 ports (ports 0–11) can operate in line-rate mode. To configure the PF-24XGE-SFPP PIC to operate in line-rate mode, include the `linerate-mode` statement at the `[edit chassis set fpc fpc-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.
• **Oversubscribed mode**—In this mode, all ports on the PIC are enabled with two-to-one oversubscription. In a PF-24XGE-SFPP PIC, by default, two-to-one oversubscription of traffic is achieved in oversubscribed mode—Traffic from 24 ingress ports to the Packet Forwarding Engine is statically mapped to one of the 12 egress ports. 10 Gbps of bandwidth traffic moving toward the Packet Forwarding Engine is shared by two ingress ports (called a port group), thereby achieving two-to-one oversubscription. This scheme provides two-to-one oversubscription across a port group and not across the entire PIC.

> NOTE: PF-12XGE-SFPP PIC always operates at line rate.

• **Mixed-rate mode or dual-rate mode**—Dual-rate mode or mixed-rate mode for PF-24XGE-SFPP allows you to configure a mix of port speeds of 1 Gbps and 10 Gbps. However, on PF-12XGE-SFPP, note that you can configure port speeds of either 1 Gbps and 10 Gbps when the PIC is in line rate mode. You can enable mixed-rate mode and set port speeds with the `mixed-rate-mode` and `speed 1G [10G]` statements respectively at the `[edit chassis fpc x pic y]` hierarchy level. You can disable mixed-rate mode with the `delete chassis fpc x pic y mixed-rate-mode` statement.

> NOTE: To change the port speed from 10 Gbps to 1 Gbps on the PF-24XGE-SFPP and PF-12XGE-SFPP PICs, SFP optics is required.

**SEE ALSO**

- `mixed-rate-mode` | 857

**Configuring Mixed-Rate Mode Operation**

To configure mixed-rate mode operation for a PF-24XGE-SFPP PIC:

1. Navigate to the `[edit chassis]` hierarchy level.

2. On a T4000 router, configure the mixed-rate mode by including the `mixed-rate-mode` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit chassis]
   user@host# set fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number mixed-rate-mode
   ```

On an LCC in a routing matrix, configure the mixed-rate mode by including the `mixed-rate-mode` statement at the `[edit chassis lcc lcc-number fpc slot-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.
3. Specify the port and the port speed that need to be configured. You can use one of the following speed attributes for this configuration.

```plaintext
[edit chassis]
user@host# set lcc lcc number fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number mixed-rate-mode

NOTE: On a 12 port 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC (PF-12XGE-SFPP), you can configure the port speed as 1G by including the set fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number port port-number speed 1G statement at the [edit chassis] hierarchy level.

NOTE: To change the port speed from 10 Gbps to 1 Gbps on PF-24XGE-SFPP and PF-12XGE-SFPP PICs, SFP optics is required.

To disable mixed-rate mode operation, include the delete chassis fpc x pic y mixed-rate-mode statement at the [edit chassis] hierarchy level.

SEE ALSO

Modes of Operation | 187
mixed-rate-mode | 857

Configuring Line-Rate Mode on PICs Supporting Oversubscription

For 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs supporting oversubscription, oversubscribed Ethernet mode is set by default. To configure these PICs in line-rate mode, include the linerate-mode statement at the [edit chassis set fpc fpc-number pic pic-number] hierarchy level:

```plaintext
[edit chassis]
set fpc fpc-number pic pic-number linerate-mode;
```
To return to the default oversubscribed Ethernet mode, delete the `linerate-mode` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-number pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

NOTE: When the mode of operation of a PIC is changed, the PIC is taken offline and then brought back online immediately.

The following 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs support line-rate mode:

- 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number PD-5-10XGE-SFPP)
- 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number PF-24XGE-SFPP)

SEE ALSO

| Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202 |

**Example: Handling Oversubscription on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC**

Table 18 on page 190 lists the scenarios of handling oversubscription on the 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC for different combinations of port groups and active ports on the PIC.

**Table 18: Handling Oversubscription on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Port Groups with Two Active Ports (A)</th>
<th>Number of Port Groups with One Active Port (B)</th>
<th>Total Number of Ports Used on PIC (C = Ax2 + B)</th>
<th>Status of Oversubscription and Throughput</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oversubscription is not active. Each port will receive 10 Gbps throughput.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oversubscription is not active. Each port will receive 10 Gbps throughput.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oversubscription is not active. Each port will receive 10 Gbps throughput.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oversubscription is active. Each port will receive 5 Gbps throughput (with default shaper configuration).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 18: Handling Oversubscription on 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PICs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Port Groups with Two Active Ports (A)</th>
<th>Number of Port Groups with One Active Port (B)</th>
<th>Total Number of Ports Used on PIC (C = Ax2 + B)</th>
<th>Status of Oversubscription and Throughput</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Oversubscription is active for the port group that has two active ports. Each port in this port group will receive 5 Gbps throughput (with default shaper configuration). For the remaining four ports, oversubscription is not active. Each port will receive 10 Gbps throughput.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Oversubscription is active. Each port will receive 5 Gbps throughput (with default shaper configuration).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Oversubscription is active on all 10 ports (5 port groups). Each port will receive 5 Gbps throughput (with default shaper configuration).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

- 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC Overview | 159
- Configuring Line-Rate Mode on PICs Supporting Oversubscription | 189
- Disabling Control Queue Disable on a 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC | 191

Disabling Control Queue Disable on a 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC

On a 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number PD-5-10XGE-SFPP), a control queue is used to queue all control packets received on an ingress port. This ensures that control protocol packets do not get dropped randomly when there is congestion due to oversubscription. The following control protocols are supported:

- OSPF
- OSPF3
- VRRP
These control packets can either terminate locally or transit through the router. The control queue has a rate limiter to limit the control traffic to 2 Mbps (fixed, not user-configurable) per port. Hence, if transit control traffic is taking too much bandwidth, then it can cause drops on locally terminating control traffic, as shown in Figure 6 on page 192.

Figure 6: Control Queue Rate Limiter Scenario

If the end users generate a mass of malicious traffic for which the port number is 179 (BGP), the router dispatches that traffic to the ingress control queue. Further, if congestion occurs in this ingress control queue due to this malicious traffic, the provider’s network control packets may be affected.

In some applications, this can be perceived as a new vulnerability. To address this concern, you can disable the control queue feature. With the control queue feature disabled, you must take precautions to protect control traffic through other means, such as mapping control packets (using BA classification) to a queue that is marked strict-high or is configured with a high CIR.

You can disable the control queue for all ports on the PIC. To disable the control queue, use the `set chassis fpc n pic n no-pre-classifier` command. By default, the `no-pre-classifier` statement is not configured and the control queue is operational.
Deleting the `no-pre-classifier` statement re-enables the control queue feature on all ports of the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC.

**NOTE:**
- This functionality is applicable both in OSE and line-rate modes.
- The control queue feature is enabled by default in both OSE and line-rate modes, which can be overridden by the user configuration.
- When the control queue is disabled, various `show queue` commands will show `control queue` in the output. However, all control queue counters are reported as zeros.
- Changing this configuration (enabling or disabling the control queue feature) results in the PIC being taken offline and brought back online.

Once the control queue is disabled, the Layer 2/Layer 3 control packets are subject to queue selection based on BA classification. However, some control protocol packets will not be classified using BA classification, because they might not have a VLAN, MPLS, or IP header. These are:

- Untagged ARP packets
- Untagged Layer 2 control packets such as LACP or Ethernet OAM
- Untagged IS-IS packets

When the control queue feature is disabled, untagged ARP, IS-IS, and other untagged Layer 2 control packets will go to the restricted queue corresponding to the forwarding class associated with queue 0, as shown in the following two examples.

**Forwarding Untagged Layer2 Control Packets to Queue 3**

With this configuration, the forwarding class (FC) associated with queue 0 is "be" (based on the `forwarding-class` statement configuration). "be" maps to restricted-queue number 3 (based on the "restricted-queue" configuration). Hence, with this particular configuration, untagged ARP, IS-IS, and other untagged Layer 2 control packets will go to ingress queue 3 (not to ingress queue 0).

```
[edit chassis]
forwarding-classes {
  queue 0 be;
  queue 1 af-low8;
  queue 2 af-high;
  queue 3 ef;
  queue 4 ops_control;
  queue 5 net_control;
```
Forwarding Untagged Layer 2 Control Packets to Queue 3

With this configuration, the FC associated with queue 0 is "ef" (based on the forwarding-class statement configuration). "ef" maps to restricted-queue number 0 (based on the restricted-queue statement configuration). Hence, with this particular configuration, untagged ARP, IS-IS, and other untagged Layer 2 control packets would go to ingress queue 0.

For tagged ARP, IS-IS, or Layer 2 control packets, users should configure an explicit dot1p/dot1ad classifier to make sure these packets are directed to the correct queue. Without an explicit dot1p/dot1ad classifier, tagged ARP, IS-IS, or Layer 2 control packets will go to the restricted-queue corresponding to the forwarding class associated with queue 0.
Gigabit Ethernet Notification of Link Down Alarm Overview

Notification of link down alarm generation and transfer is supported for all 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC interfaces on M120 and M320 routers. On the MX Series and T series routers, notification of link down alarm generation and transfer is supported for all Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (1-Gigabit, 10-Gigabit, and 100-Gigabit).

Notification of Link Down for Optics Options Overview

Notification of link down is supported for IQ2 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and MX Series DPCs. You can use link down notification to help identify optical link connectivity problems.

For information on configuring link down notification, see "Configuring Link Down Notification for Optics Options Alarm or Warning" on page 196.

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Notification of Link Down Alarm

Notification of link down alarm generation and transfer is supported for all 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC interfaces on M120 and M320 routers. On the MX Series and T Series routers, notification of link down alarm generation and transfer is supported for all Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (1-Gigabit, 10-Gigabit, and 100-Gigabit).

To configure this option, include the asynchronous-notification statement at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-fpc/pic/port {
  gigether-options {
```
Configuring Link Down Notification for Optics Options Alarm or Warning

To configure this option, include the alarm or warning statement at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port optics-options] hierarchy level:

```bash
[edit interfaces]
ge-fpc/pic/port {
    optics-options {
        alarm alarm-name {
            (syslog | link-down);
        }
        warning warning-name {
            (syslog | link-down);
        }
    }
}
```
### Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1R2</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1R2, PTX5000 supports the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC on the FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1R2</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 12.1R2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-12XGE-SFPP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1R2</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 12.1R2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-12XGE-SFPP).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 250
- Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation | 264

### Configuring 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs

#### IN THIS SECTION

- 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC Overview | 198
- Configuring 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs | 200

You can learn about the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs in this topic.
40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC Overview

The 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (PD-1XLE-CFP) is a 1-port 40-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with C form-factor pluggable transceiver (CFP) optics supported on T640, T1600, and T4000 routers. The 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC occupies FPC slot 0 or 1 in the Type 4 FPC and it is similar to any regular PIC such as the 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with XFP (PD-4XGE-XFP) PIC. The CFP information appears under the PIC information in the show command output.

The 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP supports flexible Ethernet services encapsulation and MAC accounting.

MAC learning, MAC policing, and Layer 2 rewrite features are not supported.

The 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP supports the following features:

- Encapsulation protocols such as:
  - Layer 2 protocols
    - Ethernet CCC, Ethernet TCC, and Ethernet VPLS
    - VLAN CCC
    - Extended VLAN TCC
    - VLAN VPLS
    - Flexible Ethernet service
  - Layer 3 protocols
    - IPv4
    - IPv6
    - MPLS
  - CFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA)-compliant management data input/output (MDIO) control features (transceiver dependent).
  - Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) (in all PIC and chassis configurations).

- Interface creation:
  - When the PIC is brought online, the router creates one interface, et-x/y/0, where x represents the FPC slot number and y represents PIC slot number. The physical interface represents internal Ethernet Packet Forwarding Engines.
  - The FPC slot number ranges from 0 through 7 in T640, T1600, and T4000 routers. The PIC slot numbers are 0 and 1.
• Packet Forwarding Engine 0 is the physical interface 0, and Packet Forwarding Engine 1 is the physical interface 1.

• 802.3 link aggregation:
  • The configuration of the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP complies with that of the existing 1-Gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC and aggregated Ethernet interfaces.
  • An aggregate bundle that consists purely of 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs supports a maximum of 40-Gigabit Ethernet links depending on the system implementation.

For Junos OS configuration information about this PIC, see "Configuring 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs" on page 200. For hardware compatibility information, see the T1600 PICs Supported topic in the T1600 Core Router Hardware Guide hardware guide and the T640 PICs Supported topic in the T640 Core Router Hardware Guide hardware guide, and the T4000 PICs Supported topic in the T4000 Core Router Hardware Guide hardware guide.

SEE ALSO

| T640 Core Router Hardware Guide |
| T1600 Core Router Hardware Guide |
| T4000 Core Router Hardware Guide |
| TX Matrix Plus Router Hardware Guide |
| T640 PICs Supported |
| T1600 PICs Supported |
| T4000 PICs Supported |
Configuring 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs

You can configure the following features on the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (PD-1XLE-CFP):

- Flexible Ethernet services encapsulation
- Source address MAC filtering
- Destination address MAC filtering
- MAC accounting for receive (Rx) and transmit (Tx)
- Multiple tag protocol ID (TPID) support
- Channels defined by two stacked VLAN tags
- Channels defined by flex-vlan-tagging
- IP service for stacked VLAN tags
- IP service for nonstandard TPID

The following features are not supported on the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP:

- MAC learning
- MAC policing
- Layer 2 rewrite


The 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP supports aggregated Ethernet configuration to achieve higher throughput capability, whereby the configuration is similar to the 1-Gigabit or 10-Gigabit aggregated Ethernet interface configuration. A maximum of 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC links can be bundled into a single aggregated Ethernet configuration depending on the system implementation.

To configure the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP:

1. Perform the media configuration.

   The command used to configure the media for the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP is the same as that for other Ethernet PICs, such as the 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC.

2. Specify the logical interfaces.
A single physical interface is created when the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP is brought online (et-x/y/0, where x represents the FPC slot number and y represents the PIC slot number). For more information, see Configuring Access Mode on a Logical Interface and Configuring a Logical Interface for Trunk Mode.

3. Configure the 802.3 link aggregation.
   • You must explicitly configure an aggregated interface on the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP that includes the 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. For more information, see Configuring an Aggregated Ethernet Interface.
   • The configuration of the 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP complies with the configuration of the 1-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, and the aggregated Ethernet interfaces. In each aggregated bundle, Junos OS supports a maximum of 40-Gigabit Ethernet links. For more information, see Configuring an Aggregated Ethernet Interface and “10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC Overview” on page 159.

4. Configure the Packet Forwarding Engine features.

   The 40-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP supports all classification, firewall filters, queuing model, and rewrite functionality features of the Gigabit Ethernet PICs. To configure these parameters, see “Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 252, “Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 252, and Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags Overview.

SEE ALSO

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<tr>
<td>Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags Overview</td>
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Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs

You can learn about the 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs and PICs in this topic. You can configure interoperability between two 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.

100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces Overview

MX Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Table 19 on page 203 lists the 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces supported by MX Series routers.
Table 19: MX Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Interface Module</th>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Routers Supported</th>
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<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP</td>
<td>MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP</td>
<td>MX240</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>MX480</td>
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<td>MX960</td>
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<td>MX2010</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MX2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CXP</td>
<td>MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CXP</td>
<td>MX240</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CXP</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>MX480</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>MX960</td>
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<td>MX2010</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MX2020</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet ports on the MPC4E</td>
<td>MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE</td>
<td>MX240</td>
<td>MPC4E on MX Series Routers Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MX480</td>
<td>2x100GE + 8x10GE MPC4E</td>
</tr>
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<td>MX960</td>
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<td>MX2010</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>MX2020</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP2</td>
<td>MIC6-100G-CFP2</td>
<td>MX2010</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>MX2020</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CXP (4 Ports)</td>
<td>MIC6-100G-CXP</td>
<td>MX2010</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CXP (4 Ports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>MX2020</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTX Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Table 20 on page 203 lists the 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces supported by PTX Series routers.

Table 20: PTX Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Routers Supported</th>
<th>For More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP</td>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP</td>
<td>PTX5000</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (PTX Series)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 20: PTX Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Routers Supported</th>
<th>For More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP2</td>
<td>P2-100GE-CFP2</td>
<td>PTX5000</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP2 (PTX Series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN PIC</td>
<td>P2-100GE-OTN</td>
<td>PTX5000</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN PIC with CFP2 (PTX Series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Understanding the P2-100GE-OTN PIC</em> on page 402</td>
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<td><em>Configuring OTN Interfaces on P2-100GE-OTN PIC</em> on page 485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC</td>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM</td>
<td>PTX5000, PTX3000</td>
<td>100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC (PTX Series)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### T Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Table 21 on page 204 lists the 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces supported by T Series routers.

### Table 21: T Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Routers Supported</th>
<th>For More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 4)</td>
<td>PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4</td>
<td>T1600, T4000</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (T1600 Router)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (T4000 Router)</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td><em>100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP Overview</em> on page 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC With CFP</em> on page 210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 21: T Series 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Routers Supported</th>
<th>For More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 5)</td>
<td>PF-1CGE-CFP</td>
<td>T4000</td>
<td>&quot;100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP Overview&quot; on page 218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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SEE ALSO

- MICs Supported by MX Series Routers
- MPCs Supported by MX Series Routers
- PICs Supported on the PTX Series
- T1600 PICs Supported
- T4000 PICs Supported

**MPC3E MIC Overview**

The MPC3E supports two separate slots for MICs. MICs provide the physical interface and are installed into the MPCs.

The MPC3E supports these MICs as field replaceable units (FRUs):

- **100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP** (model number MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP)
- **100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CXP** (model number MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CXP)
- **10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with SFPP** (model number MIC3-3D-10XGE-SFPP)
- **2-port 40-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with QSFP+** (model number MIC3-3D-2X40GE-QSFP+)

The MPC3E has two separate configurable MIC slots. Each MIC corresponds to a single PIC and the mapping between the MIC and PIC is 1 to 1 (one MIC is treated as one PIC). The MIC plugged into slot 0 corresponds to PIC 0 and the MIC plugged into slot 1 corresponds to PIC 2.

The MPC3E also supports these legacy MICs:

- **20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC with SFP** (model number MIC-3D-20GE-SFP)
- **2-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MICs with XFP** (model number MIC-3D-2XGE-XFP)

The 100-Gigabit Ethernet CFP MIC supports the IEEE standards—compliant 100BASE-LR4 interface, using the 100G CFP optical transceiver modules for connectivity. The 100-Gigabit Ethernet CXP MIC supports
the 100BASE-SR10 interface, using 100-Gigabit CXP optical transceiver modules for connectivity. The 2-port 40-Gigabit Ethernet QSFP MIC supports the 40BASE-SR4 interface and uses quad small form-factor pluggable (QSFP+) optical transceivers for connectivity. The 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet SFPP MIC uses SFP+ optical transceiver modules for connectivity.

For detailed information about each MIC, see 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP, 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CXP, 40-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with QSFP+. For information about supported hardware and transceivers, see MPC3E.

The MPC3E supports these features:

- Optical diagnostics and related alarms
- Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) support
- IEEE 802.1Q virtual LANs (VLANs) support
- Synchronous Ethernet
- Remote monitoring (RMON) and Ethernet statistics (EtherStats)
- Source MAC learning
- MAC accounting and policing—Dynamic local address learning of source MAC addresses
- Flexible Ethernet encapsulation
- Multiple Tag Protocol Identifiers (TPIDs)

**NOTE:** The MPC3E supports Ethernet interfaces only. SONET interfaces are not supported.

For information about the supported and unsupported Junos OS features for this MPC, see "Protocols and Applications Supported by the MPC3E (MX-MPC3E)" in the MX Series Interface Module Reference.

SEE ALSO

- MPC3E on MX Series Routers Overview
- Protocols and Applications Supported by the MPC3E on MX Series Routers
- MX Series Interface Module Reference

**100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP Overview**

The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC (model number PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) is a 1-port 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with 100-gigabit small form-factor pluggable (CFP) transceiver. This PIC is available only as packaged in an assembly with the T1600-FPC4-ES FPC. The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC occupies PIC slots 0 and 1
in the T1600-FPC4-ES FPC. For information about supported transceivers and hardware, see 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (T1600 Router).

The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports flexible encapsulation and MAC accounting.

MAC learning, MAC policing, and Layer 2 rewrite functionality are not supported.

The ingress flow can be filtered based on the VLAN source and destination addresses. Ingress frames can also be classified according to VLAN, stacked VLAN, source address, VLAN source address, and stacked VLAN source address. VLAN manipulation on egress frames are supported on both outer and inner VLAN tags.

The following features are supported:

• The following encapsulation protocols are supported:
  • Layer 2 protocols
    • Ethernet CCC, Ethernet TCC, Ethernet VPLS
    • VLAN CCC
    • Extended VLAN TCC
    • VLAN VPLS
    • Flexible Ethernet service
  • Layer 3 protocols
    • IPv4
    • IPv6
    • MPLS
  • CFP MSA compliant MDIO control features (transceiver dependent).
  • Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) is supported in all PIC and chassis configurations.
  • Interface creation:
    • When the PIC is brought online, the router creates two 50 gigabit capable interfaces, et-x/0/0:0 and et-x/0/0:1, where x represents the FPC slot number. Each physical interface represents two internal 50 gigabit Ethernet Packet Forwarding Engines. Two logical interfaces are configured under each physical interface.
    • Packet Forwarding Engine 0 is physical interface 0, Packet Forwarding Engine 1 is physical interface 1
  • 802.3 link aggregation:
Same rate or same mode link aggregation:

- Two logical interfaces are created for each 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC. To utilize bandwidth beyond 50 gigabits per second, an aggregate interface must be explicitly configured on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC that includes the two 50 gigabit interfaces.

- Each 100 gigabit Ethernet aggregate consumes one of the router-wide aggregated Ethernet device pools. The number of 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs cannot exceed the router-wide limit, which is 128 for Ethernet.

- In each aggregate bundle, each 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC consumes two members. Hence, an aggregate bundle that consists purely of 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs supports a maximum of half of the software limit for the number of members. Therefore, with a maximum of 16 links, up to 8 100-Gigabit Ethernet links are supported.

- Combining 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs into aggregate interfaces with other Ethernet PICs is not permitted. However, other Ethernet PICs can also be configured within the same T1600 with 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs, and used in separate aggregate interfaces.

- Multiple (Juniper Networks) Type 4 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on a T1600 router can be combined into a static aggregated Ethernet bundle to connect to a different type of 100 gigabit Ethernet PIC on a remote router (Juniper Networks or other vendors). LACP is not supported in this configuration.

Mixed rate or mixed mode link aggregation:

- Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2, aggregated Ethernet supports mixed rates and mixed modes on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC.

- Static link protection and Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is supported on mixed aggregated Ethernet link configured on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC.

- When configuring a mixed aggregated Ethernet link on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, ensure that you add both the 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC to the aggregated Ethernet bundle. Moreover, both these 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces must be included in the same aggregated Ethernet bundle.

- For a single physical link event of an aggregated Ethernet link configured on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, the packet loss performance value is twice the original value because of the two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC.

- Software Packet Forwarding Engine—Supports all Gigabit Ethernet PIC classification, firewall filter, queuing model, and rewrite functionality.

- Egress traffic performance—Maximum egress throughput is 100 gigabits per second on the physical interface, with 50 gigabits per second on the two assigned logical interfaces.

- Ingress traffic performance—Maximum ingress throughput is 100 gigabits per second on the physical interface, with 50 gigabits per second on the two assigned logical interfaces. To achieve 100 gigabits per second ingress traffic performance, use one of the interoperability modes described below. For example, if VLAN steering mode is not used when connecting to a remote 100 gigabits per second
interface (that is on a different 100 gigabits per second PIC on a Juniper Networks router or a different vendor’s equipment), then all ingress traffic will try to use one of the 50 gigabits per second Packet Forwarding Engines, rather than be distributed among the two 50 gigabits per second Packet Forwarding Engines, resulting in a total of 50 gigabits per second ingress performance.

- **Interoperability modes**—The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports interoperability with through configuration in one of the following two forwarding option modes:
  - **SA multicast mode**—In this mode, the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports interconnection with other Juniper Networks 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs (Model: PD-1CE-CFP) interfaces only.
  - **VLAN steering mode**—In this mode, the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP supports interoperability with 100 gigabit Ethernet interfaces from other vendors only.

**SEE ALSO**

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<th>T1600 Core Router Hardware Guide</th>
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<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (T1600 Router)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (T4000 Router)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC With CFP

You can configure the following features on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4):

- Flexible Ethernet services encapsulation
- Source address MAC filtering
- Destination address MAC filtering
- MAC accounting in RX
- Channels defined by two stacked VLAN tags
- Channels defined by flex-vlan-tagging
- IP service for stacked VLAN tags
- Layer 2 rewrite

The following features are not supported on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP:

- Multiple TPID
- IP service for non-standard TPID
- MAC learning
- MAC policing

NOTE:
- For the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP, only the PIC0 online and offline CLI commands are supported. The PIC1 online and offline CLI commands are not supported.
- Each 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP creates two et- physical interfaces, defined as 50-gigabit physical interfaces in the Routing Engine and Packet Forwarding Engine. By default, these are independent physical interfaces and are not configured as an aggregated Ethernet interface.
To configure a 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP:

1. Perform the media configuration:

   The 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP features a 100 gigabit per second pipe. The media-related configuration commands for `et-x/0/0:0` and `et-x/0/0:1` must both be configured at the same time and configured with the same value, otherwise the commit operation fails.

   When configuring to activate or deactivate the interface, if the interface contains the described media-related configuration, it must activate and deactivate both units 0 and 1 at the same time, otherwise the commit operation fails.

   The following media configuration commands have the above described restriction:

   - `# set interfaces et-x/0/0:1 disable`
   - `# set interfaces et-x/0/0:1 gigether-options loopback`
   - `# set interfaces et-x/0/0:1 mtu yyy`

   Due to an MTU restriction, the vlan-tagging and flexible-vlan-tagging configuration on `et-x/0/0:0` and `et-x/0/0:1` must be same, otherwise the commit operation fails.

2. Specify the logical interfaces:

   a. Two physical interfaces are created when the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP is brought online (`et-x/0/0:0` and `et-x/0/0:1`, where x represents the FPC slot number). Each physical interface represents two internal 50-gigabit Ethernet Packet Forwarding Engines.

   b. Two logical interfaces are configured under each physical interface: Packet Forwarding Engine 0 is physical interface 0 and Packet Forwarding Engine 1 is physical interface 1.

3. Configure the 802.3 link aggregation:

   a. The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports aggregated Ethernet configuration to achieve higher throughput capability, whereby configuration is similar to the 1G/10G aggregated Ethernet interface configuration.

   b. Two physical interfaces are created for each 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP. To utilize bandwidth beyond 50 gigabits, a same rate and same mode aggregated Ethernet interface must be explicitly configured on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP that includes these two 50-gigabit interfaces.

   c. Each 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP aggregate consumes one of the router-wide aggregated Ethernet device pools. In Junos OS with 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs, you cannot exceed the router limit of 128 Ethernet PICs.

   d. In each aggregated bundle, each 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP consumes two aggregate members. Hence, an aggregated bundle consisting of only one 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP supports only up to half of the Junos OS limit for the number of members. The Junos OS supports a maximum of 16 links for up to 8 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP links.
NOTE:
The 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP has the following restrictions for same rate and same mode aggregated Ethernet configuration:

- Both physical interfaces belonging to the same 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC must be included in the same aggregated Ethernet physical interfaces. The aggregation of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC interface is always an even number of physical interfaces.
- The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC physical interface cannot be configured in the aggregated interface with any other type of physical interface.
- The maximum supported number of aggregated 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC interfaces is half of the number that the Junos OS supports for 1G/10G aggregated Ethernet. For example, if Junos OS supports 16 ports of 10-gigabit Ethernet aggregation, it supports 8 ports of 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC aggregation. This is because each port of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC port using 2 physical interfaces (et-x/0/0:0 and et-x/0/0:1), where each physical interface represents 50 gigabits of traffic capacity.

e. Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2, aggregated Ethernet supports mixed rates and mixed modes on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC. When configuring a mixed aggregated Ethernet link on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, ensure that you add both the 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC to the aggregated Ethernet bundle. Moreover, both these 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces must be included in the same aggregated Ethernet bundle.
NOTE:

The 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP has the following restrictions for mixed rate and mixed mode aggregated Ethernet configuration:

- A maximum of 16 member links can be configured to form a mixed aggregated Ethernet link.
- Traffic distribution is based on the hash calculated on the egress packet header. Hash range is fairly distributed according to member links' speed. This guarantees hash fairness but it does not guarantee fair traffic distribution depending on the rate of the egress streams.
- Packets are dropped when the total throughput of the hash flow exiting a member link (or multiple hash flows exiting a single member link) exceeds the link speed of the member link. This can happen when egress member link changes because of a link failure and the hash flow switches to a member link of speed that is less than the total throughput of the hash flow.
- Rate-based CoS components such as scheduler, shaper, and policer are not supported on mixed rate aggregated Ethernet links. However, the default CoS settings are supported by default on the mixed rate aggregated Ethernet links.
- Load balancing is performed at the ingress Packet Forwarding Engine. Therefore, you must ensure that the egress traffic on the aggregated Ethernet link enters through the hardware platforms that support mixed aggregated Ethernet bundles.
- Mixed aggregated Ethernet links can interoperate with non-Juniper Networks aggregated Ethernet member links provided that mixed aggregated Ethernet load balancing is configured at egress.
- Load balancing of the egress traffic across the member links of a mixed rate aggregated Ethernet link is proportional to the rates of the member links.
- Egress multicast load balancing is not supported on mixed aggregated Ethernet interfaces.
- Changing the `edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options link-speed` configuration of a mixed aggregated Ethernet link, which is configured on the supported interfaces of on T640, T1600, T4000, and TX Matrix Plus routers, leads to aggregated Ethernet link flapping.
- When a mixed aggregated Ethernet link is configured on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, changing aggregated Ethernet link protection configurations leads to aggregated Ethernet link flapping.
- For a single physical link event of an aggregated Ethernet link configured on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, the packet loss performance value is twice the original value because of the two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP.
The `show interfaces aex` command displays the link speed of the aggregated Ethernet interface, which is the sum of the link speeds of all the active member links.

4. Configure the Packet Forwarding Engine features:
   a. The 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP supports all classification, firewall filters, queuing model, and rewrite functionality features of the Gigabit Ethernet PICs. To configure these parameters, see "Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers" on page 252, "Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers" on page 252, and Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags Overview.

   **NOTE:** When using the `show interfaces extensive` command with a 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP, the "Filter statistics" section will not be displayed because the hardware does not include those counters.

**SEE ALSO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers</th>
<th>252</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags Overview</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring VLAN Steering Mode for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP

In Junos OS Release 10.4 and later, you can configure the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) to interoperate with routers using 100 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces from other vendors by using the `forwarding-mode` statement with the `vlan-steering` option at the `[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot]` hierarchy level. On ingress, the router compares the outer VLAN ID against the user-defined VLAN ID and VLAN mask combination and steers the packet accordingly. You can program a custom VLAN ID and corresponding mask for PFE0.

**General information on the VLAN steering mode:**

- In VLAN steering mode, the SA multicast parameters are not used for packet steering.
- In SA multicast bit steering mode, the VLAN ID and VLAN masks are not used for packet steering.
- Configuration to set the packet distribution mode and VLAN steering rule is done through CLI commands. Both CLI commands result in a PIC reboot.
- There are three possible tag types of ingress packet:
  - Untagged ingress packet—The packet is sent to PFE1.
Ingress packet with one VLAN—The packet is forwarded to the corresponding PFE based on the VLAN ID.

Ingress packet with two VLANs—The packet is forwarded to the corresponding PFE based on the outer VLAN ID.

If no VLAN rule is configured, all tagged packets are distributed to PFE0.

VLAN rules describe how the router distributes packets. Two VLAN rules are provided by the CLI:

- Odd-Even rule—Odd number VLAN IDs go to PFE1; even number of VLAN IDs go to PFE0.
- Hi-Low rule—VLAN IDs 1 through 2047 go to PFE0; VLAN IDs 2048 through 4096 go to PFE1.

When the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP is configured in VLAN steering mode, it can be configured in a two physical interfaces mode or in aggregate Ethernet (AE) mode:

- Two physical interfaces mode—When the PIC is in the two physical interfaces mode, it creates the physical interfaces et-x/0/0:0 and et-x/0/0:1. Each physical interface can configure its own logical interface and VLAN. The CLI enforces the following restrictions at the commit time:
  
  - The VLAN ID configuration must comply with the selected VLAN rule.
  - The previous restriction implies that the same VLAN ID cannot be configured on both physical interfaces.

- AE mode—When the PIC is in aggregated Ethernet mode, the two physical interfaces on the same PIC are aggregated into one AE physical interface. The PIC egress traffic is based on an AE internal hash algorithm. The PIC ingress traffic steering is based on the customized VLAN ID rule. The CLI enforces the following restrictions at the commit time:
  
  - The PICs AE working in VLAN steering mode includes both links of that PIC, and only the links of that PIC.
  - The PIC AE working in SA multicast steering mode can include more than one 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP to achieve more than 100 gigabit Ethernet capacity.

To configure SA multicast mode, use the `set chassis fpc slot pic slot forwarding-mode sa-multicast` command.

**SA Multicast Mode**

To configure SA multicast mode on a Juniper Networks 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP in FPC 0, PIC 0 for interconnection with another Juniper Networks 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, use the `set chassis fpc slot pic slot forwarding-mode sa-multicast` command. You can use the `show forwarding-mode` command to view the resulting configuration, as follows:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot]
```
VLAN Steering Mode

To configure the Juniper Networks 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP for VLAN steering mode for interoperation with a 100 gigabit Ethernet interface from another vendor’s router, use the `set chassis fpc slot pic slot forwarding-mode vlan-steering` command with the `vlan-rule (high-low | odd-even)` statement. You can use the `show forwarding-mode` command to view the resulting configuration, as follows:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot]
user@host# show forwarding-mode
forwarding-mode {
    vlan-steering {
        vlan-rule odd-even;
    }
}
```

SEE ALSO

- `forwarding-mode (100-Gigabit Ethernet)` | 759
- `sa-multicast (100-Gigabit Ethernet)` | 934
- `vlan-rule (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP)` | 1025
- `vlan-steering (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP)` | 1026
100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP Overview

The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC is a 1-port 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with C form-factor pluggable transceiver (CFP) with model number PF-1CGE-CFP.

The following features are supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP:

- Access to all 100-Gigabit Ethernet port counters through SNMP.
- Logical interface–level MAC filtering, accounting, policing, and learning for source media access control (MAC).
- Channels defined by two stacked VLAN tags.
- Channels defined by `flex-vlan-tagging`.
- IP service for stacked VLAN tags.
- Defining the rewrite operation to be applied to the incoming and outgoing frames on logical interfaces on this PIC.

**NOTE:** Only the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) 0x8100 is supported.

- Interface encodings, such as the following:
  - `untagged`—Default encapsulation, when other encapsulation is not configured.
    - You can configure only one logical interface (unit 0) on the port.
    - You cannot include the `vlan-id` statement in the configuration of the logical interface.
  - `vlan-tagging`—Enable VLAN tagging for all logical interfaces on the physical interface.
  - `stacked-vlan-tagging`—Enable stacked VLAN tagging for all logical interfaces on the physical interface.
  - `ethernet-ccc`—Ethernet cross-connect.
  - `ethernet-tcc`—Ethernet translational cross-connect.
  - `vlan-ccc`—802.1Q tagging for a cross-connect.
  - `vlan-tcc`—Virtual LAN (VLAN) translational cross-connect.
  - `extended-vlan-ccc`—Standard TPID tagging for an Ethernet cross-connect.
  - `extended-vlan-tcc`—Standard TPID tagging for an Ethernet translational cross-connect.
  - `flexible-ethernet-services`—Allows per-unit Ethernet encapsulation configuration.
  - `ethernet-vpls`—Ethernet virtual private LAN service.
  - `vlan-vpls`—VLAN virtual private LAN service.
The following Layer 3 protocols are also supported:

- IPv4
- IPv6
- MPLS

- CFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) compliant Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) control features (transceiver dependent).

802.3 link aggregation:

- The configuration of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP complies with that of the existing 1-Gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC and aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

- Interoperability mode—Interoperability with the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP through configuration in **sa-multicast** forwarding mode.

- Juniper Networks enterprise-specific Ethernet Media Access Control (MAC) MIB

The 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP supports all Gigabit Ethernet PIC classification, firewall filters, queuing model, and Layer 2 rewrite functionality features of the Gigabit Ethernet PICs. To configure these parameters, see “Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 252, “Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 252, and *Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags Overview*.

- A Type 5 FPC can support up to two 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs. Both the PICs (that is, PIC 0 and PIC 1) can be offline or online independently.

The following features are not supported on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP:

- MAC filtering, accounting, and policing for destination MAC at the logical interface level.

**NOTE:** Because destination MAC filtering is not supported, the hardware is configured to accept all the multicast packets. This configuration enables the OSPF protocol to work.

- Premium MAC policers at the logical interface level.
- MAC filtering, accounting, and policing at the physical interface level.
- Multiple TPIDs.
- IP service for nonstandard TPID.

*Table 22 on page 219* lists the capabilities of 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP.

**Table 22: Capabilities of 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum logical interfaces per PIC</td>
<td>4093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 22: Capabilities of 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum logical interfaces per port</td>
<td>For IPv4 the limit is 4093.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For IPv6 the limit is 1022.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags Overview

100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces Interoperability

IN THIS SECTION

- Interoperability of the MIC-3D-1X100GE-CFP MIC with PICs on Other Routers | 220
- Interoperability of the MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE MPC with PICs on Other Routers | 221
- Interoperability of the P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP PIC with PICs on Other Routers | 221
- Interoperability of the PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 PIC with PICs or MICs on Other Routers | 221

Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) supports a variety of 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. The 100-Gigabit Ethernet standard, introduced by IEEE 802.3ba-2010, enables transmission of Ethernet frames at the rate of 100 gigabits per second (Gbps). It is used for very high speed transmission of voice and data signals across the numerous world-wide fiber-optic networks.

Interface interoperability refers to the ability of an interface to interoperate with other router interfaces. You can enable interoperability between different 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces by performing specific configuration tasks. The following sections list the 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, corresponding interoperable interfaces, and links to the interoperability tasks and reference information.

Interoperability of the MIC-3D-1X100GE-CFP MIC with PICs on Other Routers

Table 23 on page 220 lists the Interoperability with the 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP.

Table 23: 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP (MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP) Interoperability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interoperates with...</th>
<th>For More Information...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 24: 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP (MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP) Interoperability
Table 23: 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP (MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP) Interoperability (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T Series</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 4) (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4)</th>
<th>Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs to Interoperate with Type 4 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) Using SA Multicast Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Interoperability of the MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE MPC with PICs on Other Routers**

Table 24 on page 221 lists the Interoperability with the MPC4E.

Table 24: MPC4E Interoperability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interoperates with...</th>
<th>For More Information...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T Series</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 4) (PD-1CECFP-FPC4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interoperability of the P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP PIC with PICs on Other Routers**

Table 25 on page 221 lists the Interoperability with 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 5).

Table 25: 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 5) (P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP) Interoperability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interoperates with...</th>
<th>For More Information...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T Series</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 4) (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interoperability of the PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 PIC with PICs or MICs on Other Routers**

Table 26 on page 221 lists the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 4).

Table 26: 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 4) PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 Interoperability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interoperates with...</th>
<th>For More Information...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T Series</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 5) (PF-1CGE-CFP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 26: 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 4) PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 Interoperability (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MX Series</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC with CFP (MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP)</th>
<th>Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs to Interoperate with Type 4 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) Using SA Multicast Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet ports on the MPC4E</td>
<td>Configuring MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE) to Interoperate with 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on Type 4 FPC Using SA Multicast Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTX Series</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (Type 5) (P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP)</td>
<td>“Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP” on page 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4” on page 226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

Periodic Packet Management | 144

Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs to Interoperate with Type 4 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) Using SA Multicast Mode

Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP

You can enable interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP by:

- Enabling source address (SA) multicast bit steering mode on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PF-1CGE-CFP.
- Configuring the two 50-Gigabit Ethernet physical interfaces on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 as one aggregated Ethernet physical interface.

SA multicast mode uses the multicast bit in the source MAC address for packet steering. By default, the SA multicast bit is set to 0 for all packets sent by the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PF-1CGE-CFP. The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 looks at the bit and forwards the packets to either Packet Forwarding Engine 0 or Packet Forwarding Engine 1. When the PIC sends out a packet, the multicast bit is set based on the egress Packet Forwarding Engine number (0 or 1).

The default packet steering mode for PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 is SA multicast bit mode. No SA multicast configuration is required to enable this mode.

PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 uses two 50 Gbps Packet Forwarding Engines to achieve 100 Gbps throughput. The 50-Gigabit Ethernet physical interfaces are created when the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC is plugged in. The two physical interfaces are visible and configuration is allowed on both the physical interfaces. You must
configure the physical interfaces on PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 in static link aggregation group (LAG) mode without enabling Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). This ensures that a single 100-Gigabit aggregated interface is visible on the link connecting to the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PF-1CGE-CFP instead of two independent 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

NOTE: If you try to enable the interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP without configuring PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 (with two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) in static LAG mode, then there are issues in forwarding or routing protocols. For example, if you create two untagged logical interfaces—one each on the two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces—on PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and one untagged logical interface on PF-1CGE-CFP, then PF-1CGE-CFP does not learn about one of the 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4.

SEE ALSO

forwarding-mode | 759
sa-multicast | 934

100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (T1600 Router)
100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with CFP (T4000 Router)

Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PF-1CGE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring SA Multicast Bit Steering Mode on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PF-1CGE-CFP | 223

You can enable interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP by performing the following tasks:

Configuring SA Multicast Bit Steering Mode on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PF-1CGE-CFP

To enable the interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP, you need to enable source address (SA) multicast bit steering mode on PF-1CGE-CFP.
To configure SA multicast mode on PF-1CGE-CFP:

1. Specify the FPC and PIC information on the chassis.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc slot slot
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 1 pic 0
   ```

2. Configure the interoperation mode (SA multicast bit steering mode).

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc slot pic slot]
   user@host# set forwarding-mode sa-multicast
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit fpc 1 pic 0]
   user@host# set forwarding-mode sa-multicast
   ```

3. Verify the configuration.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# show chassis
   fpc 1 {
     pic 0 {
       forwarding-mode {
         sa-multicast;
       }
     }
   }
   ```

   NOTE: The default packet steering mode for the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 is SA multicast bit mode. No SA multicast configuration is required to enable this mode.
Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP

You can enable interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP by:

- Configuring the two 50-Gigabit Ethernet physical interfaces on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 as one aggregated Ethernet physical interface.
- Configuring source address (SA) multicast bit steering mode on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP.

SA multicast bit steering mode uses the multicast bit in the source MAC address for packet steering.

**NOTE:** When SA multicast bit steering mode is configured on a PTX Series Packet Transport Router 100-Gigabit Ethernet port, VLANs are not supported for that port.

The 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 uses two 50-Gbps Packet Forwarding Engines to achieve 100-Gbps throughput. The 50-Gigabit Ethernet physical interfaces are created when the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC is plugged in. The two physical interfaces are visible and configuration is allowed on both the physical interfaces. You must configure the physical interfaces on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 in static link aggregation group (LAG) mode without enabling Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). This ensures that a single 100-Gigabit aggregated interface is visible on the link connecting to the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP.

On the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4, ingress packets are forwarded to either Packet Forwarding Engine number 0 or 1 based on the SA multicast bit in the received packet. The SA multicast bit of egress packets is set based on whether the packet is forwarded from Packet Forwarding Engine number 0 or 1. As the default packet steering mode is SA multicast bit steering mode, no configuration is necessary to enable this mode.
On the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP, the SA multicast bit is ignored in ingress packets. When SA multicast bit steering mode is enabled, the SA multicast bit in the egress packets is set to 0 or 1 based on the flow hash value that is computed internally by the Packet Forwarding Engine complex for each packet. No CLI configuration is required to generate the flow hash value as this computation is done automatically. The flow hash algorithm uses fields in the packet header to compute the flow hash value. By default, the SA multicast bit is set to 0 in egress packets. You must configure SA multicast bit steering mode to enable interoperability with the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4.

**NOTE:** If you try to enable the interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP without configuring PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 (with two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) in static LAG mode, then there are issues in forwarding or routing protocols. For example, if you create two untagged logical interfaces—one each on the two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces—on the PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and one untagged logical interface on the P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP, then P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP does not learn about one of the 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4.

SEE ALSO

| sa-multicast | 936 |

Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Configuring SA Multicast Bit Steering Mode on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP | 226
- Configuring Two 50-Gigabit Ethernet Physical Interfaces on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 as One Aggregated Ethernet Interface | 228

You can enable interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP by performing the following tasks:

**Configuring SA Multicast Bit Steering Mode on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP**

To enable the interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP, you must enable source address (SA) multicast bit steering mode on P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP.
NOTE: When you configure the SA multicast bit steering mode on the PTX Series PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP, we recommend that you do not configure the PIC ports as member links of an aggregated Ethernet interface because this prevents load balancing on the peering T Series PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4. This T Series PIC must be in aggregated Ethernet mode to share bandwidth between its two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

To configure SA multicast bit steering mode on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP:

1. Specify the FPC, PIC, and port information on the chassis.

   
   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc slot pic slot port port-number
   ```
   
   For example:

   
   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 1 pic 0 port 0
   ```

2. Configure the interoperation mode (SA multicast bit steering mode).

   
   ```
   [edit chassis fpc 1 pic 0]
   user@host# set forwarding-mode sa-multicast
   ```

3. Verify the configuration.

   
   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# show chassis
   fpc 1 {
     pic 0 {
       port 0 {
         forwarding-mode {
           sa-multicast;
         }
       }
     }
   }
   ```
NOTE: As the default packet steering mode for the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 is SA multicast bit steering mode, no configuration is necessary to enable this mode.

Configuring Two 50-Gigabit Ethernet Physical Interfaces on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 as One Aggregated Ethernet Interface

To enable the interoperability between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP or P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP, you need to configure the two 50-Gigabit Ethernet physical interfaces on PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 as one aggregated Ethernet physical interface. This ensures that a single 100-Gigabit aggregated interface is visible on the link connecting to PF-1CGE-CFP or P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP instead of two independent 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

When the PIC is in aggregated Ethernet mode, the two physical interfaces on the same PIC are aggregated into one aggregated Ethernet physical interface. When the PIC is configured with two physical interfaces, it creates the physical interfaces et-\text{fpc}/\text{pic}/0:0 and et-\text{fpc}/\text{pic}/0:1, where \text{fpc} is the FPC slot number and \text{pic} is the PIC slot number. For example, to configure two physical interfaces for PIC slot 0 in FPC slot 5:

1. Specify the number of aggregated Ethernet interfaces to be created.

   [edit chassis]
   user@host# set aggregated devices ethernet device-count \text{count}

   For example:

   [edit chassis]
   user@host# set aggregated devices ethernet device-count 1

2. Specify the members to be included within the aggregated Ethernet bundle.

   [edit interfaces ]
   user@host# set \text{interface-name} gigether-options 802.3ad bundle

   The following example shows how to configure two physical interfaces for PIC 0 on a T1600 router.

   [edit interfaces ]
   user@host# set et-5/0/0:0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
   user@host# set et-5/0/0:1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0

3. Verify the configuration at the chassis.
4. Verify the configuration at the interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# show chassis
aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
        device-count 1;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
et-5/0/0:0 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae0;
    }
}
} et-5/0/0:1 {
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae0;
    }
}
```

SEE ALSO

- Configuring Junos OS for Supporting Aggregated Devices
- 802.3ad

SEE ALSO

- sa-multicast | 936
Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2, aggregated Ethernet supports mixed rates and mixed modes on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 250
- Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation | 264

### Using Smart SFPs for Transporting Legacy Network Traffic over Packet Switched Networks

This topic describes how to transport legacy TDM traffic over Packet switched networks using Smart SFP transceivers.
Transmitting Legacy Traffic over Packet Switched Networks

Legacy networks such as SONET and SDH, which are used for very high-speed transmission of voice and data signals across the numerous fiber-optic networks, still operate worldwide. These legacy networks use time-division multiplexing (TDM), which ensures that a constant stream of data travels on the network. Lower bit-rate streams of information are combined, or multiplexed, up into higher bit-rate streams to take advantage of the bandwidth available. Today, as data is the most significant type of traffic on the legacy networks, most organizations are planning to migrate their existing legacy networks to packet-switched networks (PSNs), which are better suited for data transport. However, a part of the network traffic continues to remain TDM-based. And migrations are expensive and require detailed planning for allocation of rack space, power, and new equipment.

To ensure seamless migration from legacy networks to PSNs in a cost-effective and space-optimized manner, you can use smart small form-factor pluggable (SFP) transceivers. Install a smart SFP transceiver on your router or switch and easily transport TDM traffic (converted into a packet stream) across a PSN.

TDM traffic is broadly classified into: Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy (PDH) and Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) traffic. Both PDH and SDH technologies are associated with digital multiplexers. In PDH traffic, the bit streams are of the same bit rate but are derived from different clocks that belong to different oscillators. Hence, the name Plesiochronous. Examples of PDH interfaces are E1, T1, and DS3. In SDH traffic, the bit streams are of the same bit rate but are derived from a common clock and are thus synchronous. Examples of SDH interfaces are STM1, STM4, and STM16. Based on the type of legacy TDM traffic, PDH or SDH, you can choose Smart SFP optics to convert the legacy packets to Ethernet frames that can be transported over PSNs.

Smart SFP Transceivers for Transporting PDH Traffic over PSNs Overview

Junos OS supports the following three smart SFP transceivers on MX Series routers for transporting PDH traffic over PSNs:

- DS3 smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-DS3)
- E1 smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-E1)
- T1 smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-T1)

On your MX Series router, the MPC1, MPC2, and MPC3 line cards support the smart SFP transceivers.

The smart SFP transceivers encapsulate traffic on PDH interfaces on the WAN side as Ethernet frames on the system side. The encapsulated traffic from the transceivers is sent over the PSNs provisioned across the network. You can further encapsulate the PDH interfaces using MEF8 or MPLS framing. You can also configure single or dual VLAN tagging within a default emulation circuit identifier (ECID).

You can encapsulate E1 and T1 traffic as Ethernet frames by using Structure Agnostic TDM over Packet (SAToP) using MEF8 framing. MPLS framing and both single and dual VLAN tagging are supported. E1 and T1 encapsulation uses the SAToP according to Transparent PDH over Packet (TPoP) standard. You can encapsulate DS3 traffic as Ethernet frames using MEF8 or MPLS framing. Both single and dual VLAN tagging is supported. DS3 encapsulation uses the Virtual Container over Packet (VCoP) standard.
At the local end, the smart SFP transceiver slices the TDM data stream, encapsulates the Ethernet frames and pushes it onto the PSN. The smart SFPs are always paired on the other end of the emulated circuit, and are preconfigured to be in the same multicast MAC address group. At the far end, the smart SFP transceiver decapsulates the Ethernet frames, re-builds the TDM data stream, and forwards it onto the local TDM interface.

**Smart SFP Transceivers for Transporting SDH Traffic over PSNs Overview**

Junos OS supports the following three smart SFP transceivers on MX Series routers for transporting SDH traffic over PSNs:

- STM1 smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-STM1)
- STM4 smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-STM4)
- STM16 smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-STM16)

On your MX Series router, the MPC1, MPC2, and MPC3 line cards support the smart SFP transceivers.

**NOTE:** The MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFPP and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE) line card supports the STM16 smart SFP transceiver.

The smart SFP transceivers encapsulate traffic on SDH interfaces on the WAN side as Ethernet frames on the system side. The encapsulated traffic from the SFP transceivers is sent over the PSNs provisioned across the network. You can encapsulate the SDH interfaces using MEF8 framing. You can also configure single VLAN tagging within a default emulation circuit identifier (ECID).

You can encapsulate STM traffic as Ethernet frames using MEF8 framing. Only single VLAN tagging is supported. STM encapsulation uses the Transparent SONET/SDH over Packet (TSoP) standard.

At the local end, the smart SFP transceiver slices the TDM data stream, encapsulates the Ethernet frames and pushes it onto the PSN. The smart SFPs are always paired on the other end of the emulated circuit, and are preconfigured to be in the same multicast MAC address group. At the far end, the smart SFP transceiver decapsulates the Ethernet frames, re-builds the TDM data stream and forwards it onto the local TDM interface.

**Benefits of Smart SFP Transceivers**

- Lower operational costs—Smart SFP transceivers enable easy and simplified migration and upgrades from legacy networks to PSNs.
- Operational simplicity and flexibility—You don't need to configure individual TDM interfaces over packet connections. You can deploy additional equipment only if you need it.
- Space saving. Does not require additional rack space.
- Low carbon footprint. Lower power consumption and existing equipment such as TDM access nodes are still in use after migration. Reduced electronic waste.

- Definitive migration to only-Ethernet based network equipment, removing the need to have dedicated TDM network interface cards for the termination of the TDM lines.

**Example: Configuring the Smart-SFPs on MX Series Routers for transporting legacy PDH Traffic**

### IN THIS SECTION
- Requirements for Configuration of the Smart-SFPs on MX Series Routers | 233
- Overview | 233
- Configuring the DS3 Smart SFP | 233
- Verification | 236

### Requirements for Configuration of the Smart-SFPs on MX Series Routers
This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 19.4R1 or later for MX Series routers
- A single MX480 router
- DS3 Smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-DS3) transceiver

### Overview
This example provides information about configuring the DS3 Smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-DS3) transceiver on an MX480 router to enable the transceiver to encapsulate DS3 packets as Ethernet frames while transporting the packets from legacy networks to PSNs. You can configure the DS3 Smart SFP to further encapsulate the DS3 packets using MEF8 or MPLS framing as VCoP (Virtual container over Packet) for DS3 interfaces. You can also configure single or dual VLAN tagging.

The TDM data stream, sliced, and encapsulated into Ethernet frames is pushed into the PSN to reach the far end point of a similar SFP type. The Smart SFPs are always paired on the other end of the emulated circuit and are pre-configured to be part of the same multicast MAC address group. At the far end, the smart SFP transceiver decapsulates the Ethernet frames, re-builds the TDM data stream and forwards it onto the local TDM interface.

### Configuring the DS3 Smart SFP

**Step-by-Step Procedure**
In this example, you configure the Smart SFP to transport PDH traffic over PSN networks. To configure the Smart SFP, perform the following tasks:

1. In Configuration mode, create a valid Interface to enable the Smart SFP to communicate with the Junos OS. Configuring VLAN tagging creates a control interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-4/0/0 unit 0
user@host# set interfaces ge-4/0/0 vlan-tagging
```

2. Specify the type of Smart SFP to be configured on the interface. In this example, we are configuring a DS3 Smart SFP.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options sfp-type DS3
```

3. (Optional) Configure the destination MAC address on the local end smart SFP using the `dmac-address` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]` hierarchy level to encapsulate the MAC address of the far end smart SFP. To enable MAC address validation or checking of the destination MAC address at the far end smart SFP, use the `ces-psn-port-dmac-check-enable` statement. If the MAC address of the packet does not match, the packet is discarded.

```
[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host# set ces-psn-channel dmac-address dmac-address
```

4. (Optional) Configure the encapsulation mode (MEF8 or MPLS) for further network processing. The default encapsulation mode for DS3 Smart SFP is MEF8.

```
[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host# set ces-psn-channel mode mode
```

5. (Optional) Configure single or dual VLAN tagging on the encapsulated packets. DS3 Smart SFP supports both single and dual VLAN tagging. If you want to configure single VLAN tagging, use the `vlan-id-1` statement and specify the VLAN ID. If you want to configure dual VLAN tagging, use `vlan-id-1` and `vlan-id-2` statements to configure the inner and outer VLAN IDs. Possible values for the VLAN ID: 0 through 4094.

**Single VLAN tagging**

```
[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
```

**Dual VLAN tagging**

```
[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
```
Dual VLAN tagging

[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set ces-psn-channel vlan-id-1 vlan-id
user@host # set ces-psn-channel vlan-id-2 vlan-id

6. (Optional) Configure the emulation circuit ID for encapsulation and decapsulation. If you do not specify an emulation circuit ID, the default value is 0. Possible values for the encapsulation and decapsulation ID: 0 through 1048575.

[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set iwf-params encap-ecid encap-ecid
user@host # set iwf-params decap-ecid decap-ecid

7. (Optional) Specify if you require checking of the destination MAC address of the incoming packets on the receiving SFP at the [edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options] hierarchy. If you have configured the destination MAC address using the dmac-address option, use this option to verify the MAC address on the receiving SFP. If you have enabled MAC address verification and the MAC address does not match, the packet is discarded by the smart SFP.

[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set ces-psn-port-dmac-check-enable

8. (Optional) Enable looping back of the input path of TDM traffic on the SFP TDM port. The input path refers to the traffic from the TDM side that is looped back.

[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set tdm-in-loop

9. (Optional) Enable looping back of the output path of TDM traffic on the SFP TDM port. The output path refers to the traffic from the Ethernet side that is looped back.

[edit interfaces ge-4/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set tdm-out-loop
To verify that the DS3 Smart SFP is configured on the MX480 router, perform the following tasks:

**Verifying the DS3 Smart SFP Statistics on the Interface**

**Purpose**
To verify that the DS3 Smart SFP is configured on the MX480 router and to view the DS3 Smart SFP statistics.

**Action**
To view the DS3 Smart SFP statistics on the Interface, use the `show interfaces ge-4/0/0 smart-sfp-statistics` command.

```
user@host > show interfaces ge-4/0/0 smart-sfp-statistics
```

```
Physical interface: ge-4/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 281, SNMP ifIndex: 742
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 1000mbps,
  BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None,
  Ethernet-Switching Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled,
  Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  Smart Transceiver Type: DS3
  Smart SFP: Configurable SFP
  Smart SFP Ethernet port[P1] Statistics:            Counters
    Rx frames                                    1187126
    Rx bytes                                   149855236
    Rx errored fcs frames                              0
    Rx unicast frames                            1187124
    Rx multicast frames                           2
    Rx broadcast frames                           0
    Rx fragments                                   0
```
Rx undersize frames                      0
Rx oversize frames                        0
Rx invalid vlan mismatch frames           0
Tx frames                                 1392780998
Tx bytes                                  1796396824
Tx unicast frames                         1377974
Tx multicast frames                       1391403024
Tx broadcast frames                       0
Smart SFP AV IWF Encap/Decap Statistics:   Counters
Rx Packets                                0
Tx Packets                                0
Malformed Packets                         0
Reordered Packets                         0
Misordered Dropped Packets                0
Missing Packets                           0
PlayedOut Packets                         0
JitterBuffer Overrun                      0
JitterBuffer Underrun                     0
Smart SFP DS3 port[P0] statistics:        Counters
BiPolarVariations/Excessive zero errors   0
Tx B3 Errors                              0
Code Violation path errors                0
Logical interface ge-4/1/0.0 (Index 350) (SNMP ifIndex 615)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Input packets : 1384454023
Output packets: 0
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited

Meaning
The DS3 Smart SFP is configured on the MX480 router and you can view the DS3 Smart SFP statistics.

Example: Configuring the Smart-SFPs on MX Series Routers for transporting legacy SDH Traffic

IN THIS SECTION
- Requirements for Configuration of the Smart-SFPs on MX Series Routers | 238
- Overview | 238
- Configuring the STM1 Smart SFP | 238
- Verification | 240
Requirements for Configuration of the Smart-SFPs on MX Series Routers

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 19.4R1 or later for MX Series routers
- A single MX480 router
- STM1 Smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-STM1) transceiver

Overview

This example provides information about configuring the STM1 Smart SFP (SFP-GE-TDM-STM1) transceiver on an MX480 router to enable the transceiver to encapsulate STM1 packets as Ethernet frames while transporting the packets from legacy networks to PSNs. You can configure the STM1 Smart SFP to further encapsulate the STM1 packets using MEF8 framing as TSoP (Transparent SONET/SDH over Packet) for STM1 interfaces. You can only configure single VLAN tagging.

The TDM data stream, sliced, and encapsulated into Ethernet frames is pushed into the PSN to reach the far end point of a similar SFP type. The Smart SFPs are always paired on the other end of the emulated circuit and are pre-configured to be part of the same multicast MAC address group. At the far end, the smart SFP transceiver decapsulates the Ethernet frames, re-builds the TDM data stream and forwards it onto the local TDM interface.

Configuring the STM1 Smart SFP

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this example, you configure the Smart SFP to transport SDH packets over PSNs. To configure the Smart SFP, perform the following tasks:

1. In Configuration mode, create a valid Interface to enable the Smart SFP to communicate with the Junos OS. Configuring VLAN tagging creates a control interface.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host #set interfaces ge-3/0/0 unit 0
   user@host #set interfaces ge-3/0/0 vlan-tagging
   ```

2. Specify the type of Smart SFP to be configured on the interface. In this example, we are configuring a STM1 Smart SFP.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host #set interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options sfp-type STM1
   ```

3. (Optional) Configure the destination MAC address using the `dmac-address` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]` hierarchy level to encapsulate the MAC address of the far end smart SFP. To enable MAC address validation or checking of the destination MAC address at the far end
smart SFP, use the `ces-psn-port-dmac-check-enable` statement. If the MAC address of the packet does not match, the packet is discarded.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set ces-psn-channel dmac-address dmac-address
```

4. (Optional) Configure the encapsulation mode (MEF8 only) for further network processing. The default encapsulation mode for STM1 Smart SFP is MEF8.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set ces-psn-channel mode mode
```

5. (Optional) Configure single VLAN tagging on the encapsulated packets. STM1 Smart SFP supports only single VLAN tagging. If you want to configure single VLAN tagging, use the `vlan-id-1` statement and specify the VLAN ID. Possible values for the VLAN ID: 0 through 4094.

**Single VLAN tagging**

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set ces-psn-channel vlan-id-1 vlan-id
```

6. (Optional) Configure the emulation circuit ID for encapsulation and decapsulation. If you do not specify an emulation circuit ID, the default value is 0. Possible values for the encapsulation and decapsulation ID: 0 through 1048575.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set iwƒ-params encap-ecid encap-ecid
user@host # set iwƒ-params decap-ecid decap-ecid
```

7. (Optional) Specify if you require checking of the destination MAC address of the incoming packets on the receiving SFP at the [edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options] hierarchy. If you have configured the destination MAC address using the `dmac-address` option, use this option to verify the MAC address on the receiving SFP. If you have enabled MAC address verification and the MAC address does not match, the packet is discarded by the smart SFP.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]
user@host # set ces-psn-port-dmac-check-enable
```
8. (Optional) Enable looping back of the input path of TDM traffic on the SFP TDM port. The input path refers to the traffic from the TDM side that is looped back.

    [edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]
    user@host # set tdm-in-loop

9. (Optional) Enable looping back of the output path of TDM traffic on the SFP TDM port. The output path refers to the traffic from the Ethernet side that is looped back.

    [edit interfaces ge-3/0/0 tdm-options]
    user@host # set tdm-out-loop

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

* Verifying the STM1 Smart SFP Statistics on the Interface  |  240

To verify that the STM1 Smart SFP is configured on the MX480 router, perform the following tasks:

**Verifying the STM1 Smart SFP Statistics on the Interface**

**Purpose**

To verify that the STM1 Smart SFP is configured on the MX480 router and to view the STM1 Smart SFP statistics.

**Action**

To view the STM1 Smart SFP statistics on the Interface, use the `show interfaces ge-3/0/0 smart-sfp-statistics` command.

    user@host > show interfaces ge-3/0/0 smart-sfp-statistics

    Physical interface: ge-3/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
    Interface index: 281, SNMP ifIndex: 742
    Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 1000mbps,
    BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None,
    Ethernet-Switching Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
    Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled,
    Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
### Smart SFP Ethernet port[P1] Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counters</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx frames</td>
<td>1187126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx bytes</td>
<td>149855236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx errored fcs frames</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx unicast frames</td>
<td>1187124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx multicast frames</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx broadcast frames</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx fragments</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx undersize frames</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx oversize frames</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx invalid vlan mismatch frames</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx frames</td>
<td>1392780998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx bytes</td>
<td>1796396824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx unicast frames</td>
<td>1377974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx multicast frames</td>
<td>1391403024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx broadcast frames</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Smart SFP AV IWF Encap/Decap Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counters</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malformed Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reordered Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misordered Dropped Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PlayedOut Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JitterBuffer Overrun</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JitterBuffer Underrun</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Smart SFP STM1 port[P0] statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counters</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BiPolarVariations/Excessive zero errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx B3 Errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Violation path errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical interface ge-3/1/0.0 (Index 350) (SNMP ifIndex 615)
- Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
- Input packets: 1384454023
- Output packets: 0
- Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
Meaning
The STM1 Smart SFP is configured on the MX480 router and you can view the STM1 Smart SFP statistics.

Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics

IN THIS SECTION

- Accounting of the Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics | 242
- Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Accounting in Interface Statistics | 245
- Verifying the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics | 246

By default, the physical interface and logical interface statistics do not account for Layer 2 overhead in input or output statistics. You can now configure the logical interface statistics to calculate and display all the Layer 2 header details for ingress and egress interfaces. Use this topic to understand more about the Layer 2 overhead attributes, the guidelines for configuring the calculation of layer 2 overhead, and view the layer 2 overhead bytes calculated for ingress and egress traffic on Ethernet Interfaces.

Accounting of the Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics

On MX Series and T Series routers, you can configure the logical interface statistics to include the Layer 2 overhead size (header and trailer bytes) for both ingress and egress interfaces. Both the transit and total statistical information are computed and displayed for each logical interface. This functionality is supported on 1-Gigabit, 10-Gigabit, 40-Gigabit, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs), and Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) on MX Series routers. Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2, configuring the logical interface statistics to include Layer 2 is supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers with MPC4E. Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, account-layer2-overhead is not supported on MX Series routers with MPC3E (on both PIC and logical interface levels).

You can also configure the capability to compute the Layer 2 overhead bytes in interface statistics on Type-3, Type-4 and Type-5 Flexible Port Concentrators (FPCs) on T Series routers. To enable the Layer 2 overhead bytes to be counted in the interface statistics at the PIC level, you must use the account-layer2-overhead statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number] hierarchy level.

If you configure this capability, all the Layer 2 header details (Layer 2 header and cyclic redundancy check [CRC]) based on the Layer 2 encapsulation configured for an interface are calculated and displayed in the logical interface statistics for ingress and egress interfaces in the output of the show interfaces interface-name commands. For logical interfaces, the Input bytes and Output bytes fields under the Traffic statistics section in the output of the show interfaces interface-name <detail | extensive> command include
the Layer 2 overhead of the packets. For logical interfaces, the Input rate and Output rate fields under the Traffic statistics section in the output of the `show interfaces interface-name <media | statistics>` command include the Layer 2 overhead of the packets. For logical interfaces, the values for the newly added **Egress account overhead** and **Ingress account overhead** fields display the Layer 2 overhead size for transmitted and received packets respectively.

The input and output octets at the logical interface configured on the PIC includes all the Layer 2 headers. All the logical interfaces on the PIC, including the ae and the non-ae interfaces, are processed for Layer 2 overhead accounting for the arriving and exiting packets. This method of operation impacts the transit statistics that are primarily used for subscriber accounting and billing purposes in customer networks.

Table 27 on page 243 lists the adjustment bytes that are counted based on the encapsulation on the logical interface over the Ethernet interface, when you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead in interface statistics at the PIC level. The values for the adjustment bytes that are listed for all types of encapsulation are the same for DPCs and MPCs, with the only exception being for the VLAN CCC adjustment value. On DPCs, the VLAN CCC adjustment value is −4 bytes and on MPCs, the VLAN CCC adjustment value is +4 bytes.

Table 27: Adjustment Bytes for Logical Interfaces over Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encapsulation Type on Logical Interfaces</th>
<th>Number of Adjustment Bytes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet DIXv2 (IP datagrams over Ethernet)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Untagged (includes CRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet DIXv2 (IP datagrams over Ethernet)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Single-tagged (includes CRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet DIXv2 (IP datagrams over Ethernet)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Double-tagged (includes CRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN Bridge</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN CCC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN TCC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Untagged (includes CRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN TCC</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Single-tagged (includes CRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN TCC</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Double-tagged (includes CRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN VPLS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CRC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines for Configuring the Computation of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics

Keep the following points in mind when you configure the computation of Layer 2 overhead in interface statistics:

- When you configure a native VLAN ID on a logical interface, the Layer 2 header adjustment for input statistics is different for tagged and untagged packets. For such interfaces, if you configure the setting to account for Layer 2 overhead, incorrect statistics might be displayed.

- An untagged packet is considered as a tagged packet and an additional 4 bytes are appended to the counter values displayed in the output of the `show interface` command.

- The computed statistics might not be completely accurate in scenarios where the packets are dropped after they have been included in the interface statistics, but before the packets reach the destination.

- Label-switched interface (LSI) statistics on the ingress direction of interfaces do not include the Layer 2 overhead bytes because this functionality of accounting Layer 2 overhead is not supported for such LSI interfaces.

- Layer 2 overhead accounting is not supported for inline service (si) interfaces.

- The total statistics of interfaces do not indicate the complete Layer 2 adjusted statistics. This behavior occurs because the total statistics count is the sum of transit and local statistics. Only the transit statistics are adjusted for Layer 2 and the local statistics are not adjusted for Layer 2.

- Statistics on ae interfaces are calculated in the same manner as non-ae interfaces.

- Adjustment bytes are applicable only for transit statistics that are displayed for logical interfaces.

- For physical interfaces, the adjustment bytes for transit traffic and the non-adjusted bytes for local or protocol-specific traffic are combined and displayed in the output of the `show interfaces` command. (Segregation is not possible.)

- Layer 2 overhead accounting can be enabled at both PIC level and logical interface level.

- When the `account-layer2-overhead` statement is configured, the Layer 2 overhead size in both input and output statistics is accounted for in Dense Port Concentrator (DPCs) and Modular Port Concentrator (MPCs).

- This `account-layer2-overhead` configuration now supports Layer 2 accounting for the Ethernet bridge encapsulation.

- The Layer 2 overhead bytes in interface statistics are saved across a unified ISSU or a graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) operation.

SEE ALSO

| account-layer2-overhead | 673 |
Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Accounting in Interface Statistics

This topic contains sections that describe the configuration of Layer 2 overhead accounting for interface statistics at the PIC level and logical interface level.

Layer 2 overhead accounting can be enabled at both PIC level and logical interface level through configuration. By default, the physical interface and logical interface statistics do not account for Layer 2 overhead size (header and trailer) in both input and output statistics.

When the `account-layer2-overhead` statement is configured, the Layer 2 overhead size in both input and output statistics is accounted for in the Dense Port Concentrator (DPCs) and the Modular Port Concentrator (MPCs). This `account-layer2-overhead` configuration now supports Layer 2 accounting for the Ethernet bridge encapsulation.

- Enabling the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics at the PIC Level

Enabling the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics at the PIC Level

You can configure the `account-layer2-overhead` statement at the `edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number` hierarchy level to enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead bytes in the ingress and egress interface statistics at the PIC level.

CAUTION: If you modify the setting for accounting of Layer 2 overhead bytes at the PIC level, the PIC is rebooted, causing all of the physical and logical interfaces to be deleted and readded on the PIC. Due to this behavior, we recommend that you exercise caution while using this feature.

The computation method of Layer 2 overhead on different interface types is as follows:

- For Ethernet interfaces, all the Layer 2 headers are counted.
- For non-Ethernet interfaces, the Frame Relay, PPP, or Cisco HDLC headers are counted, while the bit or byte stuffing headers are excluded.

To enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level for ingress and egress traffic on interfaces:

1. Access a DPC or an MPC-occupied slot and the PIC where the interface is to be enabled.

   ```
   [edit chassis]
   user@host# edit fpc slot-number pic number
   ```

2. Specify the Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet added to the total octet count for ingress and egress traffic on all the interfaces in the PIC.
SEE ALSO

account-layer2-overhead | 673

Verifying the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics

Purpose
Display information about the Layer 2 overhead bytes that are counted in interface statistics for egress and ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces.

Action
• To display information about the Layer 2 overhead bytes that are counted in interface statistics:

```
NOTE: For physical and logical interfaces, the values displayed for the Input rate and Output rate fields under the Traffic statistics section include the Layer 2 overhead of the packets.
```

```
user@host> show interfaces ge-5/2/0 statistics detail

Physical interface: ge-5/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 146, SNMP ifIndex: 519, Generation: 149
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, BPDU Error: None,
  MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  CoS queues     : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:1d:b5:61:d9:74, Hardware address: 00:1d:b5:61:d9:74
  Last flapped   : 2009-11-11 11:24:00 PST (09:23:08 ago)
  Statistics last cleared: 2009-11-11 17:50:58 PST (02:56:10 ago)
  Traffic statistics:
      Input bytes : 271524       0 bps
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Input bytes</th>
<th>Output bytes</th>
<th>Input packets</th>
<th>Output packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 transit statistics:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16681118</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>362633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>112048</td>
<td>20779920</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>519498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPV4 multicast statistics:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>156500</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>362633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>156500</td>
<td>16681118</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>362633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input errors:
- Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0,
- L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
- Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0, FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

Queue counters:
- 0 best-effort: 882558
- 0 expedited-fo: 0
- 0 assured-forw: 0
- 3 network-cont: 3232

Active alarms: None
Active defects: None

Logical interface ge-5/2/0.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 573) (Generation 135)
- Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: ENET2
- Egress account overhead: 100
Ingress account overhead: 90

Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 271524
Output bytes : 37769598
Input packets: 3664
Output packets: 885790

IPV6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 16681118
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 362633

Local statistics:
Input bytes : 271524
Output bytes : 308560
Input packets: 3664
Output packets: 3659

Transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 37461038 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 882131 0 pps

IPV6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 16681118
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 362633

Multicast statistics:
IPV4 multicast statistics:
Input bytes : 112048 0 bps
Output bytes : 20779920 0 bps
Input packets: 1801 0 pps
Output packets: 519498 0 pps

IPV6 multicast statistics:
Input bytes : 156500 0 bps
Output bytes : 16681118 0 bps
Input packets: 1818 0 pps
Output packets: 362633 0 pps

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 151, Route table: 0
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 40.40.40.0/30, Local: 40.40.40.2, Broadcast: 40.40.40.3,
Generation: 167

Protocol inet6, MTU: 1500, Generation: 152, Route table: 0
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: ::40.40.40.0/126, Local: ::40.40.40.2
Generation: 169
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
  Destination: fe80::/64, Local: fe80::21d:b5ff:fe61:d974
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 171
Generation: 153, Route table: 0
Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

SEE ALSO
  show interfaces | 1222
  show interfaces statistics

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.3</strong></td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, <strong>account-layer2-overhead</strong> is not supported on MX Series routers with MPC3E (on both PIC and logical interface levels).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.2</strong></td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2, configuring the logical interface statistics to include Layer 2 is supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers with MPC4E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

  Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2
  Initial Configuration of Ethernet Interfaces | 3
  Understanding Optical Transport Network (OTN) | 392
Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers

IN THIS SECTION

- Capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs | 250
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers | 259

Policers enable you to perform simple traffic policing on Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces without configuring a firewall filter. You can use this topic to configure an input priority map, an output priority map, and then apply the policy. Use this topic for information on how to configure a two-color policer and tri-color policer.

Capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), you can configure granular per-VLAN class-of-service (CoS) capabilities and extensive instrumentation and diagnostics on a per-VLAN and per-MAC address basis.

VLAN rewrite, tagging, and deleting enables you to use VLAN address space to support more customers and services.

VPLS allows you to provide a point-to-multipoint LAN between a set of sites in a VPN. Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router) are combined with VPLS to deliver metro Ethernet service.

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces, you can apply Layer 2 policing to logical interfaces in the egress or ingress direction. Layer 2 policers are configured at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level. You can also control the rate of traffic sent or received on an interface by configuring a policer overhead at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic slot-number] hierarchy level.

Table 28 on page 251 lists the capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router).
Table 28: Capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet with SFPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet IQ (SFP)</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet (SFP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Layer 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.3ad link aggregation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum VLANs per port</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>1023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum transmission unit (MTU) size</td>
<td>9192</td>
<td>9192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC learning</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC accounting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC filtering</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destinations per port</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources per port</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchical MAC policers</td>
<td>Yes, premium and aggregate</td>
<td>No, aggregate only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple TPID support and IP service for nonstandard TPIDs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Ethernet encapsulations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual VLAN tags</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN rewrite</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Layer 2 VPNs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN CCC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-based CCC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended VLAN CCC Virtual Metropolitan Area Network (VMAN) Tag Protocol</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 28: Capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet with SFPs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet IQ (SFP)</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet (SFP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC-based egress queues</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queued VLANs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPLS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about configuring VPLS, see the Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices.

You can also configure CoS on logical IQ interfaces. For more information, see the Class of Service User Guide (Routers and EX9200 Switches).

SEE ALSO

- Configuring MAC Address Accounting | 23
- Configuring a Policer Overhead

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers

IN THIS SECTION

- Overview | 253
- Configuring a Policer | 253
- Specifying an Input Priority Map | 254
- Specifying an Output Priority Map | 254
- Applying a Policer | 255
- Configuring MAC Address Filtering | 257
- Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 257
Overview

On Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), you can define rate limits for premium and aggregate traffic received on the interface. These policers allow you to perform simple traffic policing without configuring a firewall filter. First you configure the Ethernet policer profile, next you classify ingress and egress traffic, then you can apply the policer to a logical interface.

For Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), the policer rates you configure can be different than the rates on the Packet Forward Engine. The difference results from Layer 2 overhead. The PIC accounts for this difference.

NOTE:

On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet PICs, the following considerations apply:

- Interface counters do not count the 7-byte preamble and 1-byte frame delimiter in Ethernet frames.
- In MAC statistics, the frame size includes MAC header and CRC before any VLAN rewrite/imposition rules are applied.
- In traffic statistics, the frame size encompasses the L2 header without CRC after any VLAN rewrite/imposition rule.

For information on understanding Ethernet frame statistics, see the MX Series Layer 2 Configuration Guide.

Configuring a Policier

To configure an Ethernet policer profile, include the ethernet-policer-profile statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile]
ethernet-policer-profile {
  policer cos-policer-name {
    aggregate {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    premium {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
  }
}
```
In the Ethernet policer profile, the aggregate-priority policer is mandatory; the premium-priority policer is optional.

For aggregate and premium policers, you specify the bandwidth limit in bits per second. You can specify the value as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000). There is no absolute minimum value for bandwidth limit, but any value below 61,040 bps will result in an effective rate of 30,520 bps. The maximum bandwidth limit is 4.29 Gbps.

The maximum burst size controls the amount of traffic bursting allowed. To determine the burst-size limit, you can multiply the bandwidth of the interface on which you are applying the filter by the amount of time you allow a burst of traffic at that bandwidth to occur:

\[ \text{burst size} = \text{bandwidth} \times \text{allowable time for burst traffic} \]

If you do not know the interface bandwidth, you can multiply the maximum MTU of the traffic on the interface by 10 to obtain a value. For example, the burst size for an MTU of 4700 would be 47,000 bytes. The burst size should be at least 10 interface MTUs. The maximum value for the burst-size limit is 100 MB.

**Specifying an Input Priority Map**

An input priority map identifies ingress traffic with specified IEEE 802.1p priority values, and classifies that traffic as premium.

If you include a premium-priority policer, you can specify an input priority map by including the `ieee802.1 premium` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile input-priority-map]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile input-priority-map]
ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
```

The priority values can be from 0 through 7. The remaining traffic is classified as nonpremium (or aggregate). For a configuration example, see “Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 257.

**NOTE:** On IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces and MX Series interfaces, when a VLAN tag is pushed, the inner VLAN IEEE 802.1p bits are copied to the IEEE bits of the VLAN or VLANs being pushed. If the original packet is untagged, the IEEE bits of the VLAN or VLANs being pushed are set to 0.

**Specifying an Output Priority Map**

An output priority map identifies egress traffic with specified queue classification and packet loss priority (PLP), and classifies that traffic as premium.
If you include a premium-priority policer, you can specify an output priority map by including the `classifier` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map]
classifier {
    premium {
        forwarding-class class-name {
            loss-priority (high | low);
        }
    }
}
```

You can define a forwarding class, or you can use a predefined forwarding class. Table 29 on page 255 shows the predefined forwarding classes and their associated queue assignments.

Table 29: Default Forwarding Classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forwarding Class Name</th>
<th>Queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>best-effort</td>
<td>Queue 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expedited-forwarding</td>
<td>Queue 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assured-forwarding</td>
<td>Queue 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network-control</td>
<td>Queue 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about CoS forwarding classes, see the *Class of Service User Guide (Routers and EX9200 Switches)*. For a configuration example, see “Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 257.

**Applying a Policer**

On all MX Series Router interfaces, Gigabit Ethernet IQ, IQ2, and IQ2-E PICs, and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), you can apply input and output policers that define rate limits for premium and aggregate traffic received on the logical interface. Aggregate policers are supported on Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router).

These policers allow you to perform simple traffic policing without configuring a firewall filter.

To apply policers to specific source MAC addresses, include the `accept-source-mac` statement:

```
accept-source-mac {
    mac-address mac-address {
```
You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]**
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]**

You can specify the MAC address as `nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn` or `nnnn.nnnn.nnnn.nnnn`, where `n` is a hexadecimal number. You can configure up to 64 source addresses. To specify more than one address, include multiple **mac-address** statements in the logical interface configuration.

**NOTE:** On untagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces you should not configure the **source-address-filter** statement at the **[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]** hierarchy level and the **accept-source-mac** statement at the **[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level simultaneously. If these statements are configured for the same interfaces at the same time, an error message is displayed.

On tagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces you should not configure the **source-address-filter** statement at the **[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]** hierarchy level and the **accept-source-mac** statement at the **[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level with an identical MAC address specified in both filters. If these statements are configured for the same interfaces with an identical MAC address specified, an error message is displayed.

**NOTE:** If the remote Ethernet card is changed, the interface does not accept traffic from the new card because the new card has a different MAC address.

The MAC addresses you include in the configuration are entered into the router’s MAC database. To view the router’s MAC database, enter the **show interfaces mac-database interface-name** command:

```bash
user@host> show interfaces mac-database interface-name
```

In the **input** statement, list the name of one policer template to be evaluated when packets are received on the interface.
In the output statement, list the name of one policer template to be evaluated when packets are transmitted on the interface.

**NOTE:** On IQ2 and IQ2-E PIC interfaces, the default value for maximum retention of entries in the MAC address table has changed, for cases in which the table is not full. The new holding time is 12 hours. The previous retention time of 3 minutes is still in effect when the table is full.

You can use the same policer one or more times.

If you apply both policers and firewall filters to an interface, input policers are evaluated before input firewall filters, and output policers are evaluated after output firewall filters.

**Configuring MAC Address Filtering**

You cannot explicitly define traffic with specific source MAC addresses to be rejected; however, for Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, you can block all incoming packets that do not have a source address specified in the accept-source-mac statement. For more information about the accept-source-mac statement, see "Applying a Policer" on page 255.

To enable this blocking, include the source-filtering statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
source-filtering;
```

For more information about the source-filtering statement, see "Configuring MAC Address Filtering for Ethernet Interfaces" on page 20.

To accept traffic even though it does not have a source address specified in the accept-source-mac statement, include the no-source-filtering statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
no-source-filtering;
```

**Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers**

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Example | 258
- Example Configuration | 258
Example

This example illustrates the following:

- Configure interface ge-6/0/0 to treat priority values 2 and 3 as premium. On ingress, this means that IEEE 802.1p priority values 2 and 3 are treated as premium. On egress, it means traffic that is classified into queue 0 or 1 with PLP of low and queue 2 or 3 with PLP of high, is treated as premium.

- Define a policer that limits the premium bandwidth to 100 Mbps and burst size to 3 k, and the aggregate bandwidth to 200 Mbps and burst size to 3 k.

- Specify that frames received from the MAC address 00:01:02:03:04:05 and the VLAN ID 600 are subject to the policer on input and output. On input, this means frames received with the source MAC address 00:01:02:03:04:05 and the VLAN ID 600 are subject to the policer. On output, this means frames transmitted from the router with the destination MAC address 00:01:02:03:04:05 and the VLAN ID 600 are subject to the policer.

Example Configuration

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-6/0/0 {
    gigether-options {
        ether-switch-profile {
            ether-policer-profile {
                input-priority-map {
                    ieee-802.1p {
                        premium [2 3];
                    }
                }
            }
            output-priority-map {
                classifier {
                    premium {
                        forwarding-class best-effort {
                            loss-priority low;
                        }
                        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
                            loss-priority low;
                        }
                        forwarding-class assured-forwarding {
                            loss-priority high;
                        }
                        forwarding-class network-control {
                            loss-priority high;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```
policer policer-1 {
  premium {
    bandwidth-limit 100m;
    burst-size-limit 3k;
  }
  aggregate {
    bandwidth-limit 200m;
    burst-size-limit 3k;
  }
}

unit 0 {
  accept-source-mac {
    mac-address 00:01:02:03:04:05 {
      policer {
        input policer-1;
        output policer-1;
      }
    }
  }
}

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring MAC Address Accounting | 23
Configuring a Policer Overhead

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers

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- Example: Configuring and Applying a Policer | 262
Overview

For Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces on M Series and T Series routers, you can configure two-color and tricolor marking policers and apply them to logical interfaces to prevent traffic on the interface from consuming bandwidth inappropriately.

Networks police traffic by limiting the input or output transmission rate of a class of traffic on the basis of user-defined criteria. Policing traffic allows you to control the maximum rate of traffic sent or received on an interface and to partition a network into multiple priority levels or classes of service.

Policers require you to apply a burst size and bandwidth limit to the traffic flow, and set a consequence for packets that exceed these limits—usually a higher loss priority, so that packets exceeding the policer limits are discarded first.

Juniper Networks router architectures support three types of policer:

- **Two-color policer**—A two-color policer (or “policer” when used without qualification) meters the traffic stream and classifies packets into two categories of packet loss priority (PLP) according to a configured bandwidth and burst-size limit. You can mark packets that exceed the bandwidth and burst-size limit in some way, or simply discard them. A policer is most useful for metering traffic at the port (physical interface) level.

- **Single-rate tricolor marking (single-rate TCM)**—A single-rate tricolor marking policer is defined in RFC 2697, *A Single Rate Three Color Marker*, as part of an assured forwarding per-hop-behavior (PHB) classification system for a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) environment. This type of policer meters traffic based on the configured committed information rate (CIR), committed burst size (CBS), and excess burst size (EBS).

  Starting in Junos OS Release 13.1, traffic is classified into three categories: Green, Red, and Yellow. Following list describes the categories:

  - **Green**—Burst size of the packets that arrive is less than the sum of the configured CIR and CBS.
  - **Red**—Burst size of the packets that arrive is greater than the sum of the configured CIR and EBS.
  - **Yellow**—Burst size of the packets that arrive is greater than the CBS but less than the EBS.

  Single-rate TCM is most useful when a service is structured according to packet length and not peak arrival rate.

- **Two-rate Tricolor Marking (two-rate TCM)**—This type of policer is defined in RFC 2698, *A Two Rate Three Color Marker*, as part of an assured forwarding per-hop-behavior (PHB) classification system for a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) environment. This type of policer meters traffic based on the configured CIR and peak information rate (PIR), along with their associated burst sizes, the CBS and EBS.

  Traffic is classified into the following three categories:

  - **Green**—Burst size of the packets that arrive is less than the sum of the configured CIR and CBS.
  - **Red**—Burst size of the packets that arrive is greater than the sum of the configured PIR and EBS.
• Yellow—Traffic does not belong to either the green or the red category.

Two-rate TCM is most useful when a service is structured according to arrival rates and not necessarily packet length.

**NOTE:** Unlike policing (described in "Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers" on page 252), configuring two-color policers and tricolor marking policers requires that you configure a firewall filter.

**Configuring a Policer**

Two-color and tricolor marking policers are configured at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.

A tricolor marking policer polices traffic on the basis of metering rates, including the CIR, the PIR, their associated burst sizes, and any policing actions configured for the traffic.

To configure tricolor policer marking, include the `three-color-policer` statement with options at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level:

```
[edit firewall]
three-color-policer name {
    action {
        loss-priority high {
            then discard;
        }
    }
    single-rate {
        (color-aware | color-blind);
        committed-information-rate bps;
        committed-burst-size bytes;
        excess-burst-size bytes;
    }
    two-rate {
        (color-aware | color-blind);
        committed-information-rate bps;
        committed-burst-size bytes;
        peak-information-rate bps;
        peak-burst-size bytes;
    }
}
```

For more information about configuring tricolor policer markings, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers User Guide* and the *Class of Service User Guide (Routers and EX9200 Switches)*.
**Applying a Policer**

Apply a two-color policer or tricolor policer to a logical interface to prevent traffic on the interface from consuming bandwidth inappropriately. To apply two-color or tricolor policers, include the `layer2-policer` statement:

```plaintext
layer2-policer {
    input-policer policer-name;
    input-three-color policer-name;
    output-policer policer-name;
    policer-name;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]`

Use the `input-policer` statement to apply a two-color policer to received packets on a logical interface and the `input-three-color` statement to apply a tricolor policer. Use the `output-policer` statement to apply a two-color policer to transmitted packets on a logical interface and the `output-three-color` statement to apply a tricolor policer. The specified policers must be configured at the `[edit firewall]` hierarchy level. For each interface, you can configure a three-color policer or two-color input policer or output policers—you cannot configure both a three-color policer and a two-color policer.

**Example: Configuring and Applying a Policer**

Configure tricolor policers and apply them to an interface:

```plaintext
[edit firewall]
three-color-policer three-color-policer-color-blind {
    logical-interface-policer;
    two-rate {
        color-blind;
        committed-information-rate 1500000;
        committed-burst-size 150;
        peak-information-rate 3;
        peak-burst-size 300;
    }
}
three-color-policer three-color-policer-color-aware {
    logical-interface-policer;
    two-rate {
        color-aware;
        committed-information-rate 1500000;
        committed-burst-size 150;
    }
}
```
peak-information-rate 3;
peak-burst-size 300;
}
}
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/0]
unit 1 {
    layer2-policer {
        input-three-color three-color-policer-color-blind;
        output-three-color three-color-policer-color-aware;
    }
}
}

Configure a two-color policer and apply it to an interface:

[edit firewall]
policer two-color-policer {
    logical-interface-policer;
    if-exceeding {
        bandwidth-percent 90;
        burst-size-limit 300;
    }
    then loss-priority-high;
}
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/0]
unit 2 {
    layer2-policer {
        input-policer two-color-policer;
        output-policer two-color-policer;
    }
}

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring MAC Address Accounting | 23
Configuring a Policer Overhead

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>Starting in Junos OS Release 13.1, traffic is classified into three categories: Green, Red, and Yellow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation

IN THIS SECTION

- Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation Overview | 264
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation | 265

Use this topic for information about how to configure Autonegotiation on Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces.

Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation Overview

Autonegotiation is enabled by default on all Gigabit Ethernet and Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces. However, you can explicitly enable autonegotiation to configure remote fault options manually.

NOTE:

- When you configure the Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interface to operate at 1 Gbps, autonegotiation must be enabled.
- On ACX Series Universal Metro Routers, when the autonegotiation is disabled, the speed has to be explicitly configured to 10–100 Mbps.
- On T4000 routers, the auto-negotiation command is ignored for interfaces other than Gigabit Ethernet.

SEE ALSO

- Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202
Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation with Remote Fault | 265
- Configuring Flow Control | 265
- Configuring Autonegotiation Speed on MX Series Routers | 265
- Displaying Autonegotiation Status | 266

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation with Remote Fault

To configure explicit autonegotiation and remote fault, include the **auto-negotiation** statement and the **remote-fault** option at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options] hierarchy level.

```
[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]
(auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation) remote-fault <local-interface-online | local-interface-offline>
```

Configuring Flow Control

To enable flow control, include the **flow-control** statement at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/>/port gigether-options] hierarchy level. For more information, see “Configuring Flow Control” on page 18.

Configuring Autonegotiation Speed on MX Series Routers

MX Series routers with Combo Line Rate DPCs and Tri-Rate Copper SFPs support autonegotiation of speed. The autonegotiation specified interface speed is propagated to CoS, routing protocols, and other system components. Half-duplex mode is not supported.

MX Series routers with IQ2 PICs connected to other devices require matching auto-negotiation configurations for both the PIC and for the device in order to achieve link up.

To specify the autonegotiation speed, use the **speed** (auto | 1Gbps | 100Mbps | 10Mbps | auto-10m-100m) statement at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level.

To set port speed negotiation to a specific rate, set the port speed to **1Gbps**, **100Mbps**, or **10Mbps**. If the negotiated speed and the interface speed do not match, the link will not be brought up.

If you set the autonegotiation speed **auto** option, then the port speed is negotiated.

Starting from Junos OS Release 14.2, the **auto-10m-100m** option allows the fixed tri-speed port to auto negotiate with ports limited by **100m** or **10m**maximum speed. This option must be enabled only for Tri-rate MPC port, that is, 3D 40x 1GE (LAN) RJ45 MIC on MX platform. This option does not support other MICs on MX platform.
You can disable auto MDI/MDIX using the `no-auto-mdix` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]` hierarchy level.

Use the `show interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port brief` command to display the auto negotiation of speed and auto MDI/MDIX states.

**NOTE:** Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, on MX Series routers with Tri-rate Enhanced DPC (DPCE-R-40GE-TX), when you configure the interface speed using the `auto-10m-100m` option, the speed is negotiated to the highest value possible (100 Mbps), if the same value is configured on both sides of the link. However, when you view the interface speed of the DPC, using the `show interfaces` command, the value of the speed is not accurately displayed. For instance, if you configure the speed of the Tri-rate enhanced DPC, as 100Mbps on both sides of the link, the interface speed of the DPC is negotiated to 100 Mbps. However, the interface speed of the DPC displays 1 bps. This is an issue with the `show interfaces` command only. The actual interface speed is 100 Mbps.

**Displaying Autonegotiation Status**

To display Gigabit Ethernet interface details, including the autonegotiation status, use the operational mode command `show interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port extensive`.

Table 30 on page 266 and Table 31 on page 269 provide information about the autonegotiation status on local and remote routers with fiber interfaces. The status of the link and LED can vary depending on the level of autonegotiation set and the transmit and receive fiber status.

**Table 30: Mode and Autonegotiation Status (Local)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmit</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 30: Mode and Autonegotiation Status (Local) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmit</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
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<td>UP</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 30: Mode and Autonegotiation Status (Local) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmit</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
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<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
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<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Completed status indicates that the device is no longer in the autonegotiation phase.**
### Table 30: Mode and Autonegotiation Status (Local) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmit</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 31: Mode and Autonegotiation Status (Remote)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmit</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>No-autonegotiation</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
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<td>Explicit</td>
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<td>DOWN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 31: Mode and Autonegotiation Status (Remote) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmit</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Offline</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Explicit+RFI-Online</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

- Configuring 10-Gigabit Ethernet PICs | 158
- Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics | 242

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Starting from Junos OS Release 14.2, the <strong>auto-10m-100m</strong> option allows the fixed tri-speed port to auto negotiate with ports limited by <strong>100m</strong> or <strong>10m</strong> maximum speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, on MX Series routers with Tri-rate Enhanced DPC (DPCE-R-40GE-TX), when you configure the interface speed using the <strong>auto-10m-100m</strong> option, the speed is negotiated to the highest value possible (100 Mbps), if the same value is configured on both sides of the link.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring 40-Gigabit Ethernet PICs | 197
- Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs | 202
CHAPTER 4

Configuring Rate Selectability

IN THIS CHAPTER

- Introduction to Rate Selectability | 272
- Interface Naming Conventions for Rate Selectability | 296
- Preventing Oversubscription Using Active Physical Ports | 316
- Configuring Rate Selectability | 326
- Port Speed | 360
- Configuring the Port Speed on the JNP10K-LC1201 by Using New Port Profile Configuration | 386

Introduction to Rate Selectability

IN THIS SECTION

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- Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability | 277
- MX10003 MPC Rate-Selectability Overview | 279
- MX204 Router Rate-Selectability Overview | 284
- PTX10003 Router Rate-Selectability Overview | 292
- JNP10K-LC1201 Rate Selectability Overview | 294

Use this topic to understand more about rate selectability or multi-rate ports in a network device or in a network component such as a line card.
Understanding Rate Selectability

The maximum amount of data that can be transmitted through a port at any given second either by a network device or by a component of the network device (such as a line card) is known as the port speed. Port speed is measured in kilobits per second (Kbps), gigabits per second (Gbps), and terabits per second (Tbps). If a port can be configured to multiple speeds, the port is known as a rate-selectable port. Because the port is part of a network device (router or switch) or a network component (such as MPC, MIC) the component is known as a rate-selectable component. For instance, if a Modular Port Concentrator (MPC) supports multiple speeds, it is known as a rate-selectable MPC. If a Modular Interface Card (MIC) supports multiple speeds, it is known as a rate-selectable MIC. The term multi-rate in the name of a component also indicates support for more than one speed.

Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the PIC or MIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, you configure rate selectability at the MIC or PIC level. To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled.

When you configure rate selectability at the MIC or PIC level, all the ports of the MIC or PIC that support the configured speed operate at that speed. To prevent switch fabric interface oversubscription—for example, with the Switch Fabric Board SFB or SFB2— and to ensure a guaranteed bandwidth, you can specify the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed. For instance, on a router with SFB, if you want only eight ports of the MIC to operate at 40 Gbps, you can configure the MIC to operate at 40 Gbps and enable the eight ports that you want to operate at that speed. The remaining ports of the MIC are automatically disabled. For example, on MPC8E with MIC-MRATE, you can configure four 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and two 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces per MIC. All other interfaces are automatically disabled. Configuring rate selectability at the MIC level helps you configure the operating speed of the MIC easily.

**NOTE:** The total port speed of the MIC cannot exceed the forwarding capacity of the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Configuring rate selectability at the port level provides you the flexibility of operating the ports of the MIC at different supported speeds. For example, you can configure four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on port 0, one 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface on port 1, and one 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface on port 2.

**NOTE:** When you configure rate selectability at the port level, ensure that you plug in transceivers to the ports according to the speeds that you configure. For instance, use 4x duplex LC breakout transceivers to configure 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, fiber-optic 40-gigabit QSFP+ transceivers to configure 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, and fiber-optic 100-gigabit QSFP28 transceivers to configure 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
**Rate Selectability on MPC7E-MRATE**

MPC7E (MPC7E-MRATE) is a fixed-configuration MPC and is supported on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers. MPC7E-MRATE contains two built-in PICs, PIC 0 and PIC 1. Each PIC has six physical ports that support quad small form-factor pluggable plus (QSFP+) transceivers. The default port speed is 10 Gbps for all ports. Each of the six ports of PIC 0 and PIC 1 supports speeds of 10 Gbps and 40 Gbps. However, only ports 2 and 5 on both the PICs support 100 Gbps speed.

MPC7E-MRATE has an aggregate forwarding capacity of 480 Gbps and a forwarding capacity of 240 Gbps on each Packet Forwarding Engine. Oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Engine capacity is not supported. The demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For instance, for MPC7E-MRATE, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 240 Gbps.

For information about the naming conventions for interfaces on MPC7E-MRATE MPC, see "Interface Naming Conventions for MPC7E-MRATE" on page 296.

**Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE**

MPC8E (MX2K-MPC8E) and MPC9E (MX2K-MPC9E) support two separate slots for MICs as field replaceable units (FRUs). Each of the MIC slots supports only one MIC-MRATE. MIC-MRATE consists of 12 physical ports that support QSFP+ transceivers and multiple port speeds of 100 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 10 Gbps. You can configure a port to operate in a specific speed based on your requirement. The default port speed is 10 Gbps for all ports. MIC-MRATE also supports breakout transceivers, which you can use to split a 40-Gigabit Ethernet port into four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports. MIC-MRATE ports can be split into a maximum of 48 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

MPC8E has an aggregate forwarding capacity of 960 Gbps and a forwarding capacity of 240 Gbps on each Packet Forwarding Engine. MPC9E has an aggregate forwarding capacity of 1600 Gbps and a forwarding capacity of 400 Gbps on each Packet Forwarding Engine. Oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Engine capacity is not supported. The demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For instance, for MPC8E, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 240 Gbps and for MPC9E, the demand per Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 400 Gbps.

On MPC8E with MIC-MRATE, you can configure four 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and two 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces per MIC. All other interfaces are automatically disabled. On MPC9E with MIC-MRATE, you can configure eight ports as 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and the other ports can be configured only as 40-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

For information about the naming conventions for interfaces on MPC8E and MPC9E, see "Interface Naming Conventions for MIC-MRATE" on page 298.

**Rate Selectability on JNP10K-LC2101**

JNP10K-LC2101 is a fixed-configuration MPC and is supported on MX10008 routers. JNP10K-LC2101 contains six built-in PICs, PIC 0 to PIC 5. Each PIC has four physical ports that support quad small form-factor
pluggable plus (QSFP+) transceivers. The default port speed is 10 Gbps for all ports. Each of the four ports of PIC 0 to PIC 5 supports speeds of 10 Gbps (using breakout cables), 40 Gbps, and 100 Gbps.

MX10008 routers support eight JNP10K-LC2101 MPCs. By default, each JNP10K-LC2101 MPC provides a maximum bandwidth of 1.44 Tbps. JNP10K-LC2101 has six Packet Forwarding Engines, each providing a maximum bandwidth of up to 240 Gbps, which cannot be oversubscribed. You can configure JNP10K-LC2101 to provide an increased bandwidth of 2.4 Tbps. The demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For instance, by default, for JNP10K-LC2101, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 240 Gbps. However, if you have configured JNP10K-LC2101 to provide an increased bandwidth of 2.4 Tbps, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 400 Gbps.

For information about the naming conventions for interfaces on JNP10K-LC2101 MPC, see “Interface Naming Conventions for JNP10K-LC2101” on page 303.

Starting with Junos OS Release 19.4R1, you can now configure 1-Gbps speed on 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports of the JNP10K-LC2101 MPC.

Each of the 40-Gigabit Ethernet port can be split to four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports that can be configured to operate as 1-Gigabit Ethernet port. You must use 4x10GE LR breakout optics (QSFP-4X10GE-LR) at the MX10008 or MX10016 end and 1-Gigabit Ethernet EX optics at the remote end. It is only optional to use Juniper optics (SFP-GE40KM) at the remote end, as any vendor’s EX (not SX or LX) optics can be used. Refer to the Hardware Compatibility Tool for the list of pluggable transceivers supported on the MX10008 router.

NOTE: Any interface operating at 10-Gbps speed can be independently converted to 1-Gbps speed. For example, in multi-rate connections through split cables, when one of the ports operates at 1-Gbps speed, the other three ports can be configured either with 1-Gbps speed or 10-Gbps speed.

To configure the operating speed of the 10-Gbps port to 1-Gbps, use the speed statement at the edit interfaces interfacename gigether-options hierarchy level. After you commit the configuration, the operating speed of the 10-Gbps port changes to 1-Gbps speed without any MPC, PIC, or interface bounce. To view the speed configured on the interface, use the show interfaces extensive command. In the output, the Speed Configuration field displays the current operating speed of the interface. If the interface is configured with 1-Gbps speed, then the Speed Configuration field displays 1G; if the interface is configured with 10-Gbps speed, Speed Configuration displays AUTO. For more information, see speed.

When you use the show interfaces extensive command to view the speed of the interface, the output does not display support for auto-negotiation. However, autonegotiation is supported when the interface speed is configured for 1-Gbps speed.
**NOTE:** You cannot configure the 10-gigabit Ethernet interface, operating with a speed of 1-Gbps, as a member interface of a link aggregation group (LAG).

**Rate Selectability on MIC-MACSEC-20GE**

The MIC-MACSEC-20GE MIC provides 128-bit and 256-bit MACsec encryption on all the twenty 1GE and on the two 10GE ports in the following hardware configuration:

- Installed directly on the MX80 and MX104 routers
- Installed on MPC1, MPC2, MPC3, MPC2E, MPC3E, MPC2E-NG, and MPC3E-NG line cards on the MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers

By default, 128-bit MACsec encryption is supported.

The twenty 1-Gigabit Ethernet SFP ports distribute the ports across PIC0 and PIC1, that are logical PICs on the physical MIC. The two 10-Gigabit Ethernet SFP+ ports are physically located on PIC1. But, the 10-Gigabit interfaces are created by distributing the ports in either of the PICs. For information about the naming conventions for interfaces on MIC-MACSEC-20GE, see “Interface Naming Conventions for MIC-MACSEC-20GE” on page 306.

**NOTE:**
- When the pic-mode is changed from 1-Gbps to 10-Gbps or vice versa, the Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) in MX240, MX480, MX960 routers and the Forwarding Engine Board (FEB) in MX80, MX104 routers undergoes an automatic bounce or reboot.
- When the MIC-MACSEC-20GE is operating in the 10-Gbps mode, all the other 1-Gbps ports are disabled.

**SEE ALSO**

- Configuring Rate Selectability on MPC7E (Multi-Rate) to Enable Different Port Speeds | 336
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE to Enable Different Port Speeds | 332
- Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription | 316
- Port Speed | 360
Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability

This topic describes the guidelines to consider when configuring rate selectability at the port level or the PIC or MIC level.

Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability for MIC-MRATE MIC and MPC7E-MRATE MPC

This topic describes the guidelines to consider when configuring rate selectability at the port level or the PIC level for MIC-MRATE MIC and MPC7E-MRATE MPC:

- If rate selectability is not configured, all ports of the MIC-MRATE MIC and MPC7E-MRATE MPC operate as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces by default. Therefore, when booting the MPC:
  - If rate selectability is not configured or if invalid port speeds are configured, an alarm is generated to indicate that the configuration is invalid. All the ports operate as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
  - If valid port speeds are configured, the PIC and MIC operate at the configured speed.

- When you change an existing port speed configuration at the port level, you must reset the MPC7E-MRATE PIC for the configuration to take effect. Similarly, when you change an existing port speed configuration at the port level for MPC8E or MPC9E, you must reset the MIC for the configuration to take effect. You can use the request chassis mic mic-slot mic-slot-number fpc-slot fpc-slot-number (offline | online) command to reset the MIC and apply your configuration changes.

  An alarm is generated indicating the change in port speed configuration.

- When you change an existing port speed configuration with an invalid port speed configuration, an alarm is generated indicating that the port speed configuration is invalid. For example, on the MPC7E-MRATE, if you configure the port speed of port 3 as 100 Gbps, it is an invalid configuration. MPC7E-MRATE supports 100 Gbps only on ports 2 and 5. The MPC continues to operate using the existing port speed configuration or the default port speed.

- You cannot configure rate selectability at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Error messages are displayed when you try to commit such configurations.

- When you configure rate selectability at the port level, only the configured ports are enabled. Other ports are disabled.

Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability for JNP10K-LC2101

This topic describes the guidelines to consider when configuring rate selectability at the port level or the PIC level for JNP10K-LC2101:
Each port on the JNP10K-LC2101 MPC supports speeds of 10 Gbps (using breakout cables), 40 Gbps, and 100 Gbps. However, JNP10K-LC2101 MPC does not support bandwidth oversubscription. So, when you configure the ports on all PICs, ensure that the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine is less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. The default port speed for all PICs is 10G.

When you change an existing port speed configuration at the port level, you must reset the PIC for the configuration to take effect. When you change an existing port speed configuration at the PIC level, the JNP10K-LC2101 automatically resets the PIC.

When you change the number of active ports using the `number-of-ports` command, you must reset the PIC for the configuration to take effect. Interfaces are created only for active ports. Only the ports you configure are known as the active ports. The number of active ports enables you to handle bandwidth oversubscription.

**NOTE:** You cannot configure the number of active ports at the port level. If you attempt to configure the number of active ports at the port level, an error message is displayed.

You cannot configure rate selectability at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Error messages are displayed when you try to commit such configurations.

When you change an existing port speed configuration with an invalid port speed configuration, an alarm is generated indicating that the port speed configuration is invalid. The MPC continues to operate using the existing port speed configuration or the default port speed.

**Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability for MPC11E**

This topic describes the guidelines to consider when configuring rate selectability at the port level or the PIC level for MPC11E:

- If you do not configure rate selectability at the PIC level using the `pic-mode` option, then the default port speed is 100 Gbps.
- Ports 1 through 4 on each PIC of the MPC11E MPC supports speeds of 100 Gbps.
- On MPC11E, you cannot configure the number of active ports or the number of channelized-interfaces to be created on a port. The `number-of-ports` and `number-of-sub-ports` statements are not supported.
- You cannot configure rate selectability at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Error messages are displayed when you attempt to commit the configuration.
- When you configure rate selectability at the port level, only the configured ports are created in that PIC. Other ports are not created. When you change the port configuration at the port level, the interfaces corresponding to the affected port are deleted and then re-created.
- When you change an existing port speed configuration with an invalid port speed configuration, an alarm is generated indicating that the port speed configuration is invalid. The MPC continues to operate using the existing port speed configuration or the default port speed.
MX10003 MPC Rate-Selectability Overview

MX10003 MPC supports a Multi-Rate 12xQSFP28 Ethernet Modular Interface Card (MIC) and a fixed-port PIC (6xQSFP). The MX10003 Packet Forwarding Engine has 6x40GE QSFP ports on the fixed-port PIC and 12x100GE QSFP28 ports on the MIC. For more information see MX10003 MPC (Multi-Rate). Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the MIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, you configure rate selectability at the MIC or PIC level. For more information see “Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds” on page 341. To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled. For more information see “Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds” on page 341.

The ports on the MX10003 MPC are called rate-selectable or multirate ports as they support multiple port speeds. You can choose to configure all supported ports of the fixed port PIC or the MIC to operate at the same speed or configure all the ports at different supported speeds. However, all the PIC or MIC ports do not support all the port speeds. For example, you can choose to configure:

- A port in 4x10GE mode using QSFP-4x10GE optics and 4x10GE breakout cables.
- A port in 40GE mode using QSFP optics.
- A port in 100GE mode using QSFP28 optics.
- A port in 1GE mode (for the ports that is already operating in 10GE mode only) using QSFP-4x10GE optics on fixed PIC and non-MacSEC MIC.

**NOTE:**
- You can use the port-checker tool to check whether the combination of ports you want to use is valid or not.
- You can use the Hardware Compatibility Tool to find information about the pluggable transceivers supported on MX10003 router.

The MX10003 MPC supports three Packet Forwarding Engines. The forwarding capacity of each Packet Forwarding Engine is 400Gbps which cannot be oversubscribed.

The MIC supports 12 ports. Each Packet Forwarding Engine is mapped to 4 ports of the MIC. Port 0 through port 3 are mapped to PFE0, port 4 through port 7 are mapped to PFE1, and port 8 through port 11 are mapped to PFE2. The fixed-port PIC supports 6 ports. Each Packet Forwarding Engine is mapped to two ports of the fixed-port PIC. Port 0 and port 1 are mapped to PFE0, port 2 and port 3 are mapped to PFE1,
and port 4 and port 5 are mapped to PFE2. You can use the command `show chassis pic fpc-slot slot-number pic-slot slot-number` to display Packet Forwarding Engine mapping information and port speed information.

Table 32 on page 280 summarizes the Packet Forwarding Engine mapping and the supported port speeds.

### Table 32: Rate Selectability of MX10003 MPC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0 (Fixed-port PIC)</td>
<td>0–5</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: You can configure one or all 10G port operating in 4X10-Gigabit Ethernet mode to operate in 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1 (Multi-Rate MIC)</td>
<td>0–11</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: On non-MACsec MIC, you can configure one or all the 4X10-Gigabit Ethernet port to 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the non-MACsec MIC on the MX10003 routers support 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode also on 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode ports.

Each of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet or 40-Gigabit Ethernet port can be split to four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports that can be configured to operate as 1-Gigabit Ethernet port. You can also use 4x10GE LR breakout optics (QSFP-4X10GE-LR) at the MX10003 end and 1-Gigabit Ethernet EX optics at the remote end. It is only optional to use Juniper optics (SFP-GE40KM) at the remote end, as any vendor’s EX (not SX or LX) optics can be used. Refer to Hardware Compatibility Tool for the list of pluggable transceivers supported on MX10003 router.

On MX10003 routers, when the port operates in 10-Gbps speed, you can change the operating speed to 1Gbps using the configuration `speed 1G` as follows:

```
set interfaces interface-name gigether-options speed 1g
```

Refer speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface) for more details.

Once you commit this configuration, the operating speed of the 10-Gbps port changes to 1-Gbps speed, but the `show interface` command displays for the field Physical interface (that is, the interface name prefix) as XE / _/ and the Speed Configuration (that is, operating port speed) as 1GE. On fixed-port PIC and non-MACsec MIC, you can configure one or all 10-Gbps port operating in 4X10-Gbps speed to operate in 1-Gbps speed.

1-Gbps speed is only supported in non-autonegotiation mode.
NOTE:

- Any interface operating at 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode can be independently converted to 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode. For example, in multi-rate connections through split cables, when one of the ports operates at 1GE mode, the other three ports can still be configured in 1GE or 10GE mode.
- The MACsec MIC does not support 1-Gbps speed.
- The rate selectability at PIC level and port level does not support 1-Gbps speed. But you can configure the port configured at 10-Gbps speed to operate at 1-Gbps speed using the `speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)` configuration statement at Gigabit Ethernet interface level.
- The 1-Gbps operation mode is only supported in non-autonegotiation mode.
- ISSU is not supported for the interfaces that are configured with 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode. If ISSU upgrade is carried out in 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode, then the behavior is unexpected and traffic loss can be expected. Refer `request vmhost software in-service-upgrade` for more details.

To view the speed configured for the interface, execute the `show interfaces extensive` command. The **Speed Configuration** output parameter in the command output indicates the current operation speed of the interface. If the interface is configured with 1-Gbps speed, then **Speed Configuration** displays **1G**; if the interface is configured with 10-Gbps speed, **Speed Configuration** displays **AUTO**.

For example:

```
user@host>show interfaces xe-0/1/11:0 extensive
Physical interface: xe-0/1/11:0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 284, SNMP ifIndex: 609, Generation: 383
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 9192, MRU: 9200, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
   BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
   Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled,
   Speed Configuration: 1G
...`

In this example, the **Speed Configuration** output parameter displays **1G**, which means the operation speed of xe-0/1/11:0 interface is 1-Gbps speed.

MX10003 MPC has an aggregate forwarding capacity of 1.2 Tbps and a forwarding capacity of 400 Gbps on each Packet Forwarding Engine. Oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Engine capacity is not supported. The demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For more information see, "Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription on MX10003 MPC" on page 319. For instance, for MX10003 MPC, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 400 Gbps.
For example, on the fixed-port PIC, if you configure the port speed on one ports as 40 Gbps or on two port as 40 Gbps, then you can configure the ports on the MIC in one of the following ways:

- Three 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
- Two 100-Gigabit Ethernet and two 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
- Two 100-Gigabit Ethernet and eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces

The same rule is applicable to all Packet Forwarding Engines independently.

**NOTE:** Only the Interface that is already operating at 10GE mode can be configured to operate at 1GE mode using `speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)` configuration statement as follows:

```
set interfaces interface-name gigether-options speed 1g
```

Table 33 on page 282 summarizes the port mode configuration at the Packet Forwarding Engine level.

### Table 33: PFE Based Port Mode Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Speed configuration on PIC1(Gbps)</th>
<th>Port Speed configuration on PIC0(Gbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 34 on page 282 summarizes the PIC mode configuration.

### Table 34: PIC Mode Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Speed configuration on PIC1(Gbps)</th>
<th>Port speed configuration on PIC0(Gbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure the number of ports to 0.
Table 34: PIC Mode Configuration (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Speed configuration on PIC1(Gbps)</th>
<th>Port speed configuration on PIC0(Gbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note the following caveats while configuring rate selectability on the MX10003 MPC:

- By default, the MX10003 router comes up with the PIC mode where all the interface operates at the same speed of 10-Gbps. That is, by default, both the PICs (PIC 0 and PIC 1) operate at 10-Gbps speed. To use different port speeds, you must first switch to the port mode and then change the default speed.

To change the default speed, you must select a port and configure a different port speed on it and reset both the PICs for the configuration to take effect. For example, select 40GE or 100GE on PIC 1 and 10GE on PIC 0. For this configuration to take effect, you must reset both PICs.

- Regardless of the line card— MIC (PIC1) or fixed-port PIC (PIC0) installed —you must configure both the PICs and all the associated ports, under the [edit chassis] hierarchy. Configuring ports on only one of the PICs results in an invalid configuration.

- The port speed configuration on the fixed-port PIC and the MIC must be homogenous. However, at port level you can configure port speeds in heterogeneous mode. For more information, see Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC at Port Level.

For example, if you want to configure the port speed as 10 Gbps, the port speed of the fixed-port PIC and the MIC should be configured to 10 Gbps. If you want to configure the port speed as 40 Gbps, the port speed of the fixed-port PIC and the MIC should be configured to 40 Gbps. However, if you choose to configure all ports of the MX10003 MPC to operate as 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, the ports on the MIC have to be configured to 100 Gbps and the number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports statement on the fixed-port PIC must be set to 0.

- When you configure rate selectability at the port level, only the configured ports are active. Other ports are disabled.

- When you choose an existing port speed configuration with an invalid port speed configuration, an alarm is generated indicating that the port speed configuration is invalid.

- You cannot configure the ports which will oversubscribe the Packet Forwarding Engine. For example, a combination of eleven 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the MIC and ten 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the fixed-port PIC will result in an invalid configuration. If you try to commit an invalid configuration, the configuration will get committed. However, the port will not be activated. You can execute the show chassis alarms to display the error message.
You cannot configure rate selectability at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Error messages are displayed when you try to commit such configurations.

When you change an existing port speed configuration at the port level, you must reset the PIC for the configuration to take effect. When you change an existing port speed configuration at the PIC level, the MPC automatically resets the PIC.

Invalid Port Configuration

You cannot configure the ports which will oversubscribe the Packet Forwarding Engine.

For example, a combination of eleven 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the MIC and ten 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the fixed-port PIC will result in an invalid configuration. If you try to commit an invalid configuration, the configuration will get committed. However, the port will not be activated. You can execute the `show chassis alarms` to display the error message. The valid configuration in this case would be eleven 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the MIC and eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the fixed-port PIC.

SEE ALSO

- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds | 341
- `speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)` | 963

MX204 Router Rate-Selectability Overview

The maximum amount of data that can be transmitted through a port at any given second either by a network device or by a component of the network device (such as a line card) is known as the port speed. Port speed is measured in kilobits per second (Kbps), gigabits per second (Gbps), and terabits per second (Tbps). If a port can be configured to support both single and multiple speeds, the port is known as a rate-selectable port. Because the port is part of a network device (router or switch) or a network component (such as MPC, MIC) the component is known as a rate-selectable component. Rate selectability enables you to configure different port speeds at the port level or at the PIC level.

The MX204 has four rate-selectable ports (referred to a PIC 0 ports) that can be configured as 100-Gigabit Ethernet ports or 40-Gigabit Ethernet port, or each port can be configured as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (by using a breakout cable). The MX204 also has eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (referred to as PIC 1 ports). On PIC 0 and PIC 1, you can configure the 10-Gigabit Ethernet port(s) to operate in 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode (using `speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)` command). The four rate-selectable ports supports QSFP28/QSFP+ transceivers, whereas the eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports supports SFP+ transceivers. Knowing the exact details of the port speeds for the PICs helps you to choose the speeds to configure on the ports or on the PICs. You can view the port speeds of the PIC by executing `show chassis pic` command. For more information, see MX204 Router Overview and “Supported Active Physical Rate-Selectable Ports to Prevent Oversubscription on MX204 Router” on page 321.
NOTE:

• By default, the MX204 router comes up with the PIC mode where all the interface operates at the same speed of 10-Gbps. That is, by default, both the PICs (PIC 0 and PIC 1) operate at 10-Gbps speed. To use different port speeds, you must first switch to the port mode. When you switch modes, either from PIC mode to port mode or port mode to PIC mode, the PIC restarts automatically.

To change the default speed, you must select a port and configure a different port speed on it and reset both the PICs for the configuration to take effect. For example, select 40GE or 100GE on PIC 0 and 10GE on PIC 1. For this configuration to take effect, you must reset both PICs.

• Not all port combinations will work. So, it is recommended to use the port-checker tool to check whether the combination of ports you want to use is valid or not.

• You can use the Hardware Compatibility Tool to find information about the pluggable transceivers supported on MX204 router.

The MX204 router supports two types of rate selectability configuration options:

• PIC Level Configuration: To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, you configure rate selectability at the PIC level.

• Port Level Configuration: To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled.

To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the PIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. To configure different port speeds for each port, configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled. To configure rate selectability at the port level, use the `speed` statement to specify the speed of individual ports.

The examples below show the sample CLI command output of the port speed capability of the 4-port PIC 0 with QSFP+ transceivers and the 8-port PIC 1 with SFP+ transceivers on the MX204 router.

```
user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0
...
Port Speed Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Capable Port Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Table 35 on page 286 summarizes the rate selectability of the MX204 routers.

Table 35: Rate Selectability of MX204 Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>0–3</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Default port speed is 4x10 Gigabit Ethernet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Supports 1–Gbps speed on 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1</td>
<td>0–7</td>
<td>10 Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: Supports 1–Gbps speed on 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the 10-Gbps port can operate in 1-Gbps mode also.

Each of the four 100-Gigabit Ethernet or 40-Gigabit Ethernet port can be split to four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports that can be configured to operate as 1-Gigabit Ethernet port. You can also use 4x10GE LR breakout optics (QSFPP-4X10GE-LR) at the MX204 end and 1-Gigabit Ethernet EX optics at the remote end. It is only optional to use Juniper optics (SFP-GE40KM) at the remote end, as any vendor’s EX (not SX or LX)
optics can be used. Refer to Hardware Compatibility Tool for the list of pluggable transceivers supported on MX204 router.

MX204 router also supports 1-Gigabit Ethernet port on the fixed 10-Gigabit Ethernet SFPP ports with 1GE SFPs in it.

On MX204 routers, when the port is operating in 10-Gbps speed, you can change the operating speed to 1Gbps using the configuration statement `Speed 1G` as follows:

```
set interfaces interface-name gigether-options speed 1g
```

Refer speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface) for more details.

Once you commit this configuration, the operating speed of the 10-Gbps port changes to 1-Gbps speed, but the `show interface` command displays for the field Physical interface (that is, the interface name prefix) as `XE /_/` and the Speed Configuration (that is, the operating port speed) as `1GE`.

On MRATE PIC, each channel per port can be configured individually as 1-Gigabit Ethernet port.

**NOTE:**

- The interface name prefix must be `xe`.
- The rate selectability at PIC level and port level does not support 1-Gbps speed. But you can configure the port configured at 10-Gbps speed to operate at 1-Gbps speed using the `speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)` configuration statement at Gigabit Ethernet interface level.
- The 1-Gbps SFP port supports auto-negotiation. You can configure auto-negotiation by using the command `set interfaces interface-name gigether-options auto-negotiation`. For more information, see auto-negotiation.

To view the speed configured for the interface, execute the `show interfaces extensive` command. The Speed Configuration output parameter in the command output indicates the current operation speed of the interface. If the interface is configured with 1-Gbps speed, then Speed Configuration displays `1G`; if the interface is configured with 10-Gbps speed, Speed Configuration displays `AUTO`.

For example:

```
user@host>show interfaces xe-0/1/11:0 extensive
Physical interface: xe-0/1/11:0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 284, SNMP ifIndex: 609, Generation: 383
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 9192, MRU: 9200, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
  BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
  Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled,
  Speed Configuration: 1G
...```
In this example, the **Speed Configuration** output parameter displays 1G, which means the operation speed of xe-0/1/11:0 interface is 1-Gbps speed.

**User-Configurable Rate Selectability of MX204 Routers**

You can also configure rate selectability on MX204 routers.

Table 36 on page 288 summarizes the user-configurable rate selectability of MX204 routers.

**Table 36: Configurable Rate Selectability of MX204 Router**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Speed Configuration on PIC 0 (Gbps)</th>
<th>Port Speed Configuration on PIC 1 (Gbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configure the number of active ports to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configure the number of active ports to 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only the Interface that is already operating at 10GE mode can be configured to operate at 1GE mode using **speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)** configuration statement as follows:

```
set interfaces interface-name gigether-options speed 1g
```

**NOTE:** The MX204 router does not support heterogeneous mode. That is, in PIC mode if 40-Gbps or 100-Gbps speed is configured on PIC 0, then the **number-of-ports** on PIC 1 must be configured to 0 only.

**Maximum number of 10/40/100GE ports Configurable at PIC and Port Mode**

Following table summarizes the maximum number of 10/40/100 Gigabit Ethernet ports per PIC configurable at PIC and port levels:
Table 37: Maximum number of 10/40/100 Gigabit Ethernet ports Configurable at PIC and Port Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Ports</th>
<th>Maximum Ports configurable at PIC Mode (on both PIC0 and PIC1)</th>
<th>Maximum Ports Configurable at Port Mode (on both PIC0 and PIC1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/1 Gigabit Ethernet Ports</td>
<td>24 Which means 16 ports from PIC 0 and 8 Ports from PIC 1.</td>
<td>20 Which means 12 ports from PIC 0 and 8 Ports from PIC 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Gigabit Ethernet Ports</td>
<td>4 Only 4 ports from PIC 0 as PIC 1 supports only 10 Gbps Speed.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Gigabit Ethernet Ports</td>
<td>4 Only 4 ports from PIC 0 as PIC 1 supports only 10 Gbps Speed.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Port Configuration - PIC Level**

On PIC 0, if each of the four ports is configured to operate at 100-Gbps speed, then you must configure all the 8 ports at PIC 1 to 0 (using number-of-ports statement). On PIC 0, if ports 0, 1, and 2 are set to 100-Gbps, and port 3 is set to 10-Gbps or 40-Gbps, then you should configure all the 8 ports at PIC 1 to 0 (using number-of-port statement), and so on as listed in the below table.

The following table only lists few valid combination of port speeds on PIC 0 and PIC1 of MX204 router. You are not limited to configure only the below mentioned example port configurations. For more valid port configuration values, refer port-checker tool.

Table 38: Port Configuration at PIC Level in MX204 Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure the number of active ports to 0.
Table 38: Port Configuration at PIC Level in MX204 Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Mode</th>
<th>PIC 0</th>
<th>PIC 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>10/40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure the number of ports to 0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC Mode</th>
<th>PIC 0 (with four rate-selectable ports)</th>
<th>PIC 1 (with eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure the number of active ports to 0.

Configure all the eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports to 10.

NOTE: Only the Interface that is already operating at 10GE mode can be configured to operate at 1GE mode using `speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)` configuration statement as follows:

```
set interfaces interface-name gigether-options speed 1g
```

SEE ALSO

- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 to Enable Different Port Speeds | 345
- speed | 951
- speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface) | 963
- show chassis pic | 1066
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number-of-ports</th>
<th>876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pic-mode</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PTX10003 Router Rate-Selectability Overview**

PTX10003 Packet Transport Routers feature flexible interface configuration options with universal multi-rate double-density Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable (QSFP-DD) optics. The PTX10003-80C port panel has 40 physical ports and the PTX10003-160C port panel has 80 physical ports. The physical ports are in groups of five QSFP-DD ports. You can configure different data rates for each port group as long as the specified guidelines are met. Any port can be used as a 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface, 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, 25-Gigabit Ethernet interface, or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface. You choose the speed by plugging in the appropriate transceiver.

**NOTE:** The center port in each port group (port 2 and port 7) cannot support 1x200 Gbps. To configure a 200 Gbps data rate for those ports, you'll need to configure them as 2x100 Gbps. For more details, see *Understanding QSFP-DD Interfaces and Configurations*. Also, only ports 0,4,5, or 9 on each PIC can support 400 Gbps or 4x100 Gbps. To configure the speed, you must plug in the appropriate transceiver and configure the speed.

You can channelize the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on PTX10003 routers to create multiple independent Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and then use breakout cables to connect the channelized ports to other servers, storage devices, and routers. Here's the allowable channelization configurations for the optical transceivers supported by the PTX10003:

**Table 39: Channelization Configuration on PTX10003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QSFP Transceiver</th>
<th>Native Port Speeds</th>
<th>Channelization Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QSFP56-DD</td>
<td>1x400G Gbps</td>
<td>4x100G Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSFP28-DD</td>
<td>1x200 Gbps</td>
<td>8x25 Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2x100 Gbps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSFP28</td>
<td>1x100 Gbps</td>
<td>4x25 Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSFP+</td>
<td>1x40 Gbps</td>
<td>4x10 Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4x10 Gbps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** For more details about supported transceivers and cable specifications, see the [PTX10003 Packet Transport Router Hardware Guide](#).

By default, all PTX10003 QSFP-DD interfaces are configured for a data rate of 2x100 Gbps. The interface
names appear in the et-fpc/pic/port:channel format.

The port speed can be configured at the PIC-level by using the `set chassis fpc slot-number pic slot-number pic-mode pic-mode` command. The `pic-mode` statement can take values 10G, 40G, or 100G to operate all ports in 4x10G, 1x40G, or 1x100G.

To configure the port speed or channelize a port:

1. Issue the following command to set the port speed: `set chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port-number number-of-subports [1 | 2 | 4 | 8] speed [10G | 40G | 100G | 200G | 400G]`

   For example, to configure the second port in the first port group as a 1x40 Gbps interface, issue the `set chassis fpc 0 pic 0 port 1 number-of-subports 1 speed 40g` command.

2. Type the `commit` command.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# commit
   commit complete
   ```

   After you commit this configuration, the second port in PIC 0 will operate at 1x40 Gbps.

   **NOTE:** When a port speed and sub-port-number are configured, the configured values override the default port speed for the transceiver. If you try to configure a port speed that is not supported by the transceiver, the port will be disabled. If there isn’t a port speed configured on a valid optical port, the PTX10003 uses a default port speed of 2x100 Gbps. Also, if `number-of-subports` is not configured, a 1x 40G | 100G | 200G | 400G data rate is assumed. A 1x10G sub-port is not supported.

   When a port is channelized, the interface name has a colon followed by the port channel to signify the four separate channels. For example, on a PTX10003 with port 2 on PIC 1 configured as four 25-Gigabit Ethernet ports, the interface names are et-0/1/2:0, et-0/1/2:1, et-0/1/2:2, and et-0/1/2:3.

   There is no commit check when you channelize a port or configure the speed of the port.

---

**SEE ALSO**

- `number-of-sub-ports` | 878
- `speed (Ethernet)` | 954
- `fpc`
JNP10K-LC1201 Rate Selectability Overview

The JNP10K-LC1201 line card is a fixed-configuration, rate-selectable line card with 36 built-in ports. The ports on the JNP10K-LC1201 are called rate-selectable or multi-rate ports as they support multiple port speeds. Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the PIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the PIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. You can choose to configure all ports to operate at the same speed or configure all the ports to operate at different supported speeds. The default port speed is 400Gbps for all ports. Each JNP10K-LC1201 provides a maximum bandwidth of 14.4Tbps.

On the JNP10K-LC1201, you can choose to configure all 36 ports with the following port speeds:

- 4x10 Gbps, 4x25 Gbps, and 2x50 Gbps
- 40 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 200 Gbps, and 400 Gbps

**NOTE:** When you change the speed at the PIC level, the existing interfaces are deleted and new interfaces are created based on the new configuration. When you change the speed of a particular port explicitly by using the `speed` statement, only that port is affected. All other ports in that PIC remain unaffected.

For information about how to configure rate selectability, see "Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-1201 line card to Enable Different Port Speeds" on page 357.

Table 40 on page 295 summarizes the Packet Forwarding Engine mapping and the supported port speeds.
Table 40: Rate Selectability for the JNP10K-LC1201

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
<th>Optics Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>0-35</td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>• 1x40GE and 4x10GE support using QSFP+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1x40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>• 4x25GE support using QSFP28 25G optics (using breakout cables).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x25-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>• 2x50GE support using QSFP28 50G optics (using breakout cables).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2x50-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>• 1x100GE support using QSFP28 100G optics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1x100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>• 2x100GE support using QSFP28 DD 200G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2x100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>• 4x100GE and 1x400GE support using QSFP56 DD 400G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>NOTE: By default, all the active ports operate in 400-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1x400-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

PTX10K-LC1201-36CD for PTX10008 Routers

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.4R1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 19.4R1, you can now configure 1-Gbps speed on 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports of the JNP10K-LC2101 MPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.1R1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the non-MACsec MIC on the MX10003 routers support 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode also on 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.1R1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the 10-Gbps port can operate in 1-Gbps mode also.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
The interface name uniquely identifies an individual network connector in the system. Use the interface name when you configure the interface. Every device follows its own naming convention. Use this topic to understand more about the interface naming conventions for rate selectability.

**Interface Naming Conventions for MPC7E-MRATE**

MPC7E (MPC7E-MRATE) is a fixed-configuration MPC and contains two built-in PICs, PIC 0 and PIC 1. Each of the six ports of PIC 0 and PIC 1 support multiple port speeds of 100 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 10 Gbps and can be configured as 10-Gigabit Ethernet and 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. However, you can configure only ports 2 and 5 on both the PICs as 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

MPC7E-MRATE has an aggregate forwarding capacity of 480 Gbps and a forwarding capacity of 240 Gbps on each Packet Forwarding Engine. Oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Engine capacity is not supported. The demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For instance, for MPC7E-MRATE, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 240 Gbps.

The 40-Gigabit Ethernet and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the MPC7E-MRATE MPC follow the naming convention `et-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number`. The 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the MPC7E-MRATE MPC follow the naming convention `xe-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number:[logical-port-number]`.
For example, et-0/0/2 indicates either a 40-Gigabit Ethernet or a 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on port 2 of PIC 0 of the MPC7E-MRATE MPC that is installed in the MPC slot 0. xe-0/0/1:3 indicates a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on logical port 3 of physical port 1 of the MPC7E-MRATE MPC that is installed in the MPC slot 0.

Table 41 on page 297 lists the naming conventions for interfaces on MPC7E-MRATE for MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Table 41: Interface Naming Convention for MPC7E-MRATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>xe-x/0/0/[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/1:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/2:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/3:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/4:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/5:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/5</td>
<td>et-x/0/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/1:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/2:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/3:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/4:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/5:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/5</td>
<td>et-x/1/5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

Configuring Rate Selectability on MPC7E (Multi-Rate) to Enable Different Port Speeds | 336
**Interface Naming Conventions for MIC-MRATE**

MIC-MRATE consists of twelve ports that support multiple port speeds of 100 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 10 Gbps. MIC-MRATE is supported on MPC8E (MX2K-MPC8E) and MPC9E (MX2K-MPC9E) on MX2000 line of routers.

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, MIC-MRATE is supported on MX10003 MPC on MX10003 routers.

**NOTE:** By default, the MIC-MRATE ports are configured as 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

MPC8E has a forwarding capacity of 240 Gbps for each Packet Forwarding Engine. In Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and later, you can upgrade MPC8E to provide an increased bandwidth of 1600 Gbps (1.6 Tbps), by using an add-on license. After you configure the **bandwidth 1.6T** statement, MPC8E provides an increased bandwidth of 1.6 Tbps. The forwarding capacity is increased to 400 Gbps for each Packet Forwarding Engine.

MPC9E has a forwarding capacity of 400 Gbps for each Packet Forwarding Engine. Packet Forwarding Engine oversubscription is not supported. So, demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine should be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For MPC8E, demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine should be less than or equal to 240 Gbps and for MPC9E, demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine should be less than or equal to 400 Gbps.

**NOTE:** On MPC8E with MIC-MRATE, you can configure four ports as 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. On MPC9E with MIC-MRATE and on MPC8E configured to operate at 1.6 Tbps by using an add-on license, you can configure eight ports as 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

The 40-Gigabit Ethernet and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the MIC-MRATE MIC follow the naming convention **et-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number**. The 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the MIC-MRATE MIC follow the naming convention **xe-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number:[logical-port-number]**.

For example, **xe-0/0/1:3** indicates a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on logical port 3 of physical port 1 of the MIC-MRATE MIC that is installed in the MPC slot 0. The interface name **et-0/0/2** indicates either a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface or a 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on port 2 of MIC-MRATE MIC that is installed in the MPC slot 0.

**Table 42 on page 299** lists the naming conventions used for interfaces on MIC-MRATE when installed on slot 0 of MPC8E and MPC9E. **Table 43 on page 300** lists the naming conventions used for interfaces on MIC-MRATE when installed on slot 1 of MPC8E and MPC9E. MPC8E and MPC9E support two MIC-MRATE MICs each.
NOTE: The x in et-x/0/0 and xe-x/0/0:[0-3] refers to the MPC slot number.

Table 42: Interface Naming Convention for MIC-MRATE Installed on Slot 0 of MPC8E and MPC9E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>xe-x/0/0:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/1:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/2:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/3:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/4:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/5:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/0/6:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/6</td>
<td>et-x/0/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/7:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/7</td>
<td>et-x/0/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/8:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/8</td>
<td>et-x/0/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/9:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/9</td>
<td>et-x/0/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/10:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/11:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet Forwarding Engine</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/1:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>xe-x/1/2:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/3:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>et-x/1/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>xe-x/1/6:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/6</td>
<td>et-x/1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/7:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/7</td>
<td>et-x/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/8:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/8</td>
<td>et-x/1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/9:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/9</td>
<td>et-x/1/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/10:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/11:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 44 on page 301 lists the naming conventions used for interfaces on MIC-MRATE when installed on slot 0 of MX10003 MPC.
### Table 44: Interface Naming Convention for MIC-MRATE Installed on Slot 0 of Mx10003MPC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>xe-x/0/0:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/1:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/2:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/3:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/4:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/5:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/0/6:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/6</td>
<td>et-x/0/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/7:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/7</td>
<td>et-x/0/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/8:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/8</td>
<td>et-x/0/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/9:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/9</td>
<td>et-x/0/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/10:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/11:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEE ALSO
- **Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE to Enable Different Port Speeds** | 332

### Interface Naming Conventions for MX10003 MPC

The MX10003 MPC supports a Multi-Rate 12xQSFP28 Ethernet MIC (model numbers: JNP-MIC1 and JNP-MIC1-MACSEC) and the fixed-port PIC (6xQSFP).

Each of the 6 ports of the PIC supports 10-Gigabit Ethernet and 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Each of the 12 ports of the modular MIC supports 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. All the ports of the modular MIC can be configured as 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
The 40-Gigabit Ethernet and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the MX10003 MPC follow
the naming convention `et-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number`. The 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces follow the
naming convention `xe-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number:[logical-port-number]`.

For example, `xe-1/0/1:3` indicates a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on logical port 3 of physical port 1 of the modular MIC that is installed in the MPC slot 1. The interface name `et-1/0/2` indicates either a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface or a 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on port 2 of modular MIC that is installed in the MPC slot 1.

**NOTE:** The `x` in `et-x/0/0` and `xe-x/0/0:[0-3]` refers to the MPC slot number.

Table 45 on page 302 lists the naming conventions used for interfaces on the fixed-port PIC when installed in slot 0 of the MX10003 MPC. Table 46 on page 303 lists the naming conventions used for interfaces on the modular MIC when installed in slot 1 of the MPC.

**Table 45: Interface Naming Convention for the Fixed-Port PIC Installed in Slot 0 of MX10003 MPC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/0:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/0</code></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/1:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/1</code></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/2:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/2</code></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/3:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/3</code></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/4:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/4</code></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/5:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/5</code></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 46: Interface Naming Convention for Modular MIC Installed in Slot 1 of MX10003 MPC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/1:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/2:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/3:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/1/4:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/5:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/5</td>
<td>et-x/1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/6:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/6</td>
<td>et-x/1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/7:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/7</td>
<td>et-x/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>xe-x/1/8:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/8</td>
<td>et-x/1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/9:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/9</td>
<td>et-x/1/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/10:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/10</td>
<td>et-x/1/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/11:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/11</td>
<td>et-x/1/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEE ALSO

- **MX10003 MPC on MX10003 Router Overview**

### Interface Naming Conventions for JNP10K-LC2101

JNP10K-LC2101 is a fixed-configuration MPC and contains six built-in PICs, PIC 0 to PIC 5. Each PIC supports 4 ports. All ports support multiple port speeds of 100 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 10 Gbps and can be configured as 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

JNP10K-LC2101 has a forwarding capacity of 240 Gbps for each Packet Forwarding Engine. JNP10K-LC2101 has six Packet Forwarding Engines. In Junos OS Release 18.2R1 and later, you can upgrade JNP10K-LC2101 to provide an increased bandwidth of 2400 Gbps (2.4Tbps), by using an add-on license.
After you configure the `bandwidth 2.4T` statement, JNP10K-LC2101 provides an increased bandwidth of 2.4 Tbps. The forwarding capacity is increased to 400 Gbps for each Packet Forwarding Engine. Packet Forwarding Engine oversubscription is not supported. So, demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine should be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity.

The 40-Gigabit Ethernet and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the JNP10K-LC2101 MPC follow the naming convention `et-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number`. The 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the JNP10K-LC2101 MPC follow the naming convention `xe-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number:logical-port-number`.

For example, `xe-0/0/1:3` indicates a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on logical port 3 of physical port 1 of the JNP10K-LC2101 MPC that is installed in the MPC slot 0. The interface name `et-0/0/2` indicates either a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface or a 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on port 2 of the JNP10K-LC2101 MPC that is installed in the MPC slot 0.

**NOTE:** Each Packet Forwarding Engine maps to a single built-in PIC on the JNP10K-LC2101.

Table 47 on page 304 lists the naming conventions used for interfaces on JNP10K-LC2101 for MX10008 routers. MX10008 routers support 8 JNP10K-LC2101 MPCs.

**NOTE:** The `x` in `et-x/0/0` and `xe-x/0/0:[0-3]` refers to the MPC slot number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/0:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/0</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/0</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/1:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/1</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/1</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/2:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/2</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/2</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xe-x/0/3:[0-3]</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/3</code></td>
<td><code>et-x/0/3</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 47: Interface Naming Convention for JNP10K-LC2101 MPC  (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>xe-x/1/1:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/2:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
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</table>
Interface Naming Conventions for MIC-MACSEC-20GE

By default, MIC-MACSEC-20GE operates in 1-Gigabit Ethernet mode. In this mode, the ports in the MIC are created as "ge" interfaces distributed across PIC0 and PIC1.

In 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode, the ports in the MIC will be created as “xe” interfaces one each on PIC 0 and PIC 1. In this mode, the 10G ports physically maps to the front panel port 8 and 9 on the second PIC of the MIC (that is marked on the front panel of the MIC).

NOTE: In the 10G mode, only the marked ports are operational and other physical ports are disabled.

Table 48: Interface Naming Convention for MIC-MACSEC-20GE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>1-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>ge-x/0/[0-9]</td>
<td>xe-x/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1</td>
<td>ge-x/1/[0-9]</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 2</td>
<td>ge-x/2/[0-9]</td>
<td>xe-x/2/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 3</td>
<td>ge-x/3/[0-9]</td>
<td>xe-x/3/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You should use the `pic-mode 10G` configuration command to set the PIC to operate in 10G mode. Both the PICs on a MIC must be configured in the same `pic-mode`, otherwise the configuration does not take effect. A chassis alarm is raised indicating a mis-configuration. Any mis-configuration will cause the PICs to assume default `pic-mode`, that is, to be in 20x1GE where all ports are in 1GE port speed.

NOTE: The 10-Gbps-capable ports (ports 8 and 9) of the 2x10GE/20x1GE MIC-MACSEC-20GE may show the link status as up while the peer side is down. In this case, it is recommended to disable auto-negotiation and set the speed to 1-Gbps on the peer side to bring the link up on the peer side.

The MIC-MACSEC-20GE MIC also provides 128-bit and 256-bit MACsec encryption on all the twenty 1GE and on the two 10GE ports in the following hardware configuration:
• Installed directly on the MX80 and MX104 routers
• Installed on MPC1, MPC2, MPC3, MPC2E, MPC3E, MPC2E-NG, and MPC3E-NG line cards on the MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers

By default, 128-bit MACsec encryption is supported.

The twenty 1-Gigabit Ethernet SFP ports distributes the ports across PICO and PIC1, that are logical PICs on the physical MIC. The two 10-Gigabit Ethernet SFP+ ports are physically located on PIC1. But, the 10-Gigabit interfaces are created by distributing the ports in either of the PICs.

NOTE:
• When the pic-mode is changed from 1-Gbps to 10-Gbps or vice versa, the Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) in MX240, MX480, MX960 routers and the Forwarding Engine Board (FEB) in MX80, MX104 routers undergoes an automatic bounce or a reboot.
• When the MIC-MACSEC-20GE is operating in the 10-Gbps mode, all the other 1-Gbps ports are disabled.

SEE ALSO

Configuring Media Access Control Security (MACsec) on Routers

Interface Naming Conventions for JNP10K-LC1201

JNP10K-LC1201 is a a fixed-configuration line card and contains 36 built-in ports. All ports support multiple port speeds of 400 Gbps, 200 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 50 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 25 Gbps and 10 Gbps and can be configured.

All the supported interfaces configured on the JNP10K-LC1201 line card follow the naming convention et-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number:channel where:

• Valid range for the FPC is 0 through 7.
• Valid range for the PIC is 0
• Valid range for the port is 0 through 35.
• Valid range for the channel is 0 through 7.
For example, the interface name `et-0/0/2` indicates any Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on port 2 of the JNP10K-LC1201 line card that is installed in the FPC slot 0.

Table 49 on page 309 lists the naming conventions used for interfaces on JNP10K-LC1201 for PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers. PTX10008 routers support 8 JNP10K-LC1201 line cards. PTX10016 routers support 16 JNP10K-LC1201 line cards.
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<tr>
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<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
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<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>50-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>200-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>400-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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Table 49: Interface Naming Convention for JNP10K-LC1201 line card (continued)

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Table 49: Interface Naming Convention for JNP10K-LC1201 line card *(continued)*

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<th>25-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
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Table 49: Interface Naming Convention for JNP10K-LC1201 line card *(continued)*

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<td>et-x/0/25</td>
<td>et-x/0/25</td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/25:[0-2]</td>
<td>et-x/0/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/26:[0-7]</td>
<td>et-x/0/26</td>
<td>et-x/0/26</td>
<td>et-x/0/26</td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/26:[0-2]</td>
<td>et-x/0/26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/27:[0-7]</td>
<td>et-x/0/27</td>
<td>et-x/0/27</td>
<td>et-x/0/27</td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/27:[0-2]</td>
<td>et-x/0/27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/28:[0-7]</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/28:[0-2]</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>25-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>50-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>200-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>400-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
<td>et-x/0/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
<td>et-x/0/28:0-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

et-x/0/29:0-7 | et-x/0/29:0-7 | et-x/0/29:0-7 | et-x/0/29:0-7 | et-x/0/29:0-7 | et-x/0/29:0-7 | et-x/0/29:0-7 | et-x/0/29:0-7 |
| et-x/0/29 | et-x/0/29 | et-x/0/29 | et-x/0/29 | et-x/0/29 | et-x/0/29 | et-x/0/29 | et-x/0/29 |
| et-x/0/29:0-1 | et-x/0/29:0-1 | et-x/0/29:0-1 | et-x/0/29:0-1 | et-x/0/29:0-1 | et-x/0/29:0-1 | et-x/0/29:0-1 | et-x/0/29:0-1 |
| et-x/0/29:0-3 | et-x/0/29:0-3 | et-x/0/29:0-3 | et-x/0/29:0-3 | et-x/0/29:0-3 | et-x/0/29:0-3 | et-x/0/29:0-3 | et-x/0/29:0-3 |

et-x/0/30:0-7 | et-x/0/30:0-7 | et-x/0/30:0-7 | et-x/0/30:0-7 | et-x/0/30:0-7 | et-x/0/30:0-7 | et-x/0/30:0-7 | et-x/0/30:0-7 |
| et-x/0/30 | et-x/0/30 | et-x/0/30 | et-x/0/30 | et-x/0/30 | et-x/0/30 | et-x/0/30 | et-x/0/30 |
| et-x/0/30:0-1 | et-x/0/30:0-1 | et-x/0/30:0-1 | et-x/0/30:0-1 | et-x/0/30:0-1 | et-x/0/30:0-1 | et-x/0/30:0-1 | et-x/0/30:0-1 |
| et-x/0/30:0-3 | et-x/0/30:0-3 | et-x/0/30:0-3 | et-x/0/30:0-3 | et-x/0/30:0-3 | et-x/0/30:0-3 | et-x/0/30:0-3 | et-x/0/30:0-3 |

et-x/0/31:0-7 | et-x/0/31:0-7 | et-x/0/31:0-7 | et-x/0/31:0-7 | et-x/0/31:0-7 | et-x/0/31:0-7 | et-x/0/31:0-7 | et-x/0/31:0-7 |
| et-x/0/31 | et-x/0/31 | et-x/0/31 | et-x/0/31 | et-x/0/31 | et-x/0/31 | et-x/0/31 | et-x/0/31 |
| et-x/0/31:0-1 | et-x/0/31:0-1 | et-x/0/31:0-1 | et-x/0/31:0-1 | et-x/0/31:0-1 | et-x/0/31:0-1 | et-x/0/31:0-1 | et-x/0/31:0-1 |
| et-x/0/31:0-3 | et-x/0/31:0-3 | et-x/0/31:0-3 | et-x/0/31:0-3 | et-x/0/31:0-3 | et-x/0/31:0-3 | et-x/0/31:0-3 | et-x/0/31:0-3 |

et-x/0/32:0-7 | et-x/0/32:0-7 | et-x/0/32:0-7 | et-x/0/32:0-7 | et-x/0/32:0-7 | et-x/0/32:0-7 | et-x/0/32:0-7 | et-x/0/32:0-7 |
| et-x/0/32 | et-x/0/32 | et-x/0/32 | et-x/0/32 | et-x/0/32 | et-x/0/32 | et-x/0/32 | et-x/0/32 |
| et-x/0/32:0-1 | et-x/0/32:0-1 | et-x/0/32:0-1 | et-x/0/32:0-1 | et-x/0/32:0-1 | et-x/0/32:0-1 | et-x/0/32:0-1 | et-x/0/32:0-1 |
| et-x/0/32:0-3 | et-x/0/32:0-3 | et-x/0/32:0-3 | et-x/0/32:0-3 | et-x/0/32:0-3 | et-x/0/32:0-3 | et-x/0/32:0-3 | et-x/0/32:0-3 |

et-x/0/33:0-7 | et-x/0/33:0-7 | et-x/0/33:0-7 | et-x/0/33:0-7 | et-x/0/33:0-7 | et-x/0/33:0-7 | et-x/0/33:0-7 | et-x/0/33:0-7 |
| et-x/0/33 | et-x/0/33 | et-x/0/33 | et-x/0/33 | et-x/0/33 | et-x/0/33 | et-x/0/33 | et-x/0/33 |
| et-x/0/33:0-1 | et-x/0/33:0-1 | et-x/0/33:0-1 | et-x/0/33:0-1 | et-x/0/33:0-1 | et-x/0/33:0-1 | et-x/0/33:0-1 | et-x/0/33:0-1 |
| et-x/0/33:0-3 | et-x/0/33:0-3 | et-x/0/33:0-3 | et-x/0/33:0-3 | et-x/0/33:0-3 | et-x/0/33:0-3 | et-x/0/33:0-3 | et-x/0/33:0-3 |

et-x/0/34:0-7 | et-x/0/34:0-7 | et-x/0/34:0-7 | et-x/0/34:0-7 | et-x/0/34:0-7 | et-x/0/34:0-7 | et-x/0/34:0-7 | et-x/0/34:0-7 |
| et-x/0/34 | et-x/0/34 | et-x/0/34 | et-x/0/34 | et-x/0/34 | et-x/0/34 | et-x/0/34 | et-x/0/34 |
| et-x/0/34:0-1 | et-x/0/34:0-1 | et-x/0/34:0-1 | et-x/0/34:0-1 | et-x/0/34:0-1 | et-x/0/34:0-1 | et-x/0/34:0-1 | et-x/0/34:0-1 |
| et-x/0/34:0-3 | et-x/0/34:0-3 | et-x/0/34:0-3 | et-x/0/34:0-3 | et-x/0/34:0-3 | et-x/0/34:0-3 | et-x/0/34:0-3 | et-x/0/34:0-3 |

et-x/0/35:0-7 | et-x/0/35:0-7 | et-x/0/35:0-7 | et-x/0/35:0-7 | et-x/0/35:0-7 | et-x/0/35:0-7 | et-x/0/35:0-7 | et-x/0/35:0-7 |
| et-x/0/35 | et-x/0/35 | et-x/0/35 | et-x/0/35 | et-x/0/35 | et-x/0/35 | et-x/0/35 | et-x/0/35 |
### Table 49: Interface Naming Convention for JNP10K-LC1201 line card (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>25-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>50-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>200-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>400-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/35</td>
<td>et-x/0/35</td>
<td>et-x/0/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/35:[0-1]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/35:[0-3]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEE ALSO

**Interface Mapping and Modulation Format for ACX5448-D**

ACX5448-D routers support two CFP2-DCO optical modules (transceivers). For each optical module, one optical transport (ot-) interface is created. Thus, two ot- interfaces are created on this router. The ACX5448-D supports 100-Gigabit Ethernet (et-) interfaces. Two et- interfaces can be mapped to one ot- interface, depending on the rate (100 Gbps or 200 Gbps) that you configured for the CFP2 ports.

The optical interface to Ethernet interface mapping is displayed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;ot-&quot; interface</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Modulation Format</th>
<th>Mapped &quot;et&quot; interface(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/2/0</td>
<td>Port 38</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/2/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/2/1</td>
<td>Port 39</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/2/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The port panel of the ACX5448-D presents 36 SFP+ ports (0-35), two QSFP28 ports (36 and 37), and two CFP2-DCO ports (38 and 39). The port to logical PIC mapping is as follows:

- 0 to 35 ports represent PIC 0.
- 36 and 37 ports represent PIC 1.
- 38 and 39 ports represent PIC 2.

The QSFP28 port 36 (interface `et-0/1/0`) and the CFP2 port 38 (interface `et-0/2/0`) operate as multiplexer (also called mux) ports. Depending on the port speeds that you configure, the following behavior is observed:

- If you configure 8QAM or 16QAM modulation (200 Gbps) on `et-0/2/0` (port 38), the `et-0/1/0` interface (port 36) is deleted.
- If you configure QPSK modulation (100 Gbps) on `et-0/2/0` (port 38), then `et-0/2/1` on port 38 is disabled and `et-0/1/0` on port 36 is enabled. This means you can operate the multiplexed ports 36 (QSFP28) and 38 (CFP2) at 100-Gbps speeds.

When you start up the router, the two Ethernet interfaces on port 36 are disabled by default. However, the interface `et-0/2/0` (on port 38) is always available. You can enable the `et-0/1/0` interface (on port 36) by running the `set chassis fpc 0 cfp-to-et` command and restarting the chassis-control (You can restart the chassis control by using the `restart chassis-control` command). (This configuration deletes the interface `et-0/2/1` on port 38.) You can then multiplex interfaces `et-0/1/0` (port 36) and `et-0/2/0` (port 38) for a 200-Gbps operation. For more information on mux ports refer to Port Panel of an ACX5448-D Router.

SEE ALSO

| cfp-to-et | 608 |

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring Rate Selectability | 326 |
When oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Capacity is not supported, the demand on each PFE should be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. To prevent oversubscription, you can configure the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed. Interfaces are created only for active ports. Use this topic for information about the supported active ports on specific line cards.

**Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription**

MPC7E-MRATE has an aggregate forwarding capacity of 480 Gbps and a forwarding capacity of 240 Gbps on each Packet Forwarding Engine. Oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Engine capacity is not supported. The demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For instance, on MPC7E-MRATE, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 240 Gbps.

**NOTE:** By default, the MPC7E-MRATE ports are configured as 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

When you configure rate selectability at the MIC level, all the ports supporting that port speed are enabled by default. This can lead to fabric oversubscription in certain cases. To prevent fabric oversubscription, you can configure the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed by using the `number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports` configuration statement. Additionally, interfaces are created only for the active ports.

**NOTE:** You cannot configure the number of active ports when you configure rate selectability at the port level.

*Table 50 on page 317* lists the active physical ports on MPC7E-MRATE.
Table 50: Active Physical Ports on MPC7E-MRATE MPC for Configuring Rate Selectability at PIC Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports Configured (number-of-ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Physical Ports for Different Configured Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MPC8E has a forwarding capacity of 240 Gbps for each Packet Forwarding Engine. MPC9E has a forwarding capacity of 400 Gbps for each Packet Forwarding Engine. Oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Engine capacity is not supported. The demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity. For instance, on MPC8E, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 240 Gbps and on MPC9E, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine must be less than or equal to 400 Gbps.

NOTE: By default, the MIC-MRATE ports are configured as 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

Table 51 on page 317, Table 52 on page 318 list the active physical ports on MPC8E and MPC9E.

Table 51: Active Physical Ports on MIC-MRATE on MPC8E MPC for Configuring Rate Selectability at MIC Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports Configured (number-of-ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Physical Ports for Different Configured Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 51: Active Physical Ports on MIC-MRATE on MPC8E MPC for Configuring Rate Selectability at MIC Level (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports Configured (number of ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Physical Ports for Different Configured Speeds</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 6, 7</td>
<td>0, 1, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 6, 7</td>
<td>0, 1, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 52: Active Physical Ports on MIC-MRATE on MPC9E MPC and MPC8E MPC in 1.6T Mode for Configuring Rate Selectability at MIC Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports Configured (number of ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Physical Ports for Different Configured Speeds</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 6</td>
<td>0, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 6</td>
<td>0, 1, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 6, 7</td>
<td>0, 1, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 6, 7</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 52: Active Physical Ports on MIC-MRATE on MPC9E MPC and MPC8E MPC in 1.6T Mode for Configuring Rate Selectability at MIC Level (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports Configured (number-of-ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Physical Ports for Different Configured Speeds</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

| Understanding Rate Selectability | 273 |

Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription on MX10003 MPC

When you configure rate selectability at the MIC level, all the ports supporting that port speed are enabled by default. This can lead to fabric oversubscription in certain cases. To prevent fabric oversubscription, you can configure the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed by using the number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports configuration statement. Additionally, interfaces are created only for the active ports.

NOTE: You cannot configure the number of active ports when you configure rate selectability at the port level.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the MX10003 MPC supports rate selectability to prevent oversubscription of the Packet Forwarding Engine bandwidth.
Table 53 on page 320 lists the active physical ports on MX10003 MPC for Configuring Rate Selectability at the MIC Level.

Table 53: Active Physical Ports on the MX10003 MPC for configuring rate selectability at the MIC level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports Configured (number of ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Physical Ports for Different Configured Speeds</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 4</td>
<td>0, 4</td>
<td>0, 4</td>
<td>0, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 4, 8</td>
<td>0, 4, 8</td>
<td>0, 4, 8</td>
<td>0, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 54 on page 321 list the active physical ports on MX10003 MPC for Configuring Rate Selectability at PIC Level.
Supported Active Physical Rate-Selectable Ports to Prevent Oversubscription on MX204 Router

The maximum capacity of an MX204 router is 400 Gbps, which cannot be oversubscribed. In MX204, the network ports are available in two groups (referred to as PICs), with restrictions around the number and type of ports that can be configured without oversubscription.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, the MX204 supports rate selectability to prevent oversubscription of the Packet Forwarding Engine bandwidth. The MX204 Packet Forwarding Engine has four 100-Gigabit Ethernet QSFP28 ports (referred to as PIC 0 ports) and eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (referred to as PIC 1 ports). Each of the PIC 0 ports can be used as either a 100-Gigabit Ethernet QSFP28 port or a 40-Gigabit Ethernet QSFP port, or they can be configured as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (using a breakout cable).

If you configure rate selectability at the PIC level, all the ports supporting that port speed are enabled by default. This can lead to oversubscription in certain cases. To prevent the oversubscription, you can configure the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed by using the `number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports` configuration statement. Additionally, interfaces are created only for the active ports.
NOTE:

- You cannot configure the number of active ports when you configure rate selectability at the port level.

**Invalid Port Configuration**

You must try to avoid configuring ports that can lead to oversubscription.

Following is an example of an invalid configuration:

```
4x100GE + 8x10GE
```

If you try to commit an invalid configuration, the configuration gets committed, but the port is not activated. This is because Junos OS allows you to configure a port before a line card is inserted. You will get an error message in the output of the `show chassis alarms` command and also in the log messages.

NOTE: When you are in port configuration mode, all the ports are configured as 10-Gigabit Ethernet.

NOTE: When you configure the QSFP28 ports with multiple port speeds, it can lead to oversubscription. To fix the issue, you must disable the ports on PIC 1 by using the `set chassis fpc 0 pic 1 number-of-ports 0` command so that PIC 0 can utilize the full capacity of the Packet Forwarding Engine.

**Configuring Active Ports on MX204 Router with Rate Selectability**

Table 55 on page 323 summarizes the active ports with number-of-ports configured but without any rate selectability configuration for an MX204 router. Because there is no rate selectability configured, the default speed is used in these cases.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Number of Ports (number_of_ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Ports</th>
<th>PIC Level 10-Gigabit Ethernet Profile</th>
<th>PIC Level 40-Gigabit Ethernet Profile</th>
<th>PIC Level 100-Gigabit Ethernet Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 55: Active Physical Ports on the MX204 Router for Configuring Rate Selectability at PIC level

Table 56 on page 324 summarizes the active ports without number-of-ports configured but with rate selectability at PIC-level configuration for an MX204 router.
Table 56: Without number-of-ports But with Rate Selectability at PIC Level for MX204 Router

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Active Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PIC-Level 10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>0-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1</td>
<td>0-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 57 on page 324 summarizes the active ports with **number-of-ports** configured and rate selectability at PIC-level configuration for an MX204 router.

Table 57: With number-of-ports Rate Selectability at PIC level for MX204 Router

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Number of Ports (number-of-ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Ports (number-of-ports Statement)</td>
<td>PIC-Level 10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 57: With number-of-ports Rate Selectability at PIC level for MX204 Router (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Number of Ports (number-of-ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Ports</th>
<th>PIC-Level 10-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>PIC-Level 40-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>PIC-Level 100-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

- **MX204 Router Overview**
- **MX204 Router Rate-Selectability Overview** | 284

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- **Introduction to Rate Selectability** | 272
- **Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs/PICs** | 202
Configuring Rate Selectability

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Port Speed | 326
- Configuring 400-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on PTX10003 Routers | 328
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE to Enable Different Port Speeds | 332
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MPC7E (Multi-Rate) to Enable Different Port Speeds | 336
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds | 341
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 to Enable Different Port Speeds | 345
- Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-2101 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds | 349
- Configure Rate Selectability on ACX5448-D and ACX5448-M Routers | 353
- Channelize Interfaces on ACX5448-D and ACX5448-M Routers | 355
- Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-1201 line card to Enable Different Port Speeds | 357

Use this topic for information about how to configure rate selectability on specific line cards. You can configure the speed of the port at the port level or at the PIC or MIC level.

Configuring Port Speed

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1, some PICs support multiple port speeds. This procedure describes how to configure the port speed for these types of PICs.

To configure a PIC’s port speed:

1. Navigate to the [edit chassis] hierarchy level.

2. Enter the port-speed statement at the [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port port-number] hierarchy level.

   [edit chassis]
   user@host# set fpc fpc-slot pic-number port port-number port-speed ;

3. Specify the port speed that needs to be configured. You can use one of the following speed attributes for this configuration.
[edit chassis]
user@host# set fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number port port-number port speed 10G;
user@host# set fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number port port-number port speed 40G;
user@host# set fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number port port-number port speed 100G;

SEE ALSO

| speed | 950 |
Configuring 400-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on PTX10003 Routers
PTX10003 routers (PTX10003-80C and PTX10003-160C) does not contain any pluggable PICs or TICs. You can directly plug-in the optics to the FPCs. Based on the optics, the interfaces are created with the respective interface naming conventions. The 40-Gigabit Ethernet, 100-Gigabit Ethernet, and 400-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured follow the naming convention et-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number. The 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces follow the naming convention et-fpc-slot/pic-slot/port-number:[logical-port-number].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optic Device</th>
<th>Interface speed</th>
<th>Interface Naming Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QSFP56-DD-400GBASE-LR8</td>
<td>1x400G</td>
<td>et-x/y/z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4x100G</td>
<td>et-x/y/z:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/y/z:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/y/z:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/y/z:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starting in Junos OS Evolved Release 19.3R1, you can configure 400-gigabit ethernet interfaces using QSFP56-DD-400GBASE-LR8 optics on PTX10003 routers. Only ports 0, 4, 5, 9 within each logical PIC support 400-Gigabit ethernet mode. When using 400G on port 0, the total bandwidth (speed x number-of-subports) of port 1 has to be less than 100G and port 2 has to be configured as ‘unused’ (see Unused for more details). When using port 4 as 400G, port 3 has to be configured with total bandwidth of less than 100G and port 2 has to be configured ‘unused’. Similarly, with port 5, 9 using 400G, port 6, 8 respectively has to be configured for less than 100G and port 7 should be configured as ‘unused’. That is, when a port is configured in 400-Gigabit ethernet mode, you cannot configure speed of the adjacent port to be more then 100-Gbps, and the middle port (2 between 0–4 or 7 between 5–9) must be set to unused. For example, you can set et-0/0/0 to 400G, et-0/0/1 to 100G or less, but et-0/0/2 must be set to unused.

To view the port panel information, refer to PTX10003 Port Panel.

For each PIC, maximum speed supported on the respective port is limited to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port 0</td>
<td>400G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 1</td>
<td>100G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 2</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 3</td>
<td>100G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This topic describes the guidelines to be considered before you configure 4x100 Gbps on PTX10003 routers:

- When you configure port 0 with 4x100 Gbps speed, you must configure port 1 and port 2 as unused.
- When you configure port 4 with 4x100 Gbps speed, you must configure port 2 and port 3 as unused.
- When you configure port 5 with 4x100 Gbps speed, you must configure port 6 and port 7 as unused.
- When you configure port 9 with 4x100 Gbps speed, you must configure port 7 and port 8 as unused.

Table 58 on page 330 lists the guidelines to configure 4x100 Gbs on the PTX10003 routers in a tabular format.

Table 58: Configuration Guidelines to configure 1x400 Gbps on PTX10003 routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports with speed 4x100 gbps</th>
<th>Unused Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port 0</td>
<td>Port 1 and Port 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 4</td>
<td>Port 2 and Port 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 5</td>
<td>Port 6 and Port 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 9</td>
<td>Port 7 and Port 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, the PIC comes up with default interfaces in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode. To configure 400-Gbps speed on PTX10003 routers (PTX10003-80C and PTX10003-160C):

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] hierarchy level.
user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number

For example:

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0
```

2. To configure 400-Gbps speed at the specific port, configure the `speed` statement for the desired ports.

```
[user@host# set port port-number speed 400G]
```

**NOTE:** You can only configure 400-Gbps speed on ports 0, 4, 5, 9 within each logical PIC.

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set port 0 speed 400G
```

3. Since port 0 is configured to 400-Gbps speed, you can only configure et-0/0/1 to 100G or less, and et-0/0/2 to unused in the same logical PIC.

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set port 1 speed 100G
user@host# set port 2 unused
```

4. Commit your configuration changes.

On successful commit, et-1/1/0 is created with 400-Gbps, et-1/1/1 is created with 100-Gbps speed, and no interfaces will be created on port 2.

SEE ALSO

- speed (Ethernet) | 954
- Unused | 1022
Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE to Enable Different Port Speeds

Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the MIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, you configure rate selectability at the MIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the MIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled. To configure rate selectability at the port level, use the `speed` statement to specify the speed of individual ports. This topic describes how to configure port speeds at the port level and at the MIC level.

NOTE: The `pic` in the configuration commands refers to the MRATE MIC. To specify `pic-number`, specify the MRATE MIC slot. For instance, when you use the `edit chassis fpc fpc-slot-number pic pic-slot-number` statement, specify the MPC slot number and the MIC-MRATE slot number.

Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE at MIC Level

To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, you configure rate selectability at the MIC level. The default port speed is 10 Gbps for all ports. When you configure rate selectability at the MIC level, all the ports of the MIC that support the configured speed operate at that speed. To prevent oversubscription and ensure a guaranteed bandwidth, you can specify the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed by using the `number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports` statement. MIC-MRATE supports port speeds of 10 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 100 Gbps.

For MPC8E, you can only configure 4 ports of the 12 MIC-MRATE ports with 100 Gbps port speed and the other ports are disabled. So, if you configure 100G as the operating speed for ports 0, 1, 6, and 7, then the other ports are disabled on MPC8E. Similarly, when you configure the port speed as 100 Gbps at the MIC level on MPC9E, you can only configure 8 ports of the 12 MIC-MRATE ports to operate with that speed. So, if you configure 100G as the operating speed for ports 0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9, then the other ports are disabled on MPC9E. However, enabling port speed of 40 Gbps or 10 Gbps at the MIC level, enables all ports and sets the desired port speed on all ports.
To configure rate selectability at the MIC level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] hierarchy level.

   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number

2. Configure the pic-mode pic-speed statement to set the operating speed for the MIC. All ports of the MIC that support the configured speed operate at the configured speed. Values for the pic-speed option include: 10G, 40G, and 100G.

   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set pic-mode pic-speed

   For example:

   [edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
   user@host# set pic-mode 10G

3. (Optional) To prevent oversubscription, you can choose to configure the number of active ports that operate at the port speed configured in Step 2. For information about the number of active ports and specific port numbers on MPC7E-MRATE, MPC8E, and MPC9E see “Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription” on page 316.

   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports

   For example:

   [edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
   user@host# set number-of-ports 8

4. Verify the configuration.

   [edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
   user@host# show
   pic-mode 10G;
   number-of-ports 8;

5. Commit your configuration changes.
In this example, you have configured 8 ports on MIC-MRATE with port speed of 10 Gbps. The other ports are disabled.

**Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE at Port Level**

To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level. Only the ports that are configured are enabled. Other ports are automatically disabled. Configuring rate selectability at the port level provides you the flexibility of operating individual ports of the MIC at different supported speeds. For example, on MPC9E with MIC-MRATE, you can configure four 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on ports 0, 1, 6, and 7 and two 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on ports 3 and 8. You can use breakout transceivers to configure each 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

**NOTE:** When you change the port speed at the port level, you must reset the MIC for the configuration to take effect. To reset the MIC, use the `request chassis mic mic-slot mic-slot-number fpc-slot fpc-slot-number (offline | online)` command to reset the MIC and apply your configuration changes. Alternatively, you can also restart the MPCs. However, MPC restart takes longer as it affects all the PFES. An alarm is generated indicating the change in port speed. For guidelines on configuring rate selectability, see “Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability” on page 277.

To configure rate selectability at the port level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0
   ```

2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired ports. According to your requirements, you can choose the **10G**, **40G**, or **100G** speed options.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set port port-number speed (10G | 40G | 100G)
   ```

   For example:
[edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
user@host# set port 0 speed 100G
user@host# set port 1 speed 100G
user@host# set port 3 speed 40G
user@host# set port 6 speed 100G
user@host# set port 7 speed 100G
user@host# set port 8 speed 40G

NOTE: All the twelve ports of MIC-MRATE support 10-Gbps and 40-Gbps port speeds. On MPC8E with MIC-MRATE, you can configure 4 ports out of the twelve MIC-MRATE ports with a port speed of 100 Gbps. On MPC9E with MIC-MRATE, you can configure 8 ports out of the twelve MIC-MRATE ports with a port speed of 100 Gbps.

3. Verify the configuration.

[edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
user@host# show
port 0 {
    speed 100g;
}
port 1 {
    speed 100g;
}
port 3 {
    speed 40g;
}
port 6 {
    speed 100g;
}
port 7 {
    speed 100g;
}
port 8 {
    speed 40g;
}

4. Commit your configuration changes.
In this example, you have configured 4 ports on MIC-MRATE with port speed of 100 Gbps and 2 ports with port speed of 40 Gbps. The total capacity per MIC, based on this configuration, is 480 Gbps. MIC-MRATE has two Packet Forwarding Engines. The forwarding capacity for each Packet Forwarding Engine is 400 Gbps for MPC9E and 240 Gbps for MPC8E. The configured value does not exceed the forwarding capacity and so is a valid configuration.

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number-of-ports</th>
<th>876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pic-mode</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding Rate Selectability</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring Rate Selectability on MPC7E (Multi-Rate) to Enable Different Port Speeds

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Rate Selectability at PIC Level | 337
- Configuring Rate Selectability at Port Level | 338

Each of the six ports of PIC 0 and PIC 1 of an MPC7E-MRATE MPC supports port speeds of 10 Gbps and 40 Gbps. However, only ports 2 and 5 of both the PICs support port speed of 100 Gbps. Because the MPC7E-MRATE MPC is rate-selectable, you can choose to configure all supported ports of the MPC to operate at the same supported speed or configure all the ports at different supported speeds.

You configure rate selectability at the PIC level if you intend to operate all the ports of the MPC7E-MRATE MPC at the same speed. That is, you can choose to configure the PIC to operate at a supported speed, and then all the supported ports of the PIC operate at the configured speed. For example, if you choose to configure PIC 0 at 100-Gbps speed, only ports 2 and 5 of PIC 0 operate at 100-Gbps speed, while the other ports of the PIC are disabled. Similarly, if you choose to configure PIC 0 at 10-Gbps or 40-Gbps speed, all the ports of the PIC are enabled to operate at those speeds. Additionally, you can prevent oversubscription by specifying the number of active physical ports that operate at 10-Gbps, 40-Gbps, and 100-Gbps speeds.

You configure rate selectability at the port level if you intend to operate different ports of the MPC7E-MRATE MPC at different supported speeds. That is, you configure each port to operate at a supported speed.
**NOTE:** The MPC7E-MRATE MPC supports an aggregate bandwidth of 480 Gbps, and each of the two PICs supports a bandwidth limit of 240 Gbps. If the aggregate port capacity configured exceeds 240 Gbps per PIC, the configuration is not supported.

**Configuring Rate Selectability at PIC Level**

To configure rate selectability at the PIC level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0
   ```

2. Configure the `pic-mode` statement to set the operating speed for the PIC’s ports. According to your requirements, you can choose from the options 10G, 40G, or 100G.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set pic-mode pic-speed
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
   user@host# set pic-mode 10G
   ```

3. (Optional) To prevent oversubscription, you can choose to configure the number of ports that operate at the mode configured in Step 2.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
   user@host# set number-of-ports 6
   ```
4. Verify the configuration.

[edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
user@host# show
pic-mode 10G;
number-of-ports 6;

5. Commit your configuration changes.

If the **number-of-ports** statement is not configured, all the ports that support the speed configured in Step 2 are enabled. That is, depending on that selection, ports 0 through 5 are enabled for speeds of 10-gigabit or 40-gigabit, while ports 2 and 5 are enabled for 100-gigabit. Table 59 on page 338 lists the physical ports that are enabled when the **number-of-ports** statement is configured.

**Table 59: Active Physical Ports on MPC7E-MRATE MPC Based on the number-of-ports Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports Configured (number-of-ports Statement)</th>
<th>Active Physical Ports for Different Configured Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10-Gigabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuring Rate Selectability at Port Level**

To configure rate selectability at the port level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number

For example:

[edit ]
2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired ports. According to your requirements, you can choose the 10g, 40g, or 100g speed options.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set port port-number speed (10g | 40g | 100g)
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
user@host# set port 0 speed 10g
user@host# set port 1 speed 10g
user@host# set port 2 speed 100g
user@host# set port 3 speed 40g
```

NOTE: All the six ports of PIC 0 and PIC 1 of an MPC7E-MRATE MPC support 10-Gbps and 40-Gbps port speeds. However, only ports 2 and 5 of both the PICs support 100-Gbps speed.

3. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit chassis fpc 4 pic 0]
user@host# show
port 0 {
   speed 10g;
}
port 1 {
   speed 10g;
}
port 2 {
   speed 100g;
}
port 3 {
   speed 40g;
}
```

4. Commit your configuration changes.
NOTE:

Note the following when configuring rate selectability on an MPC7E-MRATE MPC:

- If rate selectability is not configured, all ports of the MPC7E-MRATE MPC operate as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces by default. Therefore, when booting the MPC:
  - If rate selectability is not configured or if invalid port speeds are configured, each port operates as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. An alarm is generated to indicate that the ports of the MPC7E-MRATE MPC are operating as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
  - If valid port speeds are configured, the MPC PICs operate at the configured speed.

- When you change an existing port speed configuration at the port level, you must reset the MPC7E-MRATE PIC for the configuration to take effect. An alarm is generated indicating the change in port speed configuration.
  - When you change an existing port speed configuration with an invalid port speed configuration, an alarm is generated indicating that the port speed configuration is invalid. The MPC continues to operate using the previously configured valid port speed configuration. However, if the MPC or PIC is restarted with the committed invalid port configuration, all ports of the MPC operate as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces by default.

- You cannot configure rate selectability at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Error messages are displayed when you try to commit such configurations.

- When you configure rate selectability at the port level, only the configured ports are enabled. Other ports are disabled.

- Logical interfaces can be created only on ports that are enabled.

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPC7E (Multi-Rate) on MX Series Routers Overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pic-mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number-of-ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds

IN THIS SECTION
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC at MIC/PIC Level | 341
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC at Port Level | 343

Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the MIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the MIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the MIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. To configure different port speeds for each port, configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled. To configure rate selectability at the port level, use the `speed` statement to specify the speed of individual ports. This topic describes how to configure port speeds at the port level and at the MIC or PIC level.

NOTE: Regardless of the line card—MIC (PIC1) or fixed-port PIC (PIC0) installed—you must configure both the PICs and all the associated ports, under the [edit chassis] hierarchy. Configuring ports on only one of the PICs results in an invalid configuration.

Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC at MIC/PIC Level

To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the MIC or PIC level. When you configure rate selectability at the MIC or PIC level, all the ports of the MIC that support the configured speed operate at that speed. To prevent oversubscription and to ensure a guaranteed bandwidth, specify the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed by using the `number-of-ports` statement. The MX10003 MPC supports port speeds of 10 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 100 Gbps.

To configure rate selectability at the MIC/PIC level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
```

For example:

```
[edit ]
```

NOTE: Regardless of the line card—MIC (PIC1) or fixed-port PIC (PIC0) installed—you must configure both the PICs and all the associated ports, under the [edit chassis] hierarchy. Configuring ports on only one of the PICs results in an invalid configuration.
2. Configure the `pic-mode pic-speed` statement to set the operating speed for the MIC. All ports of the MIC that support the configured speed operate at the configured speed. Values for the `pic-speed` option are 10G, 40G, and 100G.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set pic-mode pic-speed
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set pic-mode 10G
```

3. (Optional) To prevent oversubscription, you can choose to configure the number of active ports that operate at the port speed configured in Step 2. For information about the number of active ports and specific port numbers on the MX10003 MPC, see "Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription on MX10003 MPC" on page 319.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set number-of-ports 8
```

4. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# show
pic-mode 10G;
number-of-ports 8;
```

5. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured 8 ports on the MPC with port speed of 10 Gbps. The other ports are disabled.
Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC at Port Level

To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level. Only the ports that are configured are enabled. Other ports are automatically disabled. Configuring rate selectability at the port level provides you the flexibility of operating individual ports of the PIC at different supported speeds.

If you want to configure a port speed of 40 Gbps on the MIC and the fixed-port PIC, you can choose any of the following example configurations:

- Configure one port of the fixed-port PIC as a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface and three ports of the MIC as 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- Configure two ports of the fixed-port PIC as 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and three ports of the MIC as 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- Configure three ports of the MIC as 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and two ports of the fixed-port PIC as 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- Configure four ports of the MIC as 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only.

**NOTE:** While configuring rate selectability, when you switch to PIC mode from port mode or vice-versa, the PIC is reset automatically. However, when you change the port speed at the port level, the PIC has to be reset by executing the `request chassis pic pic-slot mic-slot-number fpc-slot fpc-slot-number (offline | online)` command. For guidelines on configuring rate selectability, see “Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability” on page 277.

To configure rate selectability at the port level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
```

For example:

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0
```

2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired ports. According to your requirements, you can choose the 10G, 40G, and 100G speed options.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set port port-number speed (10G | 40G | 100G)
```
For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set port 0 speed 10G
user@host# set port 1 speed 10G
user@host# set port 3 speed 40G
```

3. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# show
port 0 {
    speed 10g;
}
port 1 {
    speed 10g;
}
port 3 {
    speed 40g;
}
```

4. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured 2 ports with port speed of 10 Gbps and 1 port with port speed of 40 Gbps.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the 10-Gbps port can operate in 1-Gbps mode also using the `speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)` configuration statement at Gigabit Ethernet interface level. Refer to "MX10003 MPC Rate-Selectability Overview" on page 279 for more details.

SEE ALSO

- number-of-ports | 876
- pic-mode | 900
- speed | 951
- Understanding Rate Selectability | 273
Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 to Enable Different Port Speeds

Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the PIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the PIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. To configure different port speeds for each port, configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled. To configure rate selectability at the port level, use the `speed` statement to specify the speed of individual ports. This topic describes how to configure port speeds at the port level and at the PIC level.

Note the following caveats while configuring rate selectability on the MX204 routers:

- Regardless of the line card—MIC (PIC1) or fixed-port PIC (PIC0) installed—you must configure both the PICs and all the associated ports, under the [edit chassis] hierarchy. Configuring ports on only one of the PICs results in an invalid configuration.

- If rate selectability is not configured, all ports of the MX204 router operate as 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

- In PIC mode, the MX204 router does not support heterogeneous mode. That is, in PIC mode if 40-Gbps or 100-Gbps speed is configured on PIC 0, then the number-of-ports on PIC 1 must be configured to 0 only. For more information, see "MX204 Router Rate-Selectability Overview" on page 284.

- The heterogeneous mode is supported only on port mode.

- When you configure rate selectability at the port level, only the configured ports are active. Other ports are disabled.

- When you choose an existing port speed configuration with an invalid port speed configuration, an alarm is generated indicating that the port speed configuration is invalid.

- You cannot configure rate selectability at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Error messages are displayed when you try to commit such configurations.

**Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 at PIC Level**

To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, you configure rate selectability at the PIC level. When you configure rate selectability at the PIC level, all the ports of the PIC that support the configured speed operate at that speed. To prevent oversubscription and ensure a guaranteed bandwidth, you can specify the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed by using the `number-of-ports`
**number-of-active-physical-ports** statement. The MX204 has four rate-selectable ports (referred to as PIC 0 ports) that can be configured as 100-Gigabit Ethernet ports or 40-Gigabit Ethernet port, or each port can be configured as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (by using a breakout cable). The MX204 also has eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (referred to as PIC 1 ports).

To configure rate selectability at the PIC level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0
   ```

2. Configure the **pic-mode pic-speed** statement to set the operating speed for the PIC. All ports of the PIC that support the configured speed operate at the configured speed. Values for the **pic-speed** option are **10G**, **40G**, and **100G**.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set pic-mode pic-speed
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
   user@host# set pic-mode 10G
   ```

3. (Optional) To prevent oversubscription, you can choose to configure the number of active ports that operate at the port speed configured in Step 2. For information about the number of active ports and specific port numbers on the MX204 routers see “Supported Active Physical Rate-Selectable Ports to Prevent Oversubscription on MX204 Router” on page 321.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
   user@host# set number-of-ports 4
   ```
4. Verify the configuration.

```plaintext
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# show
  pic-mode 10G;
  number-of-ports 4;
```

5. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured 4 ports on the PIC0 with port speed of 10 Gbps.

**Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 at Port Level**

To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level. Only the ports that are configured are enabled. Other ports are automatically disabled. Configuring rate selectability at the port level provides you the flexibility of operating individual ports of the PIC at different supported speeds.

**NOTE:** When you change the port speed at the port level, you must reset the PIC for the configuration to take effect. Resetting the PIC takes several minutes and affects all the Packet Forwarding Engines. To avoid this, use the `request chassis pic pic-slot mic-slot-number fpc-slot fpc-slot-number (offline | online)` command to reset the PIC and apply your configuration changes. An alarm is generated indicating the change in port speed. For guidelines on configuring rate selectability, see “Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability” on page 277.

To configure rate selectability at the port level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

   ```plaintext
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
   ``

   For example:

   ```plaintext
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0
   ```

2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired ports. According to your requirements, you can choose the **10G**, **40G**, or **100G** speed options.

   ```plaintext
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   ```
user@host# set port port-number speed (10G | 40G | 100G)

For example:

[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set port 0 speed 100G
user@host# set port 1 speed 40G
user@host# set port 2 speed 40G
user@host# set port 3 speed 10G

3. Verify the configuration.

[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# show
port 0 {
    speed 100g;
}
port 1 {
    speed 40g;
}
port 2 {
    speed 40g;
}
port 3 {
    speed 10g;
}
}

4. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured 2 ports on the PIC0 with port speed of 40 Gbps, 1 port with port speed of 10 Gbps, and 1 port with port speed of 100 Gbps.

**NOTE:** Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the 10-Gbps port can operate in 1-Gbps mode also using the speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface) configuration statement at Gigabit Ethernet interface level. Refer to "MX10003 MPC Rate-Selectability Overview" on page 279 for more details.
Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-2101 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-2101 MPC at PIC Level | 349
- Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-LC2101 MPC at Port Level | 351

Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the PIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the PIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. To configure different port speeds for each port, configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled. To configure rate selectability at the port level, use the `speed` statement to specify the speed of individual ports. This topic describes how to configure port speeds at the port level and at the PIC level.

**Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-2101 MPC at PIC Level**

To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level. When you configure rate selectability at the PIC level, all the ports of the PIC that support the configured speed operate at that speed. To prevent oversubscription and to ensure a guaranteed bandwidth, specify the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed by using the `number-of-ports` `number-of-active-physical-ports` statement. The JNP10K-LC2101 MPC supports port speeds of 10 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 100 Gbps.

To configure rate selectability at the PIC level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
   ```
For example:

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc 5 pic 2
```

2. Configure the **pic-mode pic-speed** statement to set the operating speed for the PIC. All ports of the PIC that support the configured speed operate at the configured speed. Values for the **pic-speed** option are 10G, 40G, and 100G.

   **NOTE:** When you configure the **pic-mode** as 100 Gbps and the Packet Forwarding Engine bandwidth is 240 Gbps, only the first two ports support 100 Gbps. The other ports are disabled.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set pic-mode pic-speed
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 5 pic 2]
user@host# set pic-mode 10G
```

3. **(Optional)** To prevent oversubscription, you can choose to configure the number of active ports that operate at the port speed configured in Step 2.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 5 pic 2]
user@host# set number-of-ports 2
```

4. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit chassis fpc 5 pic 2]
user@host# show
```
5. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured 2 ports on the MPC with port speed of 10 Gbps. The other ports are disabled.

**Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-LC2101 MPC at Port Level**

To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level. Only the ports that are configured are enabled. Other ports are automatically disabled. Configuring rate selectability at the port level provides you the flexibility of operating individual ports of the PIC at different supported speeds.

**NOTE:** While configuring rate selectability, when you switch to PIC mode from port mode or vice-versa, the PIC is reset automatically. However, when you change the port speed at the port level, the PIC has to be reset by executing the `request chassis pic pic-slot mic-slot-number fpc-slot fpc-slot-number (offline | online)` command. For guidelines on configuring rate selectability for JNP10K-LC2101, see “Guidelines for Configuring Rate Selectability” on page 277.

To configure rate selectability at the port level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
```

For example:

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0
```

2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired ports. According to your requirements, you can choose the 10G, 40G, and 100G speed options.

**NOTE:** If you configure the `speed` as 100 Gbps for 3 ports and the Packet Forwarding Engine bandwidth is 240 Gbps, an alarm is raised as it is an invalid configuration. The value of only the first two ports support 100 Gbps. The other ports are disabled.
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set port port-number speed (10G | 40G | 100G)

For example:

[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set port 0 speed 10G
user@host# set port 1 speed 10G
user@host# set port 3 speed 40G

3. Verify the configuration.

[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# show port 0 {
    speed 10g;
}
port 1 {
    speed 10g;
}
port 3 {
    speed 40g;
}

4. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured 2 ports with port speed of 10 Gbps and 1 port with port speed of 40 Gbps.

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number-of-ports</th>
<th>876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pic-mode</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Understanding Rate Selectability | 273
Configure Rate Selectability on ACX5448-D and ACX5448-M Routers

To configure speeds on different ports, you configure rate selectability at the port level. Configuring rate selectability at the port level provides you the flexibility of operating individual ports of a PIC at different supported speeds. The ACX5448-D router contains 36 SFP+ ports (0 through 35), two 100-Gigabit Ethernet QSFP28 ports (36 and 37), and two CFP2-DCO ports (38 and 39). When you start up the ACX5448-D router, the two Ethernet interfaces on port 36 are disabled by default. The ACX5448-M router contains 44 SFP+ ports (port 0–43 on PIC 0) and 6 QSFP28 ports (ports 0-5 on PIC 1).

This topic describes how to configure speeds at the port level. The ACX5448-D supports port speeds of 10-Gbps, 25-Gbps, 40-Gbps, and 100-Gbps.

To configure rate selectability at the port level on ACX5448-D:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1
   ```

2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the speed statement for the specified ports.

   We know that the ports on PIC 1 support speeds of 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 100 Gbps. According to your requirement, you can choose any of the speed options.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set port port-number speed (10G | 25G | 40G | 100G)
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1]
   user@host# set port 0 speed 10G
   user@host# set port 1 speed 25G
   ```

3. Verify the configuration.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1]
   user@host# show
   port 0 {
   ```
4. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured 25-Gbps speed on one port and 10-Gbps speed on another on the ACX5448-D router.

SEE ALSO

| Introduction to Rate Selectability | 272 |
Channelize Interfaces on ACX5448-D and ACX5448-M Routers

The ACX5448 router has two SKUs, ACX5448-D and ACX5448-M. The ACX5448-D router has 40 network ports, categorized as 36 SFP+/SFP ports, 2 QSFP28 ports, and 2 CFP2-DCO ports. You can configure 36 ports (ports 0–35) as 1-Gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. The QSFP28 ports (ports 36 and 37) support 100-Gbps and 40-Gbps speeds; you can channelize these ports into four 25-Gigabit or four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, respectively, using the `set chassis fpc fpcslot pic slot port port-number speed speed` command. Each of the CFP2-DCO ports (ports 38 and 39) supports up to 200-Gbps speed.

In the Junos OS CLI, we have mapped the ports on the ACX5448-D to logical PICs in the following manner:

- Ports 0 through 35 (with the xe- interface type) represent PIC 0.
- Ports 36 and 37 (with the et- interface type) represent PIC 1.
- Ports 38 and 39 (with the et- interface type) represent PIC 2.

On the ACX5448-M router, has a total of 50 network ports, categorized as 44 SFP+ and 6 QFSP28 ports. You can configure 44 ports (port 0–43 on PIC 0) as 1-Gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. The QSFP28 ports (ports 0-5 on PIC 1) support 100-Gbps and 40-Gbps speeds; you can channelize these ports into four 25-Gigabit Ethernet or four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, respectively, using the `set chassis fpc fpcslot pic slot port port-number speed speed` command. By default, each of the QSFP28 ports (ports 0-5) supports 100-Gbps speed.

In the Junos OS CLI, we have mapped the ports on the ACX5448-M to logical PICs in the following manner:

- Ports 0 through 43 mapped to PIC 0 (interfaces xe-0/0/0 through xe-0/0/43).
- Ports 44 through 49 mapped to PIC 1 (interfaces et-0/0/0 through et-0/0/5).

All the channelized interfaces in a port use the format `fpc/pic/port:channel-number`—where `channel-number` can be a value from 0 through 3—and have the same port properties. By default, the port speed is 100-Gbps on PIC 1 (ports 36 and 37).

When you start up the router, the et-0/1/0 interface on port 36 is not created by default. However, the interface et-0/2/0 (on port 38) is always available. You can enable the et-0/1/0 interface (on port 36) by configuring the `set chassis fpc 0 cfp-to-et` command and restarting the FPC by executing the restart chassis-control command. (This configuration deletes the interface et-0/2/1 on port 38.)

As the default speed is 100-Gbps, we must first change the speed to 40-Gbps, and then channelize that port into four 10-Gbps interfaces. To channelize the ports, manually configure the port speed using the `set chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port port-number speed speed` command where the speed can be set to 4x10-Gbps or 4x25-Gbps.

To channelize an individual port:

1. To configure an individual 100-Gigabit Ethernet (et-) port to operate as four 25-Gbps interfaces, specify the port number and speed:
For example, to configure port 1 (et-0/1/1 interface) to operate as four 25-Gbps interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@host# set chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port port-number speed speed
```

2. Review your configuration and issue the `commit` command.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
commit complete
```

3. To revert the four 25-Gbps channelized interfaces to operate as a single default 100-Gbps interface, delete the speed statement:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1]
user@host# delete port port-number speed speed
```

For example, to return port 1 from the 25-Gigabit Ethernet configuration to the default 100-Gigabit Ethernet configuration:

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1]
user@host# delete port 1 speed 25g
```

4. Review your configuration and issue the `commit` command.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
commit complete
```

SEE ALSO

```
fpc
pic
```
Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-1201 line card to Enable Different Port Speeds

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-1201 line card at PIC Level | 357
- Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-LC1201 line card at Port Level | 358

Rate selectability enables you to configure the port speed either at the port level or at the PIC level. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the PIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. To configure different port speeds for each port, configure rate selectability at the port level, in which case only the ports that are configured are enabled. To configure rate selectability at the port level, use the `speed` statement to specify the speed of individual ports. This topic describes how to configure port speeds at the port level and at the PIC level.

**Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-1201 line card at PIC Level**

To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level. When you configure rate selectability at the PIC level, all the ports of the PIC that support the configured speed operate at that speed. The JNP10K-LC1201 line card supports port speeds of 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 50 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 200 Gbps, and 400 Gbps.

To configure rate selectability at the PIC level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# edit chassis fpc 5 pic 0
   ```

2. Configure the `pic-mode pic-speed` statement to set the operating speed for the PIC. All ports of the PIC that support the configured speed operate at the configured speed. Values for the `pic-speed` option are 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 50 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 200 Gbps, and 400 Gbps.

   ```
   [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
   user@host# set pic-mode pic-speed
   ```
For example:

```
[edit chassis fpc 5 pic 0]
user@host# set pic-mode 200G
```

3. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit chassis fpc 5 pic 0]
user@host# show
pic-mode 200G;
```

4. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured all ports on the line card with port speed of 200 Gbps.

**Configuring Rate Selectability on JNP10K-LC1201 line card at Port Level**

To configure different port speeds for each port, you configure rate selectability at the port level. Configuring rate selectability at the port level provides you the flexibility of operating individual ports of the PIC at different supported speeds.

To configure rate selectability at the port level:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number
```

For example:

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0
```

2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired ports. Values supported are 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 50 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 200 Gbps, and 400 Gbps. You can also specify the number of sub ports that you wish to configure.

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]
user@host# set port port-number speed \{10G | 25G | 40G | 50G | 100G | 200G | 400G\} number-of-sub-ports port-number
```

For example:
3. Verify the configuration.

```plaintext
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set port 0 speed 10G number-of-sub-ports 4
```

4. Commit your configuration changes.

In this example, you have configured port 0 to operate at 4x10 Gbps speed.

NOTE: When you configure the port speed and number of sub ports, the configured values override the default port speed for the transceiver. If you try to configure a port speed that is not supported by the transceiver, the port will be disabled.

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number-of-ports</th>
<th>876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pic-mode</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding Rate Selectability</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1, some PICs support multiple port speeds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Port Speed

SUMMARY

Learn about port speed on a device or line card, support for multiple port speed details, guidelines and how to configure the port speed.

IN THIS SECTION

- Port Speed Overview | 360
- Port Speed on MPC10E-10C-MRATE Overview | 364
- Port Speed on MPC10E-15C-MRATE Overview | 367
- Port Speed on MX2K-MPC11E Overview | 371
- Port Speed on ACX710 Router Overview | 377
- Port Speed on PTX10001-36MR Router Overview | 378

Port Speed Overview

Port speed refers to the maximum amount of data that the line card transmits through a port at any given second. Port speed is measured as follows:

- Kilobits per second (Kbps)
- Gigabits per second (Gbps)
- Terabits per second (Tbps)

Table 60 on page 361 describes the different types of port speed configuration and the hierarchy.
### Table 60: Types of Port Speed Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Speed Configuration Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC or MIC Level</td>
<td>You can configure all the ports in one PIC or MIC to operate at the same speed. For example, you can configure all the ports of a PIC that support port speed of 100 Gbps to operate at 100 Gbps speed. If you do not specify the speed by using the <code>pic-mode</code> statement, then the port operates in the default speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Level</td>
<td>You can configure each port to operate at a different speed and thus enable each port. When you configure the port speed at the port level, you have the flexibility of operating the ports of the line card at different supported speeds. When you change the speed of a specific port in a given PIC using the <code>speed</code> statement, then only the speed of that port is modified. All other ports in the PIC remain unaffected. For example, you can configure four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on port 0, one 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface on port 1, and one 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface on port 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 61 on page 361 describes the steps to configure the port speed at the PIC level and Port level from the `[edit chassis]` hierarchy.

### Table 61: Port Speed Configuration at PIC Level and Port Level– Chassis Hierarchy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Steps</th>
<th>PIC Level</th>
<th>Port Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1:** At the PIC level, specify the operating speed for the PIC. | `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]`  
user@host# set `pic-mode` `pic-speed`  
For example:  
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]  
user@host# set `pic-mode` 100g | Not applicable |
| **Step 2:** At the port level, specify the operating speed for the port. | Not applicable | `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number]`  
user@host# set port `port-number speed` (10g | 40g | 100g)  
For example:  
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]  
user@host# set port 0 `speed` 40g  
user@host# set port 1 `speed` 100g |
Table 61: Port Speed Configuration at PIC Level and Port Level – Chassis Hierarchy (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Steps</th>
<th>PIC Level</th>
<th>Port Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 3: (Optional) At the PIC level, configure the number of active physical ports that operate at the speed configured in Step 2.</td>
<td>[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] user@host# set number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports&lt;br&gt;For example: [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0] user@host# set number-of-ports 4</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4: (Optional) Specify the number of logical interfaces that you want to create on a physical port.</td>
<td>[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] user@host# set number-of-sub-ports number-of-sub-ports&lt;br&gt;For example: [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1] user@host# set number-of-sub-ports 4</td>
<td>[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] user@host# set number-of-sub-ports number-of-sub-ports&lt;br&gt;For example: [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1] user@host# set number-of-sub-ports 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5: (Optional) Specify the port number that you want to power off.</td>
<td>[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] user@host# set port port-number unused&lt;br&gt;For example: [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1] user@host# set port 2 Unused</td>
<td>[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number] user@host# set port port-number unused&lt;br&gt;For example: [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1] user@host# set port 2 Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6: Verify the configuration.</td>
<td>[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0] user@host# show pic-mode 100G; number-of-ports 4;&lt;br&gt;[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1] user@host# show number-of-sub-ports 4;</td>
<td>[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0] user@host# show port 0 { speed 40g; } port 1 { speed 100g; }&lt;br&gt;[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 1] user@host# show port 1 { number-of-sub-ports 4; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7: Commit the configuration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Interface Naming Conventions**

Each interface name includes a unique identifier and follows a naming convention. When you configure the interface, use the interface name. You can either configure a port as a single interface (non channelized interface) or partition the port into smaller data channels or multiple interfaces (channelized interfaces).

When multiple interfaces are supported on a physical port, you use the colon (:) notation in the interface naming conventions as a delimiter to differentiate the multiple interfaces on a physical port. In the interface naming convention, `xe-x/y/z:channel`:

- x refers to the FPC slot number.
- y refers to the PIC slot number.
- z refers to the physical port number.
- channel refers to the number of channelized interfaces.

When the 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (`et-fpc/pic/port`) are channelized as 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, the interface appears in the `xe-fpc/pic/port:channel` format, and channel is a value of 0 through 3.

Table 62 on page 363 describes the naming formats for the channelized and non-channelized interfaces.

**Table 62: Channelized and Non-Channelized Interface Naming Formats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interfaces</th>
<th>Non-channelized Interfaces Naming Formats</th>
<th>Channelized Interfaces Naming Formats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</td>
<td>Prefix is <code>xe-</code>. The interface name appears in the <code>xe-fpc/pic/port</code> format.</td>
<td>Prefix is <code>xe-</code>. The interface name appears in the <code>xe-fpc/pic/port:channel</code> format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces, 40-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces, 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces, 200-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces, and 400-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces.</td>
<td>Prefix is <code>et-</code>. The interface name appears in the <code>et-fpc/pic/port</code> format.</td>
<td>Prefix is <code>et-</code>. The interface name appears in the <code>et-fpc/pic/port:channel</code> format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What is Oversubscription?**

Oversubscription occurs when you configure the speed of a port at the PIC level, and all ports that support that speed are enabled. To prevent oversubscription, you can configure the number of active ports that operate at the configured speed. Interfaces are created only for active ports. When oversubscription of Packet Forwarding Capacity is not supported, the demand on each Packet Forwarding Engine should be less than or equal to its forwarding capacity.
Port Speed on MPC10E-10C-MRATE Overview

For information on the line card, see MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platform Interface Module Reference.

For information about platform support, see Hardware Compatibility Tool (HCT).

Table 63 on page 364 summarizes the Packet Forwarding Engine mapping and the supported port speeds.

Table 63: Port Speed for MPC10E-10C-MRATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0 (or PFE 0)</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x25-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400-Gigabit Ethernet (Only on port 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100 Gbps mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1 (or PFE 1)</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x25-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400-Gigabit Ethernet (Only on port 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100 Gbps mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This topic describes the guidelines to follow when you configure the speed of a port:
• By default, the MPC10E-10C-MRATE comes up with the PIC mode where all the interface operates at the same speed of 100-Gbps. That is, by default, all the PICs (PIC 0 and PIC 1) operate at 100-Gbps speed.

• When you change the speed at the PIC level, the PIC restarts automatically with the new configured speed.

• When you configure the speed of a port at the port level, then only the speed of that port is modified. All other ports in the PIC remain unaffected.

• You cannot configure the port speed at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Commit fails when you configure the port speed at the PIC level and port level simultaneously.

For information on how to configure the speed at the PIC level and port level, see [Unresolved xref].

**Port Speed Support on MPC10E-10C-MRATE**

Different PICs in the MPC10E-10C-MRATE can operate at different speeds. That is, PIC speed of one PIC does not apply to the other PICs in the MPC.

**Table 64 on page 365** summarizes the port profile configuration on MPC10E-10C-MRATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC level Profile</th>
<th>10G</th>
<th>25G</th>
<th>40G</th>
<th>100G</th>
<th>400G</th>
<th>Port level Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0 (5xQSFP28 PIC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1 (5xQSFP28 PIC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interface Naming Conventions**

**Table 65 on page 366** lists the interface naming conventions for the MPC10E-10C-MRATE.
Table 65: Interface Naming Convention for MPC10E-10C-MRATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>25-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>400-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>xe-x/0/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported Active Physical Ports on MPC10E-10C-MRATE to Prevent Oversubscription

Table 66 on page 367 lists the active ports with port speed configuration at PIC level for MPC10E-10C-MRATE.
Table 66: Active Ports with port speed configured at PIC level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC Type</th>
<th>Number of Active Ports</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>25-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>400-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5QSFP28 PIC (PIC 0)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0,1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5QSFP28 PIC (PIC 1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0,1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port Speed on MPC10E-15C-MRATE Overview

For information on the line card, see MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platform Interface Module Reference.

For information about platform support, see Hardware Compatibility Tool (HCT).

Table 67 on page 368 summarizes the Packet Forwarding Engine mapping and the supported port speeds.
### Table 67: Port Speed for MPC10E-15C-MRATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0 (or PFE 0)</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x25-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400-Gigabit Ethernet (Only on port 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100 Gbps mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1 (or PFE 1)</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x25-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400-Gigabit Ethernet (Only on Port 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100 Gbps mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 2 (or PFE 2)</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x25-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400-Gigabit Ethernet (Only on port 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100 Gbps mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This topic describes the guidelines to be considered when you configure the speed of a port:

- By default, the MPC10E-15C-MRATE comes up with the PIC mode where all the interface operates at the same speed of 100-Gbps. That is, by default, all the PICs (PIC 0, PIC 1 and PIC 2) operate at 100-Gbps speed.
- When you change the speed at the PIC level, the PIC restarts automatically with the new configured speed.
• When you configure the speed of a port at the port level, then only the speed of that port is modified. All other ports in the PIC remain unaffected.

• You cannot configure the port speed at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Commit fails when you configure the port speed at the PIC level and port level simultaneously.

For information on how to configure the speed at the PIC level and port level, see [Unresolved xref].

**Port Speed Support on MPC10E-15C-MRATE**

Different PICs in the MPC10E-15C-MRATE can operate at different speeds. That is, PIC speed of one PIC does not apply to the other PICs in the MPC.

**Table 68 on page 369** summarizes the port profile configuration on MPC10E-15C-MRATE.

**Table 68: Port speed support on MPC10E-15C-MRATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>PIC level Profile</th>
<th>10G</th>
<th>25G</th>
<th>40G</th>
<th>100G</th>
<th>400G</th>
<th>Port level Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0 (5xQSFP28 PIC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1 (5xQSFP28 PIC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 2 (5xQSFP28 PIC)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interface Naming Conventions**

**Table 69 on page 369** lists the interface naming conventions for the MPC10E-15C-MRATE.

**Table 69: Interface Naming Convention for MPC10E-15C-MRATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>25-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>400-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>xe-x/0/0:[0-3] et-x/0/0:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/1:[0-3] et-x/0/1:[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/2:[0-3] et-x/0/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/3:[0-3] et-x/0/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/0/4:[0-3] et-x/0/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 69: Interface Naming Convention for MPC10E-15C-MRATE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>25-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>400-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/1/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>xe-x/2/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/0: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/0</td>
<td>et-x/2/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/2/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/1: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/1</td>
<td>et-x/2/1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/2/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/2: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/2</td>
<td>et-x/2/2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/2/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/3: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/3</td>
<td>et-x/2/3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xe-x/2/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/4: [0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/4</td>
<td>et-x/2/4</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported Active Physical Ports on MPC10E-15C-MRATE to Prevent Oversubscription

Table 70 on page 371 list the active ports with port speed configuration at PIC level for MPC10E-15C-MRATE.
### Table 70: Active Ports with port speed configuration at PIC level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC Type</th>
<th>Number of Active Ports</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>25-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>400-Gigabit Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5xQSFP28 PIC (PIC 0)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0,1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5xQSFP28 PIC (PIC 1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0,1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5xQSFP28 PIC (PIC 2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>0, 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0,1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>0, 1, 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port Speed on MX2K-MPC11E Overview

For information on the line card, see [MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platform Interface Module Reference](#).

For information about platform support, see [Hardware Compatibility Tool (HCT)](#).

Table 71 on page 372 summarizes the Packet Forwarding Engine mapping and the supported port speeds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0 (or PFE 0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1 (or PFE 1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 2 (or PFE 2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 71: Port Speed for the MX2K-MPC11E (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC (or PFE)</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 3 (or PFE 3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 4 (or PFE 4)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 5 (or PFE 5)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This topic describes the guidelines to be considered when you configure the speed of a port:

- If you do not configure the port speed at the PIC level using the **pic-mode** option, then the default port speed is 100 Gbps.
- Ports 1 through 4 on each PIC of the MX2K-MPC11E MPC supports speeds of 100 Gbps.
- When you change the speed at the PIC level, the PIC restarts automatically with the new configured speed.
- On MX2K-MPC11E, you cannot configure the number of active ports or the number of channelized-interfaces to be created on a port. The **number-of-ports** and **number-of-sub-ports** statements are not supported.
- You cannot configure the port speed at the PIC level and the port level simultaneously. Error messages are displayed when you attempt to commit the configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 6 (or PFE 6)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 7 (or PFE 7)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Default: All active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When you change the port configuration at the port level, the interfaces corresponding to the affected port are deleted and then re-created.

When you change an existing port speed configuration with an invalid port speed configuration, an alarm is generated indicating that the port speed configuration is invalid. The MPC continues to operate using the existing port speed configuration or the default port speed.

For information on how to configure the speed at the PIC level and port level, see [Unresolved xref].

**Interface Naming Conventions for MPC11E**

Table 72 on page 375 lists the interface naming conventions for the MX2K-MPC11E.

**Table 72: Interface Naming Convention for MX2K-MPC11E**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>xe-x/0/0/[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xe-x/1/0/[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
<td>et-x/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>xe-x/2/0/[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/2/0</td>
<td>et-x/2/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/2/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 72: Interface Naming Convention for MX2K-MPC11E (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>xe-x/3/0[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/3/0</td>
<td>et-x/3/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>xe-x/4/0[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/4/0</td>
<td>et-x/4/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/4/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/4/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/4/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/4/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>xe-x/5/0[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/5/0</td>
<td>et-x/5/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/5/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/5/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/5/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>xe-x/6/0[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/6/0</td>
<td>et-x/6/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/6/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/6/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/6/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/6/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 72: Interface Naming Convention for MX2K-MPC11E (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>10-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>40-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>100-Gigabit Ethernet Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>xe-x/7/0[0-3]</td>
<td>et-x/7/0</td>
<td>et-x/7/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/7/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/7/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/7/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/7/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port Speed on ACX710 Router Overview

For information on ACX710 routers see ACX710 Universal Metro Router Hardware Guide.

For information about platform support, see Hardware Compatibility Tool (HCT).

Table 73 on page 377 summarizes the supported port speeds on a ACX710 router.

Table 73: Port Speed for ACX710

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>0 -23</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 -15</td>
<td>1-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 -23</td>
<td>100-Mbps and 1-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1</td>
<td>0 -4</td>
<td>40-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x25-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: By default, all the active ports operate in 100-Gigabit Ethernet mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the `speed` command to set the speed on tri-rate copper SFP port. For information on how to configure the speed at the PIC or port level, see [Unresolved xref].

**Interface Naming Conventions**

Table 74 on page 378 lists the interface naming conventions for the ACX710 routers.

**Table 74: Interface Naming Convention for ACX710**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Interface type</th>
<th>Interfaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>1-Gigabit/10-Gigabit Ethernet interface (24 SFP+ or SFP ports)</td>
<td>xe-0/0/0 – xe-0/0/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-Gigabit Ethernet interface (Tri-rate SFP-T optics)</td>
<td>xe-0/0/0 – xe-0/0/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100-Mbps and 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface (Tri-rate SFP-T optics)</td>
<td>xe-0/0/16 – xe-0/0/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 1</td>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet interface (4 QSFP28 ports)</td>
<td>et-0/1/0 – et-0/1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For channelized and non-channelized interface naming formats, see Table 62 on page 363.

**Port Speed on PTX10001-36MR Router Overview**

For information on PTX10001-36MR hardware description, see *PTX10001-36MR Packet Transport Router Hardware Guide*.

Table 75 on page 378 provides the basic details of PTX10001-36MR router.

**Table 75: PTX10001-36MR Router Details and Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC Level or Port Level Configuration</td>
<td>Only port level speed configuration is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU size</td>
<td>PTX10001-36MR router WAN interfaces support maximum MTU of size 16000 bytes for transit traffic. However for the traffic that is destined to host or is originating from host (such as protocol traffic), the maximum MTU limit is 9500 bytes. If any of the host bound packets or host originating packet is above 9500 bytes, then the packet will be dropped. Hence, if you are expecting host packets greater than 9500 bytes, then the WAN interface MTU value must be set as value less than or equal to 9500 bytes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 75: PTX10001-36MR Router Details and Description (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward Error Correction (FEC)</td>
<td>• By default, KP4 FEC is enabled on 400 and 200-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Since it is mandatory to enable KP4 FEC option for 200 and 400-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you cannot disable KP4 FEC explicitly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The FEC mode is based on the type of optics connected, but it in some cases (with non juniper optics) can be enabled through configuration knob as well. In such case, all the interfaces on a portgroup must be configured with same FEC mode. For example for a 8X50G configuration mode, each of the eight 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces must be configured with either all FEC74 or all FEC91-KR4 mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Individual channels or interfaces of a port group can chose to enable or disable the FEC, but which ever channels have the FEC enabled must use same mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about FEC support, see `fec (gigether)`.

Table 76 on page 379 shows the speed capability of various ports.

Table 76: Speed Capability of Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port numbers (PIC/Port Format)</th>
<th>Speed capability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0/0, 0/1, 0/2, 0/3, 0/8, 0/9, 0/10, 0/11</td>
<td>400-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/0, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/0, 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 2/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/4, 0/5, 0/6, 0/7</td>
<td>100-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/4, 2/5, 2/6, 2/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 77 on page 380 summarizes the channelization and FEC support on 400- and 200-Gigabit Ethernet capable ports.
Table 77: Channelization and FEC support on 400- and 200-Gigabit Ethernet capable ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speed Supported</th>
<th>You can channelize to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>• One or two 200-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (1x200G or 2x200G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capable ports</td>
<td>• Four 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces or two 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (4x100G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 2x100G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces or eight 50-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (2x50G or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8x50G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Four 25-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces or eight 25-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (4x25G or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8x25G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• One 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface (1x40G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (4x10G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>You can configure all four 100G capable ports (ports 4, 5, 6, and 7) to operate at 100-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capable ports</td>
<td>speeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note that, 100G capable ports 4, 5, 6, and 7 can be configured to any of these speeds only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with the following restrictions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• You can configure port 4 and port 6 to operate at 1x100G, 4x10G, 4x25G, and 1x40G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>speeds with the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• When port 4 is in 4x10G, 4x25G or 1x40G, then port 5 must be configured as 'unused'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• When port 6 in 4x10G, 4x25G, or 1x40G, then port 7 must be configured as 'unused'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• You can configure ports 5 and 7 to operate at 1x100G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure speed at Port Level

To configure the PTX10001-36MR router at port level, follow the configuration steps in [Unresolved xref]. See speed for more details.

You can configure any supported speed on 400-Gbps capable ports. Configuring speed on one of the 400-Gbps capable port will not disrupt the traffic on any other ports.

But, for 100-Gbps capable ports only speeds of 100-Gbps, 25-Gbps, 40-Gbps, and 10-Gbps are valid. You must explicitly configure the ports that must be powered off, using the following command:

```
set chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot port port-num unused
```

See Unused for more information.

The below table specifies which ports must be marked unused. If this rule is violated, then an alarm indicating port speed configuration error is raised. In such case, the existing running configuration will continue to be applied on such ports.

If the router reboots with such an invalid configuration, then the port with 40G, 4x10G or 4x25G speed configuration and its counterpart port will not have any interfaces created for them.
Table 78 on page 381 provides you the ports that you must power-off while configuring different speeds.

**Table 78: Unused Port Settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Speed</th>
<th>Valid ports to set the Port Speed</th>
<th>Ports you must explicitly power off (FPC/PIC/Port)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-Gbps</td>
<td>All 100G capable ports can operate that 100-Gbps speed. You are not required to power off any 100G cable ports, in this case.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-Gbps</td>
<td>0/0/4, 0/0/6, 0/1/4, 0/1/6, 0/2/4, 0/2/6</td>
<td>0/0/5, 0/0/7, 0/1/5, 0/1/7, 0/2/5, and 0/2/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Gbps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Gbps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** A port can be configured for more than one type of channelization mode for a given speed. For example when a port is configured as **100G**, you can channelize the port to **1X100G**, **2X100G**, or **4X100G**.

To specify which of these channelization modes the port should operate in, execute the following command:

```
set chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot port port-num number-of-sub-ports (1|2|4|8) command.
```

See **number-of-sub-ports** for more information.

When the **number-of-sub-ports** are not specified, the number of channels are created as per Table 79 on page 381:

**Table 79: Number of sub-ports supported for a particular speed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port speed</th>
<th>Valid values for <strong>number-of-sub-ports</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200-Gbps</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gbps</td>
<td>1, 2, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-Gbps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-Gbps</td>
<td>2, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Gbps</td>
<td>4, 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 79: Number of sub-ports supported for a particular speed (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port speed</th>
<th>Valid values for number-of-sub-ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-Gbps</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The default number of channels is considered as 1 for all speeds if number of sub-ports is not configured explicitly.

If the number-of-sub-ports, do not match the type of optic connected and the configuration is invalid, then even though the interfaces are created, the links would remain down. A syslog entry will be added indicating usage of the wrong optic type. For example, if a port is channelized for 8 channels and the optics inserted is for 4 channels, then the links will be down.

If the number-of-subports configuration is incorrect, then the error will be logged in syslog and an alarm is raised.

Oversubscription

When the PTX10001-36MR routers work in 24X400G mode, there will be no oversubscription on the fabric side. The oversubscription occurs when the router is configured in 24X400G + 12X100G mode.

Table 80 on page 382 shows the ports that when configured at their maximum speed capability will result in oversubscription.

Table 80: Oversubscribed Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE)</th>
<th>Oversubscribed Ports (FPC/PIC/Port)</th>
<th>Speed Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PFE 0</td>
<td>0/0/4, 0/0/5, 0/0/6, 0/0/7</td>
<td>100-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0/0/8, 0/0/9, 0/0/10, 0/0/11</td>
<td>400-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFE 1</td>
<td>0/1/4, 0/1/5, 0/1/6, 0/1/7</td>
<td>100-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0/1/8, 0/1/9, 0/1/10, 0/1/11</td>
<td>400-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFE 2</td>
<td>0/2/4, 0/2/5, 0/2/6, 0/2/7</td>
<td>100-Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0/2/8, 0/2/9, 0/2/10, 0/2/11</td>
<td>400-Gbps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Run the show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0 to know the speed at which each port in the PIC operates.
Interface Naming Conventions for PTX10001-36MR Router

Table 81 on page 383 lists the interface naming conventions for the PTX10001-36MR router.

Table 81: Interface Naming Convention for PTX10001-36MR Router

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<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
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Table 81: Interface Naming Convention for PTX10001-36MR Router (continued)

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Refer to “Interface Naming Conventions” on page 360 for channelized and non-channelized interface naming formats.
Configuring the Port Speed on the JNP10K-LC1201 by Using New Port Profile Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding New Port Profile Configuration | 387
- Configuring Port Speed on JNP10K-LC1201 by using New Port Profile Configuration | 388

This topic describes the JNP10K-LC1201 line card, the guidelines for configuring the port speed and how to configure the port speed using the new port profile configuration.
Understanding New Port Profile Configuration

The JNP10K-LC1201 line card is a fixed-configuration line card with 36 built-in ports. The ports on the JNP10K-LC1201 support multiple port speeds. The default port speed is 400Gbps for all ports. Each JNP10K-LC1201 provides a maximum bandwidth of 14.4Tbps.

On the JNP10K-LC1201, you can choose to configure all 36 ports with the following port speeds:

- 40 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 400 Gbps

Table 82 on page 387 summarizes the Packet Forwarding Engine mapping and the supported port speeds.

Table 82: Rate Selectability for the JNP10K-LC1201

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Speed Supported</th>
<th>Optics Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PIC 0 | 0-35        | 4x10-Gigabit Ethernet| • 1x40GE and 4x10GE support using QSFP+
|       |             | 1x40-Gigabit Ethernet| • 4x25GE support using QSFP28 25G optics (using breakout cables).
|       |             | 4x25-Gigabit Ethernet| • 8x25GE support using QSFP28 25G optics (using breakout cables).
|       |             | 8x25-Gigabit Ethernet| • 2x50GE support using QSFP28 50G optics (using breakout cables).
|       |             | 1x100-Gigabit Ethernet| • 1x100GE support using QSFP28 100G optics.
|       |             | 2x100-Gigabit Ethernet| • 2x100GE support using QSFP28 DD 200G.
|       |             | 4x100-Gigabit Ethernet| • 4x100GE and 1x400GE support using QSFP56 DD 400G.
|       |             | 1x400-Gigabit Ethernet| NOTE: By default, all the active ports operate in 400-Gigabit Ethernet mode.

Starting in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R2, we now support a new port profile configuration to configure port speeds on the JNP10K-LC1201 line card. You can now configure the port speed on the JNP10K-LC1201 line card by using the port profile configuration commands in the [edit interfaces] hierarchy. To streamline the configuration, the new port profile configuration commands are migrated from the [edit chassis] hierarchy to the [edit interfaces] hierarchy for the JNP10K-LC1201 line card.
Guidelines for Configuring the Port Speed Using new Port Profile Configuration

This topic describes the guidelines to consider when configuring rate selectability using the new port profile configuration:

- On non-channelized interfaces, the prefix `et-` is used irrespective of the speed configured. If you do not configure the speed, by using the optional `speed` command, default speed is assigned to the interface.

- On channelized interfaces, the prefix `et-` is used irrespective of the speed configured. All channelized interfaces have the same speed. You cannot configure an individual speed for each channelized interface. You can configure the number of channelized interfaces by using the `number-of-sub-ports` command.

- You can configure the active physical ports in a PIC. By default, all the physical ports in an interface are active. To control the number of interfaces created on a physical port in a PIC, use the `unused` command. If you configure a port as unused, no interfaces (channelized or non-channelized) are created for that port.

- When you change the `speed` of the port, or change the `number-of-sub-ports` per port, or configure or remove the `number-of-sub-ports`, the interfaces will be deleted and re-created for that port.

- If you have not configured the port profile for a specific port and the port is active, interfaces are created for the port with default speed based on the platform or FPC. You can control the number of interfaces created by using the `unused` command.

- Interfaces are created irrespective of the physical presence of optics. If the plugged in optics does not match the interface speed, the interfaces are marked down.

- You can configure port profiles in the command line interface without the physical presence of an FPC. If an invalid port profile configuration is detected while booting a FPC, an alarm is generated. Also, the default port profile is selected for that PIC. Also, if the port profile configuration is changed while the FPC is up and running, and the new configuration is invalid, an alarm is generated. The existing port profile configured continues to be used for that PIC.

Configuring Port Speed on JNP10K-LC1201 by using New Port Profile Configuration

In earlier releases, you configured the port speed by using the interface commands in the port profile configuration which was part of the `[edit chassis]` hierarchy. You can now configure the port speed on the JNP10K-LC1201 line card by using the port profile configuration commands in the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy.

To configure the port speed for non-channelized interfaces on JNP10K-LC1201:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
```

For example:
2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired interfaces. Values supported are 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 50 Gbps, 100 Gbps, and 400 Gbps.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set speed (10G | 25G | 40G | 50G | 100G | 400G)
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit interfaces et-1/0/3]
   user@host# set speed 100G
   ```

3. (Optional) To control the number of interfaces created on a physical port, use the `unused` statement. If you configure a port as unused, no interfaces are created for that port irrespective of the port profile configuration for that port.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# set interfaces interface-name unused
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# set interfaces et-2/0/3 unused
   ```

   No interfaces (channelized or non-channelized) are created on port 3 of the JNP10K-LC1201 line card installed in the FPC slot 2.

To configure the port speed for channelized interfaces on JNP10K-LC1201:

1. In configuration mode, navigate to the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interface et-1/0/3
   ```
2. To indicate the speed at which the ports operate, configure the `speed` statement for the desired interfaces. Values supported are 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 50 Gbps, 100 Gbps, and 400 Gbps.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set speed (10G | 25G | 40G | 50G | 100G | 400G)
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit interfaces et-1/0/3]
   user@host# set speed 100g
   ```

3. To specify the number of interfaces per port that you want to configure, use the `number-of-sub-ports` statement.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set number-of-sub-ports number-of-sub-ports
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit interfaces et-1/0/3]
   user@host# set number-of-sub-ports 4
   ```

   In Step 2 and Step 3, you have configured 4x100GE channelized interfaces.

4. (Optional) To control the number of interfaces created on a physical port, use the `unused` statement.

   If you configure a port as unused, no interfaces are created for that port irrespective of the port profile configuration for that port.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# set interfaces interface-name unused
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# set interfaces et-2/0/4 unused
   ```

   No interfaces (channelized or non-channelized) are created on port 4 of the JNP10K-LC1201 line card installed in the FPC slot 2.

SEE ALSO
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# Configuring Optical Transport network

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## Understanding Optical Transport Network (OTN)

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Use this topic for overview information about Optical Transport Network support provided by specific line cards and devices.
10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview

MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, T320, T640, T1600, PTX3000, and PTX5000 routers support Optical Transport Network (OTN) interfaces, including the 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM OTN PIC, and provide ITU-T G.709 support. Use the set otn-options statement at the [edit interfaces if-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level to configure the OTN options.

MX2020, MX2010, MX960, MX480, and MX240 routers support OTN interfaces on MPC5E and MPC6E. MPC5E-40G10G and MPC5EQ-10G40G support OTN on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces but not on 40-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. The OTN MIC MIC6-10G-OTN on MPC6E supports OTN on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on MX2020 and MX2010 routers.

NOTE: The MIC6-10G-OTN line cards support dual rate (10GE or OTU4). To configure OTN on the MIC6-10G-OTN line card, you must configure the rate on the port to OTU4 by using the rate rate statement. If you do not configure the rate to OTU4, OTN mode is not supported on the line card and the interface does not come up.

OTN support on the specified MX Series routers includes:

- International Telecommunications Union (ITU)-standard OTN performance monitoring and alarm management
- Transparent transport of 24 10-Gigabit Ethernet signals with optical channel data unit 2 (ODU2) and ODU2e framing on a per-port basis
- Pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC)-based bit error rate (BER). Fast reroute (FRR) uses the pre-FEC BER as an indication of the condition of an OTN link.

To configure the OTN options on the specified MX routers, use the set otn-options statement at the [edit interfaces interfaceType-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level.

SEE ALSO

| otn-options | 886 |

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview

PTX Series routers support optical transport network (OTN) interfaces, including the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC, which supports:
• Transparent transport of two 100-Gigabit Ethernet signals with Optical Channel Transport Unit 4 (OTU4) framing.

• International Telecommunications Union (ITU)-standard OTN performance monitoring (PM) and alarm management.

• Dual polarization quadrature phase shift keying (DP-QPSK) modulation and soft-decision forward error correction (SD-FEC) for long haul and metro applications.

• Pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC)-based bit error rate (BER) monitoring. Pre-FEC BER monitoring uses the pre-FEC BER as an indication of the condition of an OTN link. See “Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds” on page 467 for more information.

For more information about the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC, see 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC in the PTX Series Interface Module Reference.

PTX Series routers also support the 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN PIC (P2-100GE-OTN), which provides four 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, independently configurable in LAN PHY framing mode or in optical channel transport unit 4 (OTU4) mode. See “Understanding the P2-100GE-OTN PIC” on page 402 for more information.

See “Supported OTN Options on PTX Series Routers” on page 422 for a comparison of the features supported on PTX Series OTN PICs.

MX2020, MX2010, MX960, MX480, and MX240 routers support OTN interfaces on MPC5E and MPC6E. MPC5E-100G10G and MPC5EQ-100G10G support 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN interfaces and 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN interfaces on MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers. The OTN MIC MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E supports OTN on 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on MX2020 and MX2010 routers. OTN support on the specified MX Series routers includes:

• International Telecommunications Union (ITU)-standard OTN performance monitoring (PM) and alarm management

• Transparent transport of two 100-Gigabit Ethernet signals with optical channel transport unit 4 (OTU4) framing.

• Generic forward error correction (Generic FEC)

To configure the OTN options for PTX Series routers and specific MX Series routers, use the set otn-options statement at the [edit interfaces interfaceType-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level.

Use the set optics-options statement at the [edit interfaces interfaceType-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level to configure the optics options.

Use the show interfaces extensive, show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, 100-Gigabit Ethernet, and Virtual Chassis Port), and show interfaces transport pm commands to view optics and OTN PM information. To display the current time interval and clear the channel service unit (CSU) alarm and defect counters, use the clear interfaces interval command.
Starting from Junos OS Release 14.2, a 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN PIC—P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP—is supported on the FPC-PTX-P1-A and FPC2-PTX-P1A FPCs in PTX5000 routers, and the FPC-SFF-PTX-P1-A and FPC-SFF-PTX-T FPCs in PTX3000 routers. The P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC provides twenty-four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, that are independently configurable in LAN PHY or WAN PHY framing mode or in optical channel transport unit in OTU2e, OTU1e, or OTU2 mode.

The following sections explain this PIC in detail:

**Interface Features**

The following interface features are supported on the P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC:

- Twenty-four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, which are independently configurable in LAN PHY or WAN PHY mode or in OTU2e, OTU1e, or OTU2 signal mode. Each interface is terminated by means of a CFP2 transceiver.
- The interfaces are named with prefix `et`.
- Gigabit Ethernet local loopback.
- Link-level pause frames—You can halt the Ethernet interface from transmitting packets for a configured period of time.
- Interface hold timer and interface damping—You can set the `hold-time` statement (in milliseconds) to damp interface transitions.
• External clock.

• Nonstandard tag protocol identifier (TPID):
  • For each 10-Gigabit Ethernet port, you can configure up to eight TPIDs by using the `tag-protocol-id` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile]` hierarchy level.
  • The `tag-protocol-id` statement can be configured only on the first port (port 0) of the PIC. If any other (nonzero) port has the `tag-protocol-id` configuration, the Routing Engine registers an error in the system log and the configuration is ignored.
  • The `tag-protocol-id` statement configured on port 0 of the PIC also applies to the rest of the ports on that PIC.

• Generic forward error correction (GFEC), ultra forward error correction (UFEC), enhanced forward error correction (EFEC), and no-FEC modes of operation are supported.

• Diagnostics tools:
  • Line loopback
  • Local loopback
  • Fast reroute (FRR)—Based on configurable pre-FEC, bit error rate (BER) is supported and is configured using the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]` hierarchy level.
  • `jnx-ifotn.mib` and `otn-mib` as defined in RFC 3591. Note that according to Junos OS security standard, configurable parameters are not supported through SNMP. Only the `get` operation is available through SNMP.
  • FEC statistics—corrected errors and corrected error ratio.
  • OTN payload pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS) generation and checking by enabling or disabling PRBS with the `prbs` or `no-prbs` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]` hierarchy level.
  • At the physical interface level, `flexible-ethernet-service`, `ethernet-ccc`, and `ethernet-tcc` encapsulations are supported. For `flexible-ethernet-service` encapsulation, the logical level supports `enet2`, `vlan-ccc`, and `vlan-tcc` encapsulations.
  • At the logical interface level `dix`, `vlan-ccc`, and `vlan-tcc` encapsulations are supported.
  • SNMP management of the PIC based on RFC 3591, Definitions of Managed Objects for the Optical Interface Type:
    • Set functionality
    • Juniper Networks Black-Link MIB
    • IFOTN MIB
• Optics MIB
• FRU MIB

• 15-minute and 1-day performance monitoring and historic statistics.
  • Near-end and far-end performance monitoring
  • Threshold-crossing alerts
  • BER performance monitoring
  • FEC performance monitoring
  • Optical performance monitoring

The following features are not supported on the P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC:

• Source MAC learning for accounting
• MAC policing
• Physical interface-level encapsulations—vlan-ccc, extended-vlan-ccc, and extended-vlan-tcc
• Logical interface-level encapsulation—vlan-vpls
• VLAN rewrite for ccc encapsulation
• Per queue flow control
• Generic framing procedure-framed (GFP-F) mapping modes over OTN
• General communication channel (GCC)
• OTN interface-level Automatic Protection Switching (APS)
• Insertion, monitoring, and display of OTN header overhead byte
• Optical harness support
• Transport interface and state model (GR-1093)
• Trace tone support

**Layer 2 and Layer 3 Features**
The following Layer 2 and Layer 3 features are supported on the P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC:

• MAC detect link up and link down based on local fault signal or remote fault signal.
• MAC statistics.
• Flow control.
• MAC oversized packet counters based on default MTU value or user-configured MTU value.
• Per-port destination address MAC filter.
• Per-port source address MAC filter.
• Per-physical interface source address MAC filter.
• Per logical interface source address MAC accounting.
• Maximum of 1000 source MAC filter per physical interface.
• Maximum of 32,000 filter terms to share across all filter features.
• Aggregated Ethernet supports 64 child links that can be configured using the `set chassis aggregated-devices maximum-links` configuration command.
• Maximum of 1024 logical interfaces on an aggregated Ethernet physical interface.
• Support for VLAN tagging, flexible VLAN tagging, and stacked VLAN tagging.
• LACP.
• Link protection.
• 802.3 ah OAM.
• 802.1 ag OAM.
• MPLS FRR.
• SNMP.
• Supports per-VLAN queuing (using Packet Forwarding Engine).

**OTN Alarms and Defects**

The following OTN alarms and defects are supported on the P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC:

• LOS—Loss Of Signal
• LOF—Loss Of Frame
• LOM—Loss Of Multiframe
• SSF—Server Signal Failure
• TSF—Trail Signal Fail
• OTU-FEC-DEG—Forward Error Correction Degraded
• OTU-FEC-EXE—Excessive Errors, FEC_FAIL from the transponder
• OTU-AIS—Alarm Indication Signal or all ones signal
• OTU-BDI—Backward Defect Identification
• OTU-IAE—Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-BIAE—Backward Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-TTIM—Destination Access Point Identifier [DAPI], Source Access Point Identifier [SAPI], or both mismatch from expected to received
• OTU-SD—Signal Degrade
• OTU-SF—Signal Fail
• CSF—Client Signal Failure
• ODU-LCK—(ODU lock triggers for PM [path monitoring])
• ODU-AIS—(alarm indication signal or all ones signal)
• ODU-OCI—(open connection error)
• ODU-BDI—(backward defect indication)
• ODU-IAE—(incoming alignment error)
• ODU-DAPI-TTIM—DAPI or DAPI/SAPI mismatch from expected to receive
• ODU-SAPI-TTIM—SAPI or DAPI/SAPI mismatch from expected to receive
• ODU-BEI—Backward Error Indication
• ODU-SSF—Server Signal Fail
• ODU-TSF—Trail Signal Fail
• ODU-SD—Signal Degrate
• ODU-SF—Signal Fail
• OPU-PTM—Payload Type Mismatch

**TCA Alarms**

Threshold-crossing alarms (TCA) are alarms that are activated when a certain configurable threshold—near-end measurement threshold or far-end measurement threshold—is crossed and remains so until the end of the 15 minute interval for parameters such as OTU and ODU. The following alarms are supported:

• Background block error threshold (BBE)
•Errored seconds threshold (ES)
• Severely errored seconds threshold (SES)
• Unavailable seconds threshold (UAS)

SEE ALSO

| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC | 478 |
Understanding the features of ACX6360

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the ACX6360 routers with CFP2-DCO pluggable coherent optics, provide high density long haul OTN transport solution.

The following sections explain the features in detail:

**Interface Features**

The following interface features are supported on the ACX6360:

- Compliant with ITU G.709.
- Supports 8 CFP2 DCO optical modules.
- Supports minimum channel spacing of 6.25GHz.
- Ethernet pause frames—You can halt the Ethernet interface from transmitting packets for a configured period of time.
- Soft-decision forward error correction mode (SDFEC)-QPSK-100G, 8QAM-200G and 16QAM-200G modes of operation are supported.

- Diagnostics tools:
  - Line loopback
  - Local loopback

- Fast reroute (FRR)—Based on configurable pre-FEC or configurable Q threshold for signal degrade.

- SNMP management based on RFC 3591, Definitions of Managed Objects for the Optical Interface Type:
  - Black Link MIB—jnx-bl.mib
  - IFOTN MIB—jnx-ifotn.mib
  - Optics MIB—jnx-optics.mib
  - FRU MIB—jnx-fru.mib

- Threshold-crossing alerts
• BER performance monitoring
• FEC performance monitoring
• Optical performance monitoring

**OTN Alarms and Defects**
The following OTN alarms and defects are supported on the ACX6360 routers:

• SSF—Server Signal Failure
• TSF—Trail Signal Fail
• OTU-AIS—Alarm Indication Signal or all ones signal
• OTU-BDI—Backward Defect Identification
• OTU-IAE—Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-BIAE—Backward Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-TTIM—Destination Access Point Identifier [DAPI], Source Access Point Identifier [SAPI], or both mismatch from expected to received
• OTU-SD—Signal Degrade
• OTU-SSF—Server Signal Fail
• OTU-TSF—Trail Signal Fail
• PRE_FEC_SD
• FE_PRE_FEC_SD
• ODU-LCK—(ODU lock triggers for PM [path monitoring])
• ODU-AIS—(alarm indication signal or all ones signal)
• ODU-OCI—(open connection error)
• ODU-BDI—(backward defect indication)
• ODU-IAE—(incoming alignment error)
• ODU-TTIM—DAPI or SAPI mismatch from expected to receive
• ODU-BEI—Backward Error Indication
• ODU-LTC—Loss of tandem connection
• ODU-SSF—Server Signal Fail
• ODU-TSF—Trail Signal Fail
• ODU-CSF—Client Signal Fail
• ODU-SD—Signal Degrade
TCA Alarms

Threshold-crossing alarms (TCA) are alarms that are activated when a certain configurable threshold—near-end measurement threshold or far-end measurement threshold—is crossed and remains so until the end of the 15 minute interval for parameters such as OTU and ODU. The following alarms are supported:

- Background block error threshold (BBE)
- Errored seconds threshold (ES)
- Severely errored seconds threshold (SES)
- Unavailable seconds threshold (UAS)
Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1R2 and 14.2, a 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN PIC—P2-100GE-OTN—is supported on the FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC in PTX5000 routers. The P2-100GE-OTN PIC provides 4-port 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, which are independently configurable in LAN PHY framing mode or in optical channel transport unit 4 (OTU4) mode. Each interface is terminated by means of a CFP2 transceiver. The FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC supports two P2-100GE-OTN PICs, in which each 100-Gigabit Ethernet port is mapped to a Packet Forwarding Engine in the FPC.

Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1, you can configure the interfaces on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC on PTX5000 routers, to be a part of the mixed rates and mixed mode aggregated Ethernet bundles.

For information about mixed rates, see Understanding Mixed Rates and Mixed Modes on Aggregated Ethernet Bundles.

Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1, you can configure port-based pseudowire class of service (CoS) classification which includes Layer 3 IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS classification for interfaces with ethernet-ccc encapsulation.

The following sections explain this PIC in detail:

**Interface Features**

The following interface features are supported on a P2-100GE-OTN PIC:

- 4-port 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, which are independently configurable in LAN PHY framing mode or in OTU4 signal mode. Each interface is terminated by means of a CFP2 transceiver.

- Each port maps to a single Packet Forwarding Engine in the FPC2-PTX-P1A FPC.

- The interfaces are named with prefix et.

- Gigabit Ethernet local loopback.

- Link-level pause frames—You can halt the Ethernet interface from transmitting packets for a configured period of time.

- Interface hold timer and interface damping—You can set the **hold-time** statement (in milliseconds) to damp interface transitions.

- External clock

- Nonstandard tag protocol identifier (TPID):
  - For each 100-Gigabit Ethernet port, you can configure up to eight TPIDs by using the **tag-protocol-id** statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile] hierarchy level.

  - The **tag-protocol-id** statement can be configured only on the first port (port 0) of the PIC. If any other (nonzero) port has the **tag-protocol-id** configuration, the Routing Engine registers an error in the system log and the configuration is ignored.

  - The **tag-protocol-id** statement configured on port 0 of the PIC also applies to the rest of the ports on that PIC.
• The interface Link Down event always generates an interrupt; however, the interface Link Up event does not generate an interrupt. Therefore, the interface link-up event is detected during the 1-second PIC periodic polling process.

• Generic forward error correction (GFEC) (G.709) and no-FEC modes of operation.

• Diagnostics tools:
  • Line loopback
  • Local loopback

• Fast reroute (FRR)—Based on configurable pre-FEC, bit error rate (BER) is supported and is configured using the ber-threshold-signal-degrade statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade] hierarchy level.

• jnx-ifotn.mib and otn-mib as defined in RFC 3591. Note that according to Junos OS security standard, configurable parameters are not supported through SNMP. Only the get operation is available through SNMP.

• FEC statistics—corrected errors and corrected error ratio.

• OTN payload pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS) generation and checking by enabling or disabling PRBS with the prbs or no-prbs statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level.

• Optical channel data unit (ODU)-level delay measurement.

• At the physical interface level, flexible-ethernet-service, ethernet-ccc, and ethernet-tcc encapsulations are supported. For the flexible-ethernet-service encapsulation, the logical level supports enet2, vlan-ccc, and vlan-tcc encapsulations.

• At the logical interface level, dix, vlan-ccc, and vlan-tcc encapsulations are supported.

• Interoperability between 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with CFP transceiver and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with CFP2 transceiver in LAN PHY framing mode and in OTU4 mode.

The following features are not supported on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC:

• Source MAC learning for accounting

• MAC policing

• Physical interface-level encapsulations—vlan-ccc, extended-vlan-ccc, and extended-vlan-tcc

• Logical interface-level encapsulation—vlan-vpls

• VLAN rewrite for ccc encapsulation

• Per-queue flow control

• Generic framing procedure-framed (GFP-F) mapping modes over OTN

• General communication channel (GCC)
- OTN interface-level Automatic Protection Switching (APS)
- Insertion, monitoring, and display of OTN header overhead byte
- Black link MIB for integration with transponders
- Optical harness support
- Transport interface and state model (GR-1093)
- Trace tone support
- 15-minute and 1-day performance monitoring counters and historic counters

**Layer 2 and Layer 3 Features**
The following Layer 2 and Layer 3 features are supported on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC:

- MAC detect link up and link down based on local fault signal or remote fault signal.
- MAC statistics.
- Flow control.
- MAC oversized packet counters based on default MTU value or user-configured MTU value.
- Per-port destination address MAC filter.
- Per-port source address MAC filter.
- Per-physical interface source address MAC filter.
- Per-logical interface source address MAC accounting.
- Maximum of 1000 source MAC filter per physical interface.
- Maximum of 32,000 filter terms to share across all filter features.
- Aggregated Ethernet supports 64 child links that can be configured using the `set chassis aggregated-devices maximum-links` configuration command.
- Maximum of 1024 logical interfaces on an aggregated Ethernet physical interface.
- Support for VLAN tagging, flexible VLAN tagging, and stacked VLAN tagging.
- LACP.
- Link protection.
- 802.3 ah OAM.
- 802.1 ag OAM.
- MPLS FRR.
- SNMP.
- Supports per-VLAN queuing (using Packet Forwarding Engine).
**OTN Alarms and Defects**

The following OTN alarms and defects are supported on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC:

- LOS—Loss Of Signal
- LOF—Loss Of Frame
- LOM—Loss Of Multiframe
- OTU—Degrade
- OTU—AIS
- OTU—IAE
- OTU—BDI
- OTU—TTIM
- OTU—Signal Degrade
- OTU—Signal Fail
- ODU—Signal Fail
- OTU-FEC—Degrade
- OTU-FEC—Excessive errors
- ODU—Signal Degrade
- ODU—AIS
- ODU—BDI
- ODU—OCI
- ODU—LCK
- ODU—TTIM
- OPU—PTM

**TCA Alarms**

Threshold-crossing alarms (TCA) are alarms that are activated when a certain configurable threshold—near-end measurement threshold or far-end measurement threshold—is crossed and remains so until the end of the 15 minute interval for parameters such as OTU and ODU. The following alarms are supported:

- Background block error threshold (BBE)
- Errored seconds threshold (ES)
- Severely errored seconds threshold (SES)
- Unavailable seconds threshold (UAS)
Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1F5, the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC—MIC3-100G-DWDM—is supported on MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D) and MPC3E NG (MPC3E-3D-NG) on the MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers. The MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC provides a single 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface port that supports DP-QPSK with coherent reception and OTU4 and OTU4 (v) framing modes.

The interfaces on MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC are named with prefix et. For more information, see Interface Naming Overview.

The following sections explain the features of this MIC in detail:

**Interface Features**

The following interface features are supported on the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC:

- Single port 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface with OTU4 (v) framing. DP-QPSK modulation with coherent reception using a CFP2-ACO DWDM optical transceiver.
- Gigabit Ethernet local loopback.
- Diagnostics tools:
  - Line loopback
  - Local loopback
  - Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Open Connection Error
  - Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Lock Maintenance Signal
- Types of forward error corrections (FEC):
  - GFEC (generic forward error correction)
  - HGFEC (high gain forward error correction)
- SDFEC (soft-decision forward error correction)

- The following MIB modules continue to be supported (and no new MIB is introduced):
  - MIB module to describe Black Link extension to RFC 3591 (jnxoptIfExtMibModule)
  - MIB module to manage the OTN interface (jnxIfOtnMib)
  - MIB module to manage the Optics interface (jnxIfOpticsMib)
  - MIB module to manage OTN FRUs (jnxFruMib)

- Interoperability with the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC (P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM) is not supported.
- Support for interoperability with other vendors’ 100 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- Source MAC learning for accounting
- MAC policing
- Physical interface-level encapsulations—`vlan-ccc`, `extended-vlan-ccc`, and `extended-vlan-tcc`
- Logical interface-level encapsulation—`vlan-vpls`
- VLAN rewrite for `ccc` encapsulation
- Per-queue flow control
- 15-minute and 1-day performance monitoring and historic statistics.
  - Near-end and far-end performance monitoring
  - Threshold-crossing alarms
  - BER performance monitoring
  - FEC performance monitoring
  - Optical performance monitoring
- Insertion, monitoring, and display of OTN header overhead
- Transport interface and state model (GR-1093)

**Layer 2 and Layer 3 Features**

The following Layer 2 and Layer 3 features are supported on the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC:

- Per-port destination address MAC filter.
- Per-port source address MAC filter.
- Per-physical interface source address MAC filter.
- Maximum of 1000 source MAC filter per physical interface.
- Maximum of 32,000 filter terms to share across all filter features.
- Flexible VLAN tagging.
• 802.3 ah OAM.
• 802.1 ag OAM.

OTN Alarms and Defects
The following OTN alarms and defects are supported on the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC:

Optical Channel (OC) Alarms and Defects
• OC-LOS—Loss Of Signal
• OC-LOF—Loss Of Frame
• OC-LOM—Loss Of Multiframe
• OC-Wavelength-Lock—Wavelength Lock

Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Defects
• ODU-AIS—ODU Alarm Indication Signal
• ODU-BDI—ODU Backward Defect Indication
• ODU-BIAE—ODU Backward Incoming Alignment Error
• ODU-IAE—ODU Incoming Alignment Error
• ODU-LCK—ODU Locked
• ODU-LTC—ODU Loss of Tandem Connection
• ODU-OCI—ODU Open Connection Error
• ODU-SSF—ODU Server Signal Failure
• ODU-TSF—ODU Trail Signal Failure
• ODU-TTIM—ODU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch

Optical Channel Transport Unit (OTU) Defects
• OTU-AIS—OTU Alarm Indication Signal
• OTU-BDI—OTU Backward Defect Indication
• OTU-BIAE—OTU Backward Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-FEC-DEG—OTU Forward Error Correction Degrade
• OTU-FEC-EXCESS-FEC—OTU Forward Error Correction Excessive FEC Errors
• OTU-IAE—OTU Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-SSF—OTU Server Signal Failure
• OTU-TSF—OTU Trail Signal Failure
• OTU-TTIM—OTU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch
Threshold-Crossing Alarms

Threshold-crossing alarms (TCA) are alarms that are activated when a certain configurable threshold—near-end measurement threshold or far-end measurement threshold—is crossed and remains so until the end of the 15 minutes interval for parameters such as OTU and ODU. The following alarms are supported:

- Background block error threshold (BBE)
-Errored seconds threshold (ES)
- Severely errored seconds threshold (SES)
- Unavailable seconds threshold (UES)

SEE ALSO

Before You Begin Installing or Upgrading the Firmware
Configuring OTN Interfaces on MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC 490
Configuring Packet Optical Networks with PTX Series Devices

Understanding the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC

IN THIS SECTION

- Interface Features 411
- Layer 2 and Layer 3 Features 412
- OTN Alarms and Defects 412

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1F6, the 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC—PTX-5-100G-WDM—is supported on the PTX3000 and the PTX5000 routers. The PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC provides five 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface ports that support dual-polarization quadrature phase shift keying (DP-QPSK) modulation with coherent reception and OTU4 and OTU4 (v) framing modes.

The interfaces on the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC are named with the prefix et. For more information, see Interface Naming Overview.
The following sections explain the features of this PIC in detail:

### Interface Features

The following interface features are supported on the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC:

- **Five-port 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface with OTU4 (v) framing and DP-QPSK modulation with coherent reception using a CFP2-ACOD DWDM optical transceiver.**
- **Gigabit Ethernet local loopback.**
- **Diagnostics tools:**
  - Line loopback
  - Local loopback
  - Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Open Connection Error
  - Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Lock Maintenance Signal
- **Types of forward error corrections (FEC):**
  - GFEC (generic forward error correction)
  - SDFEC (soft-decision forward error correction)

**NOTE:** GFEC mode is not supported on Junos OS Release 15.1F6. Junos OS Release 15.1F6-S1 supports GFEC mode. Contact customer support for the Junos OS Release 15.1F6-S1.

- **The following MIB features continue to be supported (and no new MIB is introduced):**
  - MIB module to describe Black Link extension to RFC 3591 (jnxoptIfExtMibModule). The Black Link extension enables an optical transceiver of a vendor to introduce an optical signal over an optical network from another vendor.
  - MIB module to manage the OTN interface (jnxIfOtnMib)
  - MIB module to manage the Optics interface (jnxIfOpticsMib)
  - MIB module to manage OTN FRUs (jnxFruMib)
- **Interoperability with other vendors’ 100 Gigabit-Ethernet interfaces.**
• Source MAC learning for accounting
• MAC policing
• Physical interface-level encapsulations—vlan-ccc, extended-vlan-ccc, and extended-vlan-tcc
• Logical interface-level encapsulation—vlan-vpls
• VLAN rewrite for ccc encapsulation
• Per-queue flow control
• 15-minute and 1-day performance monitoring and historic statistics.
  • Near-end and far-end performance monitoring
  • Threshold-crossing alarms
  • BER performance monitoring
  • FEC performance monitoring
  • Optical performance monitoring
• Insertion, monitoring, and display of OTN header overhead
• Transport interface and state model (GR-1093)

Layer 2 and Layer 3 Features
The following Layer 2 and Layer 3 features are supported on the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC:
• Per-port destination address MAC filter.
• Per-port source address MAC filter.
• Per-physical interface source address MAC filter.
• Maximum of 1000 source MAC filter per physical interface.
• Maximum of 32,000 filter terms to share across all filter features.
• Flexible VLAN tagging.
• 802.3 ah OAM.
• 802.1 ag OAM.

OTN Alarms and Defects
The following OTN alarms and defects are supported on the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC:

Optical Channel Alarms and Defects
• OC-LOS—Loss Of Signal
• OC-LOF—Loss Of Frame
• OC-LOM—Loss Of Multiframe
• OC-Wavelength-Lock—Wavelength Lock

Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Defects
• ODU-AIS—ODU Alarm Indication Signal
• ODU-BDI—ODU Backward Defect Indication
• ODU-BIAE—ODU Backward Incoming Alignment Error
• ODU-IAE—ODU Incoming Alignment Error
• ODU-LCK—ODU Locked
• ODU-LTC—ODU Loss of Tandem Connection
• ODU-OCI—ODU Open Connection Error
• ODU-SSF—ODU Server Signal Failure
• ODU-TSF—ODU Trail Signal Failure
• ODU-TTIM—ODU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch

Optical Channel Transport Unit (OTU) Defects
• OTU-AIS—OTU Alarm Indication Signal
• OTU-BDI—OTU Backward Defect Indication
• OTU-BIAE—OTU Backward Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-FEC-DEG—OTU Forward Error Correction Degrade
• OTU-FEC-EXCESS-FEC—OTU Forward Error Correction Excessive FEC Errors
• OTU-IAE—OTU Incoming Alignment Error
• OTU-SSF—OTU Server Signal Failure
• OTU-TSF—OTU Trail Signal Failure
• OTU-TTIM—OTU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch

Threshold Crossing Alarms

Threshold-crossing alarms (TCAs) are activated when a certain configurable threshold—near-end measurement threshold or far-end measurement threshold—is crossed and remains so until the end of the 15-minute interval for parameters such as OTU and ODU. The following alarms are supported:

• Background block error threshold (BBE)
• Errored seconds threshold (ES)
- Severely errored seconds threshold (SES)
- Unavailable seconds threshold (UES)

SEE ALSO

**Before You Begin Installing or Upgrading the Firmware**

Configuring OTN Interfaces on PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 495

**Installing Firmware on the 5-Port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC (PTX-5-100G-WDM)**

**Upgrading Firmware on the 5-Port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC (PTX-5-100G-WDM)**

Configuring Packet Optical Networks with PTX Series Devices

**Understanding the PTX10K-LC1104 Line Card**

The PTX10K-LC1104 line card provides up to 1.2 Tbps packet forwarding for cloud providers, service providers, and enterprises that need coherent dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) with MACsec security features.

The PTX10K-LC1104 line card is supported on Junos OS Release 18.3R1 and later.

The following sections explain the features of the PTX10K-LC1104 line card in detail:

**Software Features**

The following interface features are supported on the PTX10K-LC1104:

- Compliant with ITU G.709 and G.798
- Performance monitoring features such as alarms, threshold-crossing alarms, OTU/ODU error seconds, and FEC and bit error rate (BER) statistics.
- SNMP management of the MIC based on RFC 3591, Managed Objects for the Optical Interface Type, including the following:
  - Black Link MIB–jnx-bl.mib
  - IFOTN MIB–jnx-ifotn.mib
• Optics MIB–jnx-optics.mib
• FRU MIB–jnx-fru.mib

• User-configurable optics options:
  • Modulation format: 16QAM, 8QAM, QPSK
  • FEC mode (15% SDFEC or 25% SDFEC)
  • Differential and non-differential encoding modes
  • Transmit (TX) laser enable and disable
  • TX output power
  • Wavelength
  • Threshold crossing alarms (TCAs)

• IEEE 802.1ag OAM
• IEEE 802.3ah OAM
• IFINFO/IFMON
• IEEE 802.3ad link aggregation
• Flexible Ethernet services encapsulation
• Flexible VLAN tagging
• Source address MAC accounting per logical interface
• Source address MAC filter per port
• Source address MAC filter per logical interface
• Destination address MAC filter per port
• Up to 8000 logical interfaces shared across all ports on a single PFE

**OTN Alarms and Defects**
The following OTN alarms and defects are supported on the PTX10K-LC1104 line card:

Optical Channel(OC) Alarms and Defects
• OC-LOS—Loss Of Signal
• OC-LOF—Loss Of Frame
• OC-LOM—Loss Of Multiframe
• OC-Wavelength-Lock—Wavelength Lock
Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Defects

- ODU-AIS—ODU Alarm Indication Signal
- ODU-BDI—ODU Backward Defect Indication
- ODU-IAE—ODU Incoming Alignment Error
- ODU-LCK—ODU Locked
- ODU-LTC—ODU Loss of Tandem Connection
- ODU-OCI—ODU Open Connection Error
- ODU-SSF—ODU Server Signal Failure
- ODU-TSF—ODU Trail Signal Failure
- ODU-TTIM—ODU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch

Optical Channel Transport Unit (OTU) Defects

- OTU-AIS—OTU Alarm Indication Signal
- OTU-BDI—OTU Backward Defect Indication
- OTU-BIAE—OTU Backward Incoming Alignment Error
- OTU-FEC-DEG—OTU Forward Error Correction Degrade
- OTU-FEC-EXCESS-FEC—OTU Forward Error Correction Excessive FEC Errors
- OTU-IAE—OTU Incoming Alignment Error
- OTU-SSF—OTU Server Signal Failure
- OTU-TSF—OTU Trail Signal Failure
- OTU-TTIM—OTU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch

Threshold-Crossing Alarms

Threshold-crossing alarms (TCA) are alarms that are activated when a certain configurable threshold—near-end measurement threshold or far-end measurement threshold—is crossed and remains so until the end of the 15 minutes interval for parameters such as OTU and ODU. The following alarms are supported:

- Background block error threshold (BBE)
- Errored seconds threshold (ES)
- Severely errored seconds threshold (SES)
- Unavailable seconds threshold (UES)
Interface Mapping and Modulation format for ACX6360

ACX6360 routers supports 8 CFP2-DCO optical modules. For each CFP2-DCO optical module, 1 ot interface is created. Hence, 8 ot interfaces are created for ACX6360 routers. ACX6360 routers support only 100GE et interfaces and up to 2 et interfaces can be mapped to 1 ot interface, depending on the configured CFP2-DCO rate- 100G or 200G.

The optical interface to et mapping is displayed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;ot&quot;- interface</th>
<th>Modulation Format</th>
<th>Mapped &quot;et&quot; interface(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/1/0</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/1/1</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/1/2</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ot-&quot; interface</td>
<td>Modulation Format</td>
<td>Mapped &quot;et&quot; interface(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/1/3</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/1/4</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/1/5</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/1/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/1/6</td>
<td>QPSK-100G</td>
<td>et-0/1/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM-200G</td>
<td>et-0/1/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-0/1/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Interface Mapping and Modulation format for PTX10K-LC1104 Line Card

The PTX10K-LC1104 line card supports 3 optical modules and 2 ports per optical modules. 2 ot interfaces are created for an optical module. Hence, 6 ot interfaces are created for a line card. The optical interface to et interface mapping is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;ot-&quot; interface</th>
<th>Modulation Format</th>
<th>Mapped &quot;et&quot; interface(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/0/0</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/0/1</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ot-&quot; interface</td>
<td>Modulation Format</td>
<td>Mapped &quot;et&quot; interface(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/0/2</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/0/3</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>et-x/0/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/0/4</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>et-x/0/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot-0/0/5</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>et-x/0/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>et-x/0/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>et-x/0/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEE ALSO**

[Configuring OTN | 477]
Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1F5, the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC—MIC3-100G-DWDM—is supported on MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D) and MPC3E NG (MPC3E-3D-NG) on the MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1, you can configure the interfaces on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC on PTX5000 routers, to be a part of the mixed rates and mixed mode aggregated Ethernet bundles.

Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1, you can configure port-based pseudowire class of service (CoS) classification which includes Layer 3 IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS classification for interfaces with ethernet-ccc encapsulation.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring OTN | 477
- Forward Error Correction (FEC) and Bit Error Rate (BER) | 466

**Supported OTN and Optics Options**

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Supported OTN Options on PTX Series Routers | 422
- Supported OTN Options on MX Series Routers | 431
- Supported OTN Options on ACX6360 Routers | 440
- Supported OTN Options on ACX5448-D Routers | 446
- Supported OTN Options on PTX10008 and PTX10016 Series Routers | 451
- Supported Optics Options on ACX6360 and ACX5448-D Routers | 458
- Supported Optics Options on PTX10008 and PTX10016 Series Routers | 462

Use this topic for information about the supported optics options and otn options on specific devices.
Supported OTN Options on PTX Series Routers

Table 83 on page 422 lists the statements that are supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on PTX Series routers at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level. Note that the term NA denotes that the statement is not applicable for that particular component:

Table 83: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on PTX Series Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM (PTX5000 / PTX3000)</th>
<th>P2-100GE-OTN (PTX5000)</th>
<th>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM (PTX5000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bytes (otn-options)</td>
<td>transmit-payload-type value</td>
<td>13.2/13.3</td>
<td>14.1R2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fec</td>
<td>(efec</td>
<td>gfec</td>
<td>gfec-sdfec</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert-odu-ick</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.2/13.3</td>
<td>14.1R2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert-odu-oci</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.2/13.3</td>
<td>14.1R2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is-ma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.2/13.3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no-is-ma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laser-enable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.2/13.3</td>
<td>14.1R2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no-laser-enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-loopback</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.2/13.3</td>
<td>14.1R2</td>
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Table 83: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on PTX Series Routers (continued)

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### Table 83: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on PTX Series Routers (continued)

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Table 83: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on PTX Series Routers *(continued)*

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### Table 83: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on PTX Series Routers (continued)

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<td>P2-100GE-OTN (PTX5000)</td>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM (PTX5000)</td>
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<td>ignore)</td>
<td>13.2/13.3</td>
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<td>up)</td>
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<td>13.2/13.3</td>
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

13.2/13.3 | 14.1R2 | 14.2
### Table 83: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on PTX Series Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
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<th>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM (PTX5000 / PTX3000)</th>
<th>P2-100GE-OTN (PTX5000)</th>
<th>P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP (PTX5000)</th>
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</table>

SEE ALSO

- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
Supported OTN Options on MX Series Routers

Table 84 on page 431 lists the statements that are supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs on MX Series routers at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level. Note that the term NA denotes that the statement is not applicable for that particular component:

Table 84: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs on MX Series Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>MIC6-100G-CFP2 (MX2010 / MX2020)</th>
<th>MIC3-100G-DWDM (MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020)</th>
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<td>gfec-sdfe</td>
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<td>15.1F5</td>
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<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
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<td>no-is-ma</td>
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<td>13.3R3</td>
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<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>no-laser-enable</td>
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<td>13.3R3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-loopback</td>
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<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-line-loopback</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
</tr>
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<td>local-loopback</td>
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<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>value</td>
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<td>ber-threshold-clear</td>
<td>value</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
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<td>value</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
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Table 84: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs on MX Series Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
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<th>MIC6-100G-CFP2 (MX2010 / MX2020)</th>
<th>MIC3-100G-DWDM (MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020)</th>
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<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
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<td>threshold</td>
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<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
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<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-ses (enable-tca</td>
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<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
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<td>odu-tca-uas (enable-tca</td>
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<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
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<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
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<td>otu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
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<td>Options</td>
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<td></td>
<td>odu-lck (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
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</table>
Table 84: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs on MX Series Routers *(continued)*

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<th>MIC6-100G-CFP2 (MX2010 / MX2020)</th>
<th>MIC3-100G-DWDM (MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020)</th>
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<td>up)</td>
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<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
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</table>
Table 84: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs on MX Series Routers (continued)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Options</th>
<th>MIC6-100G-CFP2 (MX2010 / MX2020)</th>
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<tr>
<td>odu-tca-ses</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odu-tca-uas</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-ttim (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 84: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs on MX Series Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>MIC6-100G-CFP2 (MX2010 / MX2020)</th>
<th>MIC3-100G-DWDM (MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>tti ti-identifier</strong></td>
<td>odu-dapi identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>no-odu-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-expected-receive-dapi identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-expected-receive-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>no-odu-expected-receive-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-expected-receive-sapi identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-sapi identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-sapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>no-odu-sapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-dapi identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>no-otu-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-expected-receive-dapi identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-expected-receive-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>no-odu-expected-receive-dapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-expected-receive-sapi identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 84: Statements Supported on 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs on MX Series Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>MIC6-100G-CFP2 (MX2010 / MX2020)</th>
<th>MIC3-100G-DWDM (MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otu-sapi</td>
<td>identifier</td>
<td>13.3R3</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-sapi-first-byte-nul</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>15.1F5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

Configuring OTN | 477

Supported OTN Options on ACX6360 Routers

Table 85 on page 440 lists the statements that are supported on ACX6360 routers at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level. Note that the term NA denotes that the statement is not applicable for that particular component:

Table 85: Statements Supported on ACX6360 Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bytes (otn-options)</td>
<td>transmit-payload-type value</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert-odu-lck</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert-odu-oci</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is-ma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-is-ma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-loopback</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-line-loopback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local-loopback</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-local-loopback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 85: Statements Supported on ACX6360 Routers *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>odu-ttim-action-enable</code></td>
<td><code>-</code></td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>no-odu-ttim-action-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>otu-ttim-action-enable</code></td>
<td><code>-</code></td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>no-otu-ttim-action-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>prbs</code></td>
<td><code>no-prbs</code></td>
<td><code>-</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>preemptive-fast-reroute</code></td>
<td><code>backward-frr-enable</code></td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>no-backward-frr-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>signal-degrade-monitor-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>no-signal-degrade-monitor-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>odu-backward-frr-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>no-odu-backward-frr-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>no-odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Junos Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tca</td>
<td>odu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-uas (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 85: Statements Supported on ACX6360 Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-es-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-ses</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-ses-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-uas</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-uas-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 85: Statements Supported on ACX6360 Routers *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>trigger trigger-identifier</code></td>
<td>oc-lof (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-lom (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-tsf (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-ais (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-bdi (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-bei (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-iae (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-lck (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-oci (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-sd (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-ttim</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>opu-ptim (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-ais (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-bdi (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up) ignore)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 85: Statements Supported on ACX6360 Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>otu-iae</strong> (hold-time (down</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-sd (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-ttim (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **tti** tti-identifier        | odu-dapi identifier           | 18.3R1        |
|                               | odu-expected-receive-dapi identifier | 18.3R1 |
|                               | odu-expected-receive-sapi identifier | 18.3R1 |
|                               | odu-sapi identifier            | 18.3R1        |
|                               | otu-dapi identifier            | 18.3R1        |
|                               | otu-expected-receive-dapi identifier | 18.3R1 |
|                               | otu-expected-receive-sapi identifier | 18.3R1 |

### SEE ALSO
- Configuring OTN | 477
Supported OTN Options on ACX5448-D Routers

Table 86 on page 446 lists the statements that are supported on ACX5448-D routers at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos OS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bytes (otn-options)</td>
<td>transmit-payload-type value</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert-odu-lck</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert-odu-oci</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is-ma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-is-ma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-loopback</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-line-loopback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local-loopback</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-local-loopback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odu-ttim-action-enable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-odu-ttim-action-enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-ttim-action-enable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-otu-ttim-action-enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prbs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-prbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preemptive-fast-reroute</td>
<td>backward-frr-enable</td>
<td>no-backward-frr-enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>signal-degrade-monitor-enable</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-signal-degrade-monitor-enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-backward-frr-enable</td>
<td>no-odu-backward-frr-enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no-odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Junos OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tca</td>
<td>odu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-uas (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-uas-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 86: Statements Supported on ACX5448-D Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos OS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-es-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-ses</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-ses-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-uas</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-uas-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 86: Statements Supported on ACX5448-D Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Junos OS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trigger trigger-identifier</td>
<td>oc-lof (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-lom (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-tsf (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-ais (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-bdi (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-bei (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-iae (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-lck (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-oci (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-sd (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-ttim</td>
<td>19.2R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>opu-ptim (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-ais (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-bdi (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Junos OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-iae</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-sd</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-ttim</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| tti tti-identifier         | odu-dapi identifier                               | 19.2R1   |
|                            | odu-expected-receive-dapi identifier              | 19.2R1   |
|                            | odu-expected-receive-sapi identifier              | 19.2R1   |
|                            | odu-sapi identifier                               | 19.2R11  |
|                            | otu-dapi identifier                               | 19.2R1   |
|                            | otu-expected-receive-dapi identifier              | 19.2R1   |
|                            | otu-expected-receive-sapi identifier              | 19.2R1   |

SEE ALSO

Configuring OTN | 477
Supported OTN Options on PTX10008 and PTX10016 Series Routers

Table 87 on page 451 lists the statements that are supported on the PTX10K-LC1104 line card on PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level.

Table 87: Statements Supported on PTX10K-LC1104 line cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Interfaces Supported (ot/et)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bytes (otn-options)</td>
<td>transmit-payload-type value</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
<td>et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fec</td>
<td>(efec</td>
<td>gfec</td>
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<td>8qam</td>
<td>16qam</td>
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<td>ber-threshold-clear value</td>
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<td>no-odu-ttim-action-enable</td>
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Table 87: Statements Supported on PTX10K-LC1104 line cards *(continued)*

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<td>ber-threshold-clear</td>
<td>value</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ber-threshold-signal-degrade</td>
<td>value</td>
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<td></td>
<td>interval</td>
<td>value</td>
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Table 87: Statements Supported on PTX10K-LC1104 line cards (continued)

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<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-uas (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<td>Options</td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Interfaces Supported (ot/et)</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td>otu-tca-fec-ber</td>
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<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<td>otu-tca-ses</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td>otu-tca-ses-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-uas</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<td>otu-tca-uas-fe</td>
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<td>no-enable-tca</td>
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Table 87: Statements Supported on PTX10K-LC1104 line cards (continued)

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<th>Release</th>
<th>Interfaces Supported (ot/et)</th>
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</thead>
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<td>oc-lof (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-lom (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-los (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-tsf (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-wavelength-lock (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odu-ais</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odu-bdi</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odu-bei</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odu-iae</td>
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<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
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<td>odu-lck</td>
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<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
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<td>odu-oci</td>
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<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
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<td>odu-ocm</td>
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<td>ignore)</td>
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<td>(hold-time (down</td>
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<td>ignore)</td>
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<td>ignore)</td>
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Table 87: Statements Supported on PTX10K-LC1104 line cards (continued)

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<tr>
<td>otu-bdi</td>
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<td>ignore)</td>
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### Table 87: Statements Supported on PTX10K-LC1104 line cards (continued)

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>odu-dapi identifier</td>
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<td>odu-expected-receive-dapi identifier</td>
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<td></td>
<td>odu-expected-receive-sapi identifier</td>
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<td>odu-sapi identifier</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
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<td>otu-dapi identifier</td>
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<td>otu-expected-receive-dapi identifier</td>
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<td>otu-expected-receive-sapi identifier</td>
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<td>otu-sapi identifier</td>
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#### Supported Optics Options on ACX6360 and ACX5448-D Routers

Table 88 on page 458 lists the statements that are supported on ACX6360 and ACX5448-D routers at the \[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options\] hierarchy level.

### Table 88: Statements Supported on ACX6360 and ACX5448-D Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Table 88: Statements Supported on ACX6360 and ACX5448-D Routers (continued)

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<td>no-laser-enable</td>
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<td>18.2R1, 19.2R1-S1</td>
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<td>los-warn-threshold</td>
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<td>18.2R1, 19.2R1-S1</td>
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<td>modulation-format</td>
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<td>8qam</td>
<td>qpsk)</td>
</tr>
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<td>signal-degrade</td>
<td>ber-threshold-clear value</td>
<td>18.3R1, 19.2R1-S1</td>
<td>ot</td>
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<td>ber-threshold-signal-degrade value</td>
<td>18.3R1, 19.2R1-S1</td>
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<td>interval value</td>
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<td>Release</td>
<td>Interfaces Supported</td>
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<td>ot</td>
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<td>threshold</td>
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<tr>
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<td>threshold</td>
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<td>no-enable-tca</td>
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<tr>
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<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<td>no-enable-tca</td>
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<td></td>
<td>18.2R1, 19.2R1-S1</td>
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<td>Statement</td>
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<td>Interfaces Supported</td>
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<tr>
<td>tec-current-low-tca</td>
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<td>threshold</td>
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<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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Supported Optics Options on PTX10008 and PTX10016 Series Routers

Table 89 on page 462 lists the statements that are supported on PTX10008 and PTX10016 Series routers at the `[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]` hierarchy level.

**Table 89: Statements Supported on PTX10008 and PTX10016 Series Routers**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Release</th>
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<tr>
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<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx-power</td>
<td>dbm</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
<td>ot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warning low-light-warning</td>
<td>link-down</td>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
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<td>laser-enable</td>
<td>no-laser-enable</td>
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<td>18.3R1</td>
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<td>line-loopback</td>
<td>no-line-loopback</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prbs</td>
<td>no-prbs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signal-degrade</td>
<td>ber-threshold-clear value</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
<td>ot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ber-threshold-signal-degrade value</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
<td>ot</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>interval value</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Statement</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Interfaces Supported</td>
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<tr>
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<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tca</td>
<td>odu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-es-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-ses-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-tca-uas (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-bbe-fe (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>otu-tca-es (enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Interfaces Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-es-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-ses</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-ses-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-uas</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-tca-uas-fe</td>
<td>(enable-tca</td>
<td>no-enable-tca</td>
<td>threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Interfaces Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trigger trigger-identifier</td>
<td>oc-lof (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-lom (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-los (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-tsf (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oc-wavelength-lock (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-ais (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-bdi (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-bei (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-iae (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-lck (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-oci (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-sd (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odu-ttim</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>opu-ptim (hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 89: Statements Supported on PTX10008 and PTX10016 Series Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Interfaces Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otu-ais</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-bdi</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-fec-deg</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-fec-exe</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-iae</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-sd</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otu-ttim</td>
<td>(hold-time (down</td>
<td>up)</td>
<td>ignore)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring OTN | 477

**Forward Error Correction (FEC) and Bit Error Rate (BER)**

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds | 467
- Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on MX Series Routers | 471
- Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on PTX Series Routers | 472
- Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on ACX6360 Router | 473
- Supported FEC Modes on ACX5448-D Router | 473
OTN interfaces use pre-forward error correction (Pre-FEC) bit error rate (BER) for monitoring the condition of an OTN link. Use this topic to understand more about how OTN links are monitored and the supported FEC modes on devices.

Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds

Optical transport network (OTN) interfaces on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers support monitoring the condition of an OTN link by using the pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC) bit error rate (BER). The following PICs support pre-FEC BER monitoring:

- P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM
- P2-100GE-OTN
- P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, Optical transport interfaces on ACX6360 Routers support monitoring the condition of an optical link by using the pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC) bit error rate (BER). Refer to "Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on ACX6360 Router" on page 473 for more details.

The PICs use forward error correction (FEC) to correct bit errors in the received data. As long as the pre-FEC BER is below the FEC limit, all bit errors are successfully identified and corrected and, therefore, no packet loss occurs. The system monitors the pre-FEC BER on each port. This gives an early warning of link degradation. By configuring an appropriate pre-FEC BER threshold and interval, you enable the PIC to take preemptive action before the FEC limit is reached. If this pre-FEC BER threshold logic is combined with MPLS fast reroute, then packet loss can be minimized or prevented.

You must specify both the signal degradation threshold (ber-threshold-signal-degrade) and the interval (interval) for the interface. The threshold defines the BER criteria for a signal degrade condition and the interval defines the minimum duration over which the BER must exceed the threshold before an alarm is raised. The relationship between the threshold and the interval is illustrated in Figure 7 on page 468. After an alarm is raised, if the BER returns to a level below the threshold clear value (ber-threshold-clear), the alarm is cleared.
With pre-FEC BER monitoring enabled, when the configured pre-FEC BER signal degrade threshold is reached, the PIC stops forwarding packets to the remote interface and raises an interface alarm. Ingress packets continue to be processed. If pre-FEC BER monitoring is used with MPLS fast reroute or another link protection method, then traffic is rerouted to a different interface.

You can also configure backward fast reroute to insert the local pre-FEC status into transmitted OTN frames, notifying the remote interface of signal degradation. The remote interface can use the information to reroute traffic to a different interface. If you use pre-FEC BER monitoring together with backward fast reroute, then notification of signal degradation and rerouting of traffic occurs in less time than that required through a Layer 3 protocol.

Include the `signal-degrade-monitor-enable` and `backward-frr-enable` statements at the `[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]` hierarchy level to enable pre-FEC BER monitoring and backward fast reroute.

NOTE: When you configure pre-FEC BER signal degrade monitoring, we recommend that you configure both the `signal-degrade-monitor-enable` and the `backward-frr-enable` statements.
You can also configure the pre-FEC BER thresholds that raise or clear a signal degrade alarm and the time interval for the thresholds. If the BER thresholds and interval are not configured, the default values are used.

When a received signal degrade alarm is active and backward fast reroute is enabled, a specific flag is inserted into the transmitted OTN overhead. The remote PIC at the opposite end of the link monitors the OTN overhead, thus enabling both ends to initiate traffic rerouting in the event of a signal degrade condition. When the signal degrade condition is cleared, the OTN overhead flag is returned to a normal state.

The pre-FEC BER signal degrade threshold value defines a specific amount of system margin relative to the BER correction limit (or FEC limit) of the PIC’s receive FEC decoder. Each PIC has a set FEC limit—it is intrinsic to the FEC decoder implementation.

NOTE: The examples below use $Q^2$-factor measurements (also known as Q-factor). $Q^2$-factor is expressed in units of decibels relative to a $Q^2$-factor of zero (dBQ). $Q^2$-factor enables you to describe system margin in linear terms in contrast to BER values, which are nonlinear in nature. After you determine the thresholds, you must convert the threshold values from $Q^2$-factor to BER to enter them in the CLI by using scientific notation. BER can be converted to $Q^2$-factor by using the following equation:

$$Q^2 \text{-factor} = 20 \times \log_{10}(\text{erfc}^{-1}(2 \times \text{BER}))$$

TIP: To convert between $Q^2$-factor and BER in a spreadsheet program, you can approximate the values by using the following formulas:

- To calculate $Q^2$-factor:
  $$= 20 \times \text{LOG10}(-\text{NORMSINV(BER)})$$

- To calculate BER:
  $$= 1 - \text{NORMSDIST}(10^{0.05 \times Q^2\text{-factor}})$$

Table 90 on page 470 shows the relationship between the fixed FEC limit, the configurable signal degrade threshold, and the configurable clear threshold for different PICs. In this example, approximately 1 dBQ of system margin has been set between the FEC limit, signal degrade threshold, and clear threshold.
### Table 90: Example—Signal Degrade and Clear Threshold Values at 1 dBQ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>FEC Type</th>
<th>FEC Limit</th>
<th>Q²-Factor</th>
<th>BER</th>
<th>Q²-Factor</th>
<th>BER</th>
<th>Clear Threshold</th>
<th>Q²-Factor</th>
<th>BER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM</td>
<td>SD-FEC</td>
<td>6.7 dBQ</td>
<td>1.5E-2</td>
<td>7.7 dBQ</td>
<td>7.5E-3</td>
<td>8.7 dBQ</td>
<td>3.0E-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-100GE-OTN</td>
<td>G.709 GFEC</td>
<td>11.5 dBQ</td>
<td>8.0E-5</td>
<td>12.5 dBQ</td>
<td>1.1E-5</td>
<td>13.5 dBQ</td>
<td>1.0E-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP</td>
<td>G.975.1I.4 (UFEC)</td>
<td>9.1 dBQ</td>
<td>2.2E-3</td>
<td>10.1 dBQ</td>
<td>6.9E-4</td>
<td>11.1 dBQ</td>
<td>1.6E-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.975.1I.7 (EFEC)</td>
<td>9.6 dBQ</td>
<td>1.3E-3</td>
<td>10.6 dBQ</td>
<td>3.6E-4</td>
<td>11.6 dBQ</td>
<td>7.5E-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.709 GFEC</td>
<td>11.5 dBQ</td>
<td>8.0E-5</td>
<td>12.5 dBQ</td>
<td>1.1E-5</td>
<td>13.5 dBQ</td>
<td>1.0E-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To adjust the signal degrade threshold, you must first decide on a new system margin target and then calculate the respective BER value (using the equation to convert from \(Q^2\)-factor to BER).

Table 91 on page 470 shows the values if 3 dBQ of system margin relative to the FEC limit is required for the signal degrade threshold (while maintaining the clear threshold at 1 dBQ relative to the signal degrade threshold).

**NOTE:** The choice of system margin is subjective, as you might want to optimize your thresholds based on different link characteristics and fault tolerance and stability objectives. For guidance about configuring pre-FEC BER monitoring and BER thresholds, contact your Juniper Networks representative.

### Table 91: Example—Signal Degrade and Clear Thresholds After Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>FEC Type</th>
<th>FEC Limit</th>
<th>Q²-Factor</th>
<th>BER</th>
<th>Q²-Factor</th>
<th>BER</th>
<th>Clear Threshold</th>
<th>Q²-Factor</th>
<th>BER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM</td>
<td>SD-FEC</td>
<td>6.7 dBQ</td>
<td>1.5E-2</td>
<td>9.7 dBQ</td>
<td>1.1E-3</td>
<td>10.7 dBQ</td>
<td>2.9E-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-100GE-OTN</td>
<td>G.709 GFEC</td>
<td>11.5 dBQ</td>
<td>8.0E-5</td>
<td>14.5 dBQ</td>
<td>4.9E-8</td>
<td>15.5 dBQ</td>
<td>1.1E-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 91: Example—Signal Degrade and Clear Thresholds After Configuration (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC</th>
<th>FEC Type</th>
<th>FEC Limit</th>
<th>Signal Degrade Threshold</th>
<th>Clear Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q^2-Factor</td>
<td>BER</td>
<td>Q^2-Factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP</td>
<td>G.975.1.4 (UFEC)</td>
<td>9.1 dBQ</td>
<td>2.2E–3</td>
<td>12.1 dBQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8E–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.1 dBQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1E–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.975.1.7 (EFEC)</td>
<td>9.6 dBQ</td>
<td>1.3E–3</td>
<td>12.6 dBQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1E–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.6 dBQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.1E–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.709 GFEC</td>
<td>11.5 dBQ</td>
<td>8.0E–5</td>
<td>14.5 dBQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.8E–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.5 dBQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1E–9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Include the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade`, `ber-threshold-clear`, and `interval` statements at the `[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]` hierarchy level to configure the BER thresholds and time interval.

**NOTE:** Configuring a high BER threshold for signal degradation and a long interval might cause the internal counter register to be saturated. Such a configuration is ignored by the router, and the default values are used instead. A system log message is logged for this error.

**SEE ALSO**

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393

### Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on MX Series Routers

Table 92 on page 471 lists the FEC modes that are supported on MX Series routers at the `[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]` hierarchy level. Note that the term NA denotes that the statement is not applicable for that particular line card:

### Table 92: FEC modes Supported on MX Series Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Card</th>
<th>FEC Mode</th>
<th>Port Speed</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPC5E-40G10G</td>
<td>(gfec</td>
<td>efec</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 92: FEC modes Supported on MX Series Routers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Card</th>
<th>FEC Mode</th>
<th>Port Speed</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPC5E-100G10G</td>
<td>(gfec</td>
<td>efec</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC6-10G-OTN</td>
<td>(gfec</td>
<td>efec</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC6-100G-CFP2</td>
<td>(gfec</td>
<td>none )</td>
<td>100G (GFEC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC3-100G-DWDM</td>
<td>gfec</td>
<td>hgfec</td>
<td>sdfec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

fec | 609

Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on PTX Series Routers

Table 93 on page 472 lists the FEC modes that are supported on PTX Series routers at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level.

Table 93: FEC Modes Supported on PTX Series Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Card</th>
<th>FEC Mode</th>
<th>Port Speed</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP</td>
<td>(gfec</td>
<td>efec</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-10G-40G-QSFPP</td>
<td>(gfec</td>
<td>efec</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-100GE-OTN</td>
<td>(gfec</td>
<td>none )</td>
<td>100G (GFEC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM</td>
<td>(gfec-sdfec)</td>
<td>100G</td>
<td>13.2 (PTX5000) 13.3 (PTX3000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTX-5-100G-WDM</td>
<td>gfec</td>
<td>sdfec</td>
<td>100G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO
Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on ACX6360 Router

Table 94 on page 473 lists the FEC modes that are supported on ACX6360 routers at the `[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]` hierarchy level.

Table 94: FEC modes Supported on ACX6360 Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEC Mode</th>
<th>Modulation Format</th>
<th>Port Speed</th>
<th>Junos Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sdfec</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>100G</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdfec15</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>100G</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdfec15</td>
<td>8-QAM</td>
<td>200G</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdfec15</td>
<td>16-QAM</td>
<td>200G</td>
<td>18.3R1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

Supported FEC Modes on ACX5448-D Router

Table 95 on page 473 lists the forward error correction (FEC) modes that are supported on ACX5448-D routers. You can configure the FEC modes at the `[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]` hierarchy level.

Table 95: FEC Modes Supported on ACX5448-D Routers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEC Mode</th>
<th>Modulation Format</th>
<th>Port Speed</th>
<th>Junos OS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sdfec</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>100 Gbps</td>
<td>19.2R1-S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hgfec</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>100 Gbps</td>
<td>19.2R1-S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdfec15</td>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>100 Gbps</td>
<td>19.2R1-S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdfec15</td>
<td>8-QAM</td>
<td>200 Gbps</td>
<td>19.2R1-S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdfec15</td>
<td>16-QAM</td>
<td>200 Gbps</td>
<td>19.2R1-S1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, Optical transport interfaces on ACX6360 Routers support monitoring the condition of an optical link by using the pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC) bit error rate (BER).

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Understanding Optical Transport Network (OTN) | 392
- Configuring OTN | 477

**Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) Interface Wavelength**

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview | 474
- Configuring the 10-Gigabit or 100-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength | 475

Use this topic to understand about the dense wavelength-division multiplexing (dwdm) wavelength parameter and how to configure the wavelength for 10-Gigabit and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces.

**Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview**

Dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) interfaces are supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM PICs, MICs, and MPCs; the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN OTN PIC; and the 100-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM OTN PIC. When a tunable optic transceiver is available, you can configure the DWDM interfaces with full C-band International Telecommunication Union (ITU)-Grid tunable optics, as defined in the following specifications:

By default, the wavelength is 1550.12 nanometers (nm), which corresponds to 193.40 terahertz (THz).

SEE ALSO

| wavelength | 658 |

Configuring the 10-Gigabit or 100-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength

To configure the wavelength on 10-Gigabit Ethernet or 100-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) and OTN interfaces, include the `wavelength` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
wavelength nm;
```

To display the currently tuned wavelength and frequency for the interface, use the `show interfaces interface-name operational-mode` command.

For interface diagnostics, issue the `show interfaces diagnostics optics interface-name operational-mode` command.

Table 96 on page 475 shows configurable wavelengths and the corresponding frequency for each configurable wavelength.

Table 96: Wavelength-to-Frequency Conversion Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1528.38</td>
<td>196.15</td>
<td>1542.14</td>
<td>194.40</td>
<td>1556.15</td>
<td>192.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1528.77</td>
<td>196.10</td>
<td>1542.54</td>
<td>194.35</td>
<td>1556.55</td>
<td>192.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1529.16</td>
<td>196.05</td>
<td>1542.94</td>
<td>194.30</td>
<td>1556.96</td>
<td>192.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1529.55</td>
<td>196.00</td>
<td>1543.33</td>
<td>194.25</td>
<td>1557.36</td>
<td>192.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1529.94</td>
<td>195.95</td>
<td>1543.73</td>
<td>194.20</td>
<td>1557.77</td>
<td>192.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1530.33</td>
<td>195.90</td>
<td>1544.13</td>
<td>194.15</td>
<td>1558.17</td>
<td>192.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1530.72</td>
<td>195.85</td>
<td>1544.53</td>
<td>194.10</td>
<td>1558.58</td>
<td>192.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 96: Wavelength-to-Frequency Conversion Matrix (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1531.12</td>
<td>195.80</td>
<td>1544.92</td>
<td>194.05</td>
<td>1558.98</td>
<td>192.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1531.51</td>
<td>195.75</td>
<td>1545.32</td>
<td>194.00</td>
<td>1559.39</td>
<td>192.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1531.90</td>
<td>195.70</td>
<td>1545.72</td>
<td>193.95</td>
<td>1559.79</td>
<td>192.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532.29</td>
<td>195.65</td>
<td>1546.12</td>
<td>193.90</td>
<td>1560.20</td>
<td>192.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532.68</td>
<td>195.60</td>
<td>1546.52</td>
<td>193.85</td>
<td>1560.61</td>
<td>192.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1533.07</td>
<td>195.55</td>
<td>1546.92</td>
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<td>1561.01</td>
<td>192.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1533.47</td>
<td>195.50</td>
<td>1547.32</td>
<td>193.75</td>
<td>1561.42</td>
<td>192.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1533.86</td>
<td>195.45</td>
<td>1547.72</td>
<td>193.70</td>
<td>1561.83</td>
<td>191.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534.25</td>
<td>195.40</td>
<td>1548.11</td>
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<td>1562.23</td>
<td>191.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1534.64</td>
<td>195.35</td>
<td>1548.51</td>
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<td>1562.64</td>
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<td>1548.91</td>
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<td>1563.05</td>
<td>191.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1535.43</td>
<td>195.25</td>
<td>1549.32</td>
<td>193.50</td>
<td>1563.45</td>
<td>191.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1535.82</td>
<td>195.20</td>
<td>1549.72</td>
<td>193.45</td>
<td>1563.86</td>
<td>191.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536.22</td>
<td>195.15</td>
<td>1550.12</td>
<td>193.40</td>
<td>1564.27</td>
<td>191.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536.61</td>
<td>195.10</td>
<td>1550.52</td>
<td>193.35</td>
<td>1564.68</td>
<td>191.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537.00</td>
<td>195.05</td>
<td>1550.92</td>
<td>193.30</td>
<td>1565.09</td>
<td>191.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537.40</td>
<td>195.00</td>
<td>1551.32</td>
<td>193.25</td>
<td>1565.50</td>
<td>191.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537.79</td>
<td>194.95</td>
<td>1551.72</td>
<td>193.20</td>
<td>1565.90</td>
<td>191.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1538.19</td>
<td>194.90</td>
<td>1552.12</td>
<td>193.15</td>
<td>1566.31</td>
<td>191.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1538.58</td>
<td>194.85</td>
<td>1552.52</td>
<td>193.10</td>
<td>1566.72</td>
<td>191.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 96: Wavelength-to-Frequency Conversion Matrix (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
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<th>Frequency (THz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1538.98</td>
<td>194.80</td>
<td>1552.93</td>
<td>193.05</td>
<td>1567.13</td>
<td>191.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539.37</td>
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<td>1553.33</td>
<td>193.00</td>
<td>1567.54</td>
<td>191.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539.77</td>
<td>194.70</td>
<td>1553.73</td>
<td>192.95</td>
<td>1567.95</td>
<td>191.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540.16</td>
<td>194.65</td>
<td>1554.13</td>
<td>192.90</td>
<td>1568.36</td>
<td>191.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540.56</td>
<td>194.60</td>
<td>1554.54</td>
<td>192.85</td>
<td>1568.77</td>
<td>191.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1540.95</td>
<td>194.55</td>
<td>1554.94</td>
<td>192.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541.35</td>
<td>194.50</td>
<td>1555.34</td>
<td>192.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541.75</td>
<td>194.45</td>
<td>1555.75</td>
<td>192.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

- wavelength | 658

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Optical Transport Network (OTN) | 392
- Supported OTN and Optics Options | 421

### Configuring OTN

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFP PIC | 478
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P2-100GE-OTN PIC | 485
Use this topic for information about how to configure optical transport network (OTN) interfaces on specific line cards.

**Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC**

Starting from Junos OS Release 14.2, a 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN PIC—P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP—is supported on the FPC-PTX-P1-A and FPC2-PTX-P1A FPCs in PTX5000 routers, and the FPC-SFF-PTX-P1-A and FPC-SFF-PTX-T FPCs in PTX3000 routers. To configure an OTN interface on the P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC, you must configure interface-specific options and the OTN-related options for the interface.

To configure the interface-specific options:

1. Go to the [edit interface interface-name] hierarchy level, where interface-name is in the et-fpc/pic/port format.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
   ```

2. Configure the VLAN tagging option on the OTN interface to enable the reception and transmission of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames on the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name ]
   user@host# set vlan-tagging
   ```

3. Configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size in bytes for the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name ]
   user@host# set mtu bytes
   ```

4. Configure a VLAN ID for the interface.
5. Configure the family for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set family family-name
```

6. Configure an IP address for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set address address
```

To configure the OTN-related options on the interface:

1. Go to the [edit interface interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# edit otn-options
```

2. Enable the OTN mode as OTU2e, OTU1e, or OTU2 for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set rate fixed-stuff-bytes|no-fixed-stuff-bytes|oc192
```

NOTE: fixed-stuff-bytes is for OTU2e rate, no-fixed-stuff-bytes is for OTU1e rate and oc192 is for OTU2 rate. OTU2e and OTU1e rates are applicable for LAN PHY framing mode. OTU2 is applicable for WAN PHY framing mode. Framing mode is to set through the `set interfaces framing` configuration statement.

3. Enable the laser on the OTN interface. The laser is disabled by default for all OTN interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set laser-enable
```
4. Set an trail trace identifier for the source access point and for the destination access point for ODU and OTU on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set tti (odu-dapi | odu-expected-receive-dapi | odu-expected-receive-sapi | odu-sapi | otu-dapi |
| otu-expected-receive-dapi | otu-expected-receive-sapi | otu-sapi) tti-identifier
```

5. Ignore the trigger for the defect or set the hold time.
Configure the hold time for the defect trigger as:

- **up** with a value—Wait for the hold time delay before clearing the alarm when the defect is absent on the OTN interface.
- **down** with a value—Wait for the hold time delay before raising the alarm when the defect occurs for the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set trigger (oc-lof | oc-lom | oc-los | oc-tsf | odu-ais | odu-bdi | odu-bei | odu-iae | odu-lck | odu-oci | odu-sd | odu-ttim | opu-ptim | otu-ais | otu-bdi | otu-fec-deg | otu-fec-exe | otu-iae | otu-sd | otu-ttim) (hold-time (down value | up value | ignore)
```

6. Enable the threshold crossing alarms for the OTN interface along with the trigger for the defect.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set tca (odu-tca-bbe | odu-tca-es | odu-tca-ses | odu-tca-uas | otu-tca-bbe | otu-tca-es | otu-tca-ses |
| otu-tca-uas) (enable-tca | no-enable-tca | threshold)
```

7. Set the OTN header bytes as a transmit payload type from 0 bytes through 255 bytes for the packets that are transmitted on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set bytes transmit-payload-type value
```

8. Configure the forward error correction (FEC) mode as Generic Forward Error Correction (GFEC), Enhanced Forward Error Correction (EFEC), Ultra Forward Error Correction (UFEC), or no-FEC (none) for the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set fec (gfec | ufec | efec | none)
```
9. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for ODU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set odu-ttim-action-enable
   ```

10. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for OTU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set otu-ttim-action-enable
   ```

11. Configure the threshold value for signal degradation when an alarm needs to be raised. Configure the threshold value after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared. When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
   user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
   user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
   user@host# set interval value
   ```

12. Enable the following actions for the `preemptive-fast-reroute` statement:

   - Backward FRR—Insert the local pre-FEC status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the pre-FEC status.

     ```
     [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
     user@host# set backward-frr-enable
     ```

   - Monitoring of signal degradation of pre-FEC OTN frames.

     ```
     [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
     user@host# set signal-degrade-monitor-enable
     ```
Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM

PTX Series routers support optical transport network (OTN) interfaces, including the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC (P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM). See “100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview” on page 393.

To configure the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC:

1. Configure the interface wavelength.

   ```plaintext
   [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
   user@host# set wavelength nm
   ```

   See wavelength.

   **NOTE:** See 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC Integrated Transceiver Optical Interface Specifications for a list of wavelengths supported by the P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM PIC.

2. Enable the laser.

   ```plaintext
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set laser-enable
   ```

3. (Optional) Set the tca.

   ```plaintext
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set tca tca-identifier (enable-tca | no-enable-tca) (threshold number | threshold-24hrs number)
   ```

   See tca.

4. (Optional) Set the trace identifiers.

   ```plaintext
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   ```
5. (Optional) Specify defect triggers.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set trigger trigger-identifier
```

See trigger.

6. (Optional) Enable VLAN tagging. See Enabling VLAN Tagging.

7. (Optional) Set the media MTU. See Configuring the Media MTU.

8. (Optional) Set the unit VLAN ID, family inet, and IP address.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set vlan-id number
user@host# set family inet
user@host# set address address
```

9. (Optional) Enable pre-FEC BER signal-degrade monitoring and backward fast reroute to monitor the pre-FEC BER status of the link and to insert the local pre-FEC status into transmitted OTN frames.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set signal-degrade-monitor-enable
user@host# set backward-frr-enable
```
See `signal-degrade-monitor-enable` and `backward-frr-enable`.

10. (Optional) Configure the bit error rate (BER) thresholds for signal degradation used for monitoring the pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC) status of the OTN link.

a. Set the BER signal-degrade threshold.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
   user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
   ```

b. Set the BER threshold to clear signal-degrade alarms.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
   user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
   ```

c. Set the time interval for signal-degrade collection. After the BER threshold for signal-degrade is crossed for ten consecutive intervals, an alarm is raised. If the BER threshold for signal-degrade clear is crossed for ten consecutive intervals, the alarm is cleared. For example, if the interval is configured as 10 ms, then the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold for 100 ms (10 ms * 10 intervals) for the alarm to be raised, or below the clear threshold for 100 ms for the alarm to be cleared.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
   user@host# set interval value
   ```

   **NOTE:** Configuring a high BER threshold for signal degradation and a long interval might cause the internal counter register to be saturated. Such a configuration is ignored by the router, and the default values are used instead. A system log message is logged for this error.

See `ber-threshold-signal-degrade`, `ber-threshold-clear`, and `interval`.

**NOTE:** See “Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds” on page 467 for more information about pre-FEC BER monitoring and determining BER threshold settings.
Configuring OTN Interfaces on P2-100GE-OTN PIC

To configure an OTN interface on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC you must configure interface-specific options and OTN-related options for the interface.

To configure the interface-specific options:

1. Go to the [edit interface interface-name] hierarchy level, where interface-name is in the et-fpc/pic/port format.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name
   ```

2. Configure VLAN tagging on the OTN interface to enable the reception and transmission of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames on the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name ]
   user@host# set vlan-tagging
   ```

3. Configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size in bytes for the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name ]
   user@host# set mtu bytes
   ```

4. Configure a VLAN ID for the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set vlan-id number
   ```

5. Configure the family for the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   ```
6. Configure an IP address for the interface.

   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set address address

To configure the OTN-related options on the interface:

1. Go to the [edit interface interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level:

   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name otn-options

2. Enable the laser on the OTN interface. The laser is disabled by default for all OTN interfaces.

   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set laser-enable

3. Set an trail trace identifier for the source access point and for the destination access point for ODU and OTU on the OTN interface.

   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set tti (odu-dapi | odu-expected-receive-dapi | odu-expected-receive-sapi | odu-sapi | otu-dapi | otu-expected-receive-dapi | otu-expected-receive-sapi | otu-sapi) tti-identifier

4. Ignore the trigger for the defect or set the hold time.

   Configure the hold time for the defect trigger as:

   • *up* with a value—Wait for the hold time delay before clearing the alarm when the defect is absent on the OTN interface.
   • *down* with a value—Wait for the hold time delay before raising the alarm when the defect occurs for the OTN interface.

   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set trigger (oc-lof | oc-lom | oc-los | oc-tsf | odu-ais | odu-bdi | odu-bei | odu-iae | odu-lck | odu-ocd | odu-sd | odu-ttim | opu-ptim | otu-ais | otu-bdi | otu-fec-deg | otu-fec-exe | otu-iae | otu-sd | otu-ttim) (hold-time (down value | up value) | ignore)
5. Enable the threshold crossing alarms for the OTN interface along with the trigger for the defect.

- In Junos OS Release 14.1R2 only:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options trigger]
```

- In Junos OS Release 14.2 and later:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

6. Set the OTN header bytes as a transmit payload type from 0 bytes through 255 bytes for the packets that are transmitted on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set bytes transmit-payload-type value
```

7. Configure the forward error correction (FEC) mode as Generic Forward Error Correction (GFEC) or none for the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set fec (gfec | none)
```

8. Enable line loopback or local host loopback for the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set line-loopback
user@host# set local-loopback
```

9. Enable an ODU locked maintenance signal on the OTN interface to send the signal pattern 01010101.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set insert-odu-lck
```

10. Enable an ODU open connection indication signal on the OTN interface to send to send the signal pattern 01100110.
11. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for ODU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

```
(edit interfaces interface-name otn-options)
user@host# set insert-odu-oci
```

12. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for OTU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

```
(edit interfaces interface-name otn-options)
user@host# set odu-ttim-action-enable
```

13. Configure the OTN payload pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS) on the OTN interface.

```
(edit interfaces interface-name otn-options)
user@host# set prbs
```

14. Configure OTN mode as OTU4 for the OTN interface.

```
(edit interfaces interface-name otn-options)
user@host# set rate otu4
```

15. Configure the threshold value for signal degradation when an alarm needs to be raised. Configure the threshold value after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared. When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

```
(edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
user@host# set interval value
```
16. Enable the following actions for the `preemptive-fast-reroute` statement:

- Backward FRR—Insert the local pre-FEC status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the pre-FEC status.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set backward-frr-enable
  ```

- ODU backward FRR—Insert the ODU status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the ODU BER status.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set odu-backward-frr-enable
  ```

- Monitoring of signal degradation of pre-FEC OTN frames.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set signal-degrade-monitor-enable
  ```

- Monitoring of signal degradation of ODU BER in the received OTN frames.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable
  ```

17. Configure the following options for ODU BER signal degradation on the OTN interface:

- Configure the threshold for signal degradation for ODU BER when an alarm needs to be raised.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
  ```

- Configure the threshold for ODU BER after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
  ```

- When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the ODU bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then ODU BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  ```
Configuring OTN Interfaces on MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC

Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1F5, the 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC—MIC3-100G-DWDM—is supported on MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D) and MPC3E NG (MPC3E-3D-NG) on the MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers. To configure an OTN interface on the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC, you must configure interface-specific options and OTN-related options for the interface.

To configure the interface-specific options:

1. Configure VLAN tagging at the [edit interface interface-name] hierarchy level, where interface-name is in the et-fpc/pic/port format.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set vlan-tagging
   ```

2. Configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size in bytes for the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set mtu value
   ```

3. Configure a VLAN ID for the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set vlan-id number
   ```

4. Configure the family for the interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   ```
5. Configure an IP address for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set address address
```

To configure the optics-specific options on the interface:

1. Specify the optical transmit laser output power in dBm at the `edit interface interface-name optics-options` hierarchy level. The default transmit laser output value is 0 dBm.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
user@host# set tx-power value
```

2. Specify the wavelength of the optics in nanometers. For a list of wavelengths supported, see `wavelength`.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
user@host# set wavelength nm
```

To configure the OTN-specific options on the interface:

1. At the `edit interfaces interface-name otn-options` enable the laser on the OTN interface. The laser is disabled by default for all OTN interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set laser-enable
```

2. Set an trail trace identifier for the source access point and for the destination access point for ODU and OTU on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set tti (odu-dapi | odu-expected-receive-dapi | odu-expected-receive-sapi | odu-sapi | otu-dapi | otu-expected-receive-dapi | otu-expected-receive-sapi | otu-sapi)
```

3. By default, triggers are ignored. Specify defect triggers and the set the trigger hold time for the trigger. Possible values for the trigger hold time are as follows: down—Delay before marking interface down when defect occurs (1..65534 milliseconds) and up—Delay before marking interface up when defect is absent (1..65534 milliseconds).
NOTE: The hold time value only impacts the alarm reporting time and does not mark an interface down when the defect occurs. To mark the interface up or down, you must also configure the physical interface hold time at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set trigger (oc-lof | oc-lom | oc-los | oc-tsf | odu-ais | odu-bdi | odu-bei | odu-iae | odu-lck | odu-oci |
| odu-sd | odu-ttim | opu-ptim | otu-ais | otu-bdi | otu-fec-deg | otu-fec-exe | otu-iae | otu-sd | otu-ttim)
(hold-time (down value | up value) | ignore)
```

4. Enable the threshold crossing alarms for the OTN interface along with the trigger for the defect.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set tca (odu-tca-bbe | odu-tca-es | odu-tca-ses | odu-tca-uas | otu-tca-bbe | otu-tca-es | otu-tca-ses |
| otu-tca-uas ) (enable-tca | no-enable-tca | threshold)
```

5. Set the OTN header bytes as a transmit payload type from 0 bytes through 255 bytes for the packets that are transmitted on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set bytes transmit-payload-type value
```

6. Configure the forward error correction (FEC) mode for the OTN interface. Possible values are: Generic Forward Error Correction (GFEC), or High Gain Forward Error Correction (HGFEC) or Soft Decision Forward Error Correction (SDFEC). The default forward error correction mode is SDFEC.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set fec (gfec | hgfec | sdfec)
```

7. Enable line loopback or local host loopback for the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set line-loopback
user@host# set local-loopback
```

8. Enable an ODU locked maintenance signal on the OTN interface to send the signal pattern 01010101.
9. Enable an ODU open connection indication signal on the OTN interface to send to send the signal pattern 01100110.

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set insert-odu-lck

10. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for ODU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set insert-odu-oci

11. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for OTU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set odu-ttim-action-enable

12. Configure the OTN payload pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS) on the OTN interface.

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set prbs

13. Configure the line rate or speed of the OTN signal to OTU4 (100Gbps) for the OTN interface.

NOTE: If you specify a value other than OTU4, the value is ignored. To verify the line rate, use the show interfaces interface-name extensive command.

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set rate otu4
14. Configure the threshold value for signal degradation when an alarm needs to be raised. Configure the threshold value after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared. When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
user@host# set interval value
```

15. Enable the following actions for the preemptive-fast-reroute statement:

- Backward FRR—Insert the local pre-FEC status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the pre-FEC status.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set backward-frr-enable
```

- ODU backward FRR—Insert the ODU status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the ODU BER status.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set odu-backward-frr-enable
```

- Monitoring of signal degradation of pre-FEC OTN frames.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set signal-degrade-monitor-enable
```

- Monitoring of signal degradation of ODU BER in the received OTN frames.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable
```

16. Configure the following options for ODU BER signal degradation on the OTN interface:

- Configure the threshold for signal degradation for ODU BER when an alarm needs to be raised.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
```
Configure the threshold for ODU BER after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
```

When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the ODU bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then ODU BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
user@host# set interval value
```

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Configuring OTN Interfaces on PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC

Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1F6, the the 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC—PTX-5-100G-WDM—is supported on the PTX3000 and the PTX5000 routers. To configure an OTN interface on the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC, you must configure interface-specific options, optics-specific options and OTN-related options for the interface.

To configure the interface-specific options:

1. Configure VLAN tagging at the `[edit interface interface-name]` hierarchy level, where `interface-name` is in the `et-fpc/pic/port` format.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

2. Configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size in bytes for the interface. Possible values: 256 through 16,000.
To configure the optics-specific options on the interface:

1. Specify the optical transmit laser output power in dBm at the [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options] hierarchy level. The default transmit laser output value is 0 dBm.

   [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
   user@host# set tx-power value

2. Specify the wavelength of the optics in nanometers. For a list of wavelengths supported, see wavelength.

   [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
   user@host# set wavelength nm

To configure the OTN-specific options on the interface:

1. At the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options] hierarchy level, enable the laser on the OTN interface. The laser is disabled by default for all OTN interfaces.

   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set laser-enable

2. Set a trail trace identifier for the source access point and for the destination access point for ODU and OTU on the OTN interface.

   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set tti (odu-dapi | odu-expectedreceive-dapi | odu-expectedreceive-sapi | odu-sapi | otu-dapi | otu-expectedreceive-dapi | otu-expectedreceive-sapi | otu-sapi)
3. Specify defect triggers and the set the trigger hold time for the trigger. By default, triggers are ignored. Possible values for the trigger hold time are as follows: down and up.

• **down**—Delay before marking interface down when defect occurs (1 through 65534 milliseconds)

• **up**—Delay before marking interface up when defect is absent (1 through 65534 milliseconds).

**NOTE:** The hold time value only impacts the alarm reporting time and does not mark an interface down when the defect occurs. To mark the interface up or down, you must also configure the physical interface hold time at the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
    (hold-time (down value | up value) | ignore)
```

4. Enable the threshold-crossing alarms (TCAs) for the OTN interface along with the trigger for the defect. Threshold-crossing alarms (TCAs) are activated when a certain configurable threshold—near-end measurement threshold or far-end measurement threshold—is crossed and remains so until the end of the 15-minute interval for parameters such as OTU and ODU.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

5. Set the OTN header bytes as a transmit payload type from 0 bytes through 255 bytes for the packets that are transmitted on the OTN interface.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set bytes transmit-payload-type value
```

6. Configure the forward error correction (FEC) mode for the OTN interface. Possible values are: generic forward error correction (GFEC), or high-gain forward error correction (HG-FEC) or soft-decision forward error correction (SD-FEC). The default forward error correction mode is SD-FEC.

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set fec (gfec | hgfec | sdfec)
```
7. Enable line loopback or local host loopback for the OTN interface. Loopback testing enables you to verify the connectivity of a circuit. In line loopback, instead of transmitting the signal toward the far-end device, the signal is sent back to the originating router. In local loopback, the signal is transmitted to the channel service unit (CSU) and then to the far-end device.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set line-loopback
user@host# set local-loopback
```

8. Enable an ODU locked maintenance signal on the OTN interface to send the signal pattern 01010101.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set insert-odu-lck
```

9. Enable an ODU open connection indication signal on the OTN interface to send the signal pattern 01100110.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set insert-odu-oci
```

10. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for ODU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set odu-ttim-action-enable
```

11. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for OTU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set out-ttim-action-enable
```

12. Configure the OTN payload pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS) on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set prbs
```

13. Configure the line rate or speed of the OTN signal to otu4 (100 Gbps) for the OTN interface.
NOTE: If you specify a value other than otu4, the value is ignored. To verify the line rate, use the `show interfaces interface-name extensive` command.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set rate otu4
```

14. Configure the threshold value for signal degradation when an alarm needs to be raised. Configure the threshold value after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared. When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
user@host# set interval value
```

15. Enable the following actions for the `preemptive-fast-reroute` statement:

- **Backward FRR**—Insert the local pre-FEC status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the pre-FEC status.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set backward-frr-enable
  ```

- **ODU backward FRR**—Insert the ODU status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the ODU BER status.

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set odu-backward-frr-enable
  ```

- **Monitoring of signal degradation of pre-FEC OTN frames.**

  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set signal-degrade-monitor-enable
  ```

- **Monitoring of signal degradation of ODU BER in the received OTN frames.**
16. Configure the following options for ODU BER signal degradation on the OTN interface:

- Configure the threshold for signal degradation for ODU BER when an alarm needs to be raised.
  
  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable
  ```

- Configure the threshold for ODU BER after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared.
  
  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
  ```

- When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade` value statement, the ODU bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear` value statement, then ODU BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.
  
  ```
  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
  ```

SEE ALSO

- Before You Begin Installing or Upgrading the Firmware
- Installing Firmware on the 5-Port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC (PTX-5-100G-WDM)
- Understanding the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 410
- Upgrading Firmware on the 5-Port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC (PTX-5-100G-WDM)
  
  - optics-options | 884
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Configuring OTN Interface Options on PTX10K-LC1104

The PTX10K-LC1104 line card provides up to 1.2 Tbps packet forwarding for cloud providers, service providers, and enterprises that need coherent dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) with MACsec security features. The PTX10K-LC1104 line card is supported on Junos OS Release 18.3R1 and later.

Each PTX10K-LC1104 has 6 physical interfaces (ot-x/x/x) that connect to one of three built-in flexible rate optical transponders. Each transponder connects four 100-Gigabit Ethernet logical interfaces (et-x/x/x) to one of three forwarding ASICs.

To configure the optics-specific options on the interface:

1. Specify the modulation format at the `[edit interface interface-name optics-options]` hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
   user@host# set modulation-format (qpsk|8qam|16qam)
   ```

2. Specify encoding.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
   user@host# set encoding (differential|non-differential)
   ```

3. Specify the optical transmit laser output power in dBm. The default transmit laser output value is 0 dBm.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
   user@host# set tx-power value
   ```

4. Specify the wavelength of the optics in nanometers. For a list of wavelengths supported, see `wavelength`.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
   user@host# set wavelength nm
   ```

To configure the OTN-specific options on the interface:

1. At the `[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]` enable the laser on the OTN interface. The laser is disabled by default for all OTN interfaces.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
   user@host# set laser-enable
   ```
2. Set an trail trace identifier for the source access point and for the destination access point for ODU and OTU on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set tti (odu-dapi | odu-expected-receive-dapi | odu-expected-receive-sapi | odu-sapi | otu-dapi | otu-expected-receive-dapi | otu-expected-receive-sapi | otu-sapi)
```

3. By default, triggers are ignored. Specify defect triggers and the set the trigger hold time for the trigger. Possible values for the trigger hold time are as follows: down—Delay before marking interface down when defect occurs (1..65534 milliseconds) and up—Delay before marking interface up when defect is absent (1..65534 milliseconds).

```
NOTE: The hold time value only impacts the alarm reporting time and does not mark an interface down when the defect occurs. To mark the interface up or down, you must also configure the physical interface hold time at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level.
```

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
(hold-time (down value | up value) | ignore)
```

4. Enable the threshold crossing alarms for the OTN interface along with the trigger for the defect.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

5. Set the OTN header bytes as a transmit payload type from 0 bytes through 255 bytes for the packets that are transmitted on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set bytes transmit-payload-type value
```

6. Configure the forward error correction (FEC) mode for the OTN interface. Possible values are: Generic Forward Error Correction (GFEC), or High Gain Forward Error Correction (HGFEC) or Soft Decision Forward Error Correction (SDFEC). The default forward error correction mode is SDFEC.
7. Enable line loopback or local host loopback for the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set line-loopback
user@host# set local-loopback
```

8. Enable an ODU locked maintenance signal on the OTN interface to send the signal pattern 01010101.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set insert-odu-lck
```

9. Enable an ODU open connection indication signal on the OTN interface to send to send the signal pattern 01100110.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set insert-odu-oci
```

10. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for ODU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set odu-ttim-action-enable
```

11. Enable a consequent action as listed in the ITU-T G.798 standard for OTU trail trace identifier mismatch (TTIM) on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set out-ttim-action-enable
```

12. Configure the OTN payload pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS) on the OTN interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set prbs
```
13. Configure the line rate or speed of the OTN signal to OTU4 (100Gbps) for the OTN interface.

NOTE: If you specify a value other than OTU4, the value is ignored. To verify the line rate, use the `show interfaces interface-name extensive` command.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
user@host# set rate otu4
```

14. Configure the threshold value for signal degradation when an alarm needs to be raised. Configure the threshold value after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared. When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value
user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value
user@host# set interval value
```

15. Enable the following actions for the preemptive-fast-reroute statement:

- Backward FRR—Insert the local pre-FEC status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the pre-FEC status.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set backward-frr-enable
```

- ODU backward FRR—Insert the ODU status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the ODU BER status.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set odu-backward-frr-enable
```

- Monitoring of signal degradation of pre-FEC OTN frames.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
user@host# set signal-degrade-monitor-enable
```

- Monitoring of signal degradation of ODU BER in the received OTN frames.
16. Configure the following options for ODU BER signal degradation on the OTN interface:

- Configure the threshold for signal degradation for ODU BER when an alarm needs to be raised.

  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
  user@host# set odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable

  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  user@host# set ber-threshold-signal-degrade value

- Configure the threshold for ODU BER after signal degradation when the alarm needs to be cleared.

  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  user@host# set ber-threshold-clear value

- When you configure the interval along with the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` statement, the ODU bit error rate (BER) must stay above the signal degradation threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is raised. When the interval is configured along with the `ber-threshold-clear value` statement, then ODU BER must stay below the clear threshold for the configured interval after which the alarm is cleared.

  [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]
  user@host# set interval value

SEE ALSO

| optics-options | 884 |
| otn-options    | 886 |
| signal-degrade | 642 |
| preemptive-fast-reroute | 638 |
| Understanding the PTX10K-LC1104 Line Card | 414 |

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.1F6</td>
<td>Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1F6, the the 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC—PTX-5-100G-WDM—is supported on the PTX3000 and the PTX5000 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ODU Path Delay Measurement for Performance Monitoring

Use this topic to understand about

Understanding ODU Path Delay Measurement

Performance monitoring is an important requirement in any network, including the optical transport networks (OTN). The key parameters that impact performance are bit error rate (BER) and delay. Delays in data communication over a network impact the network latency. Network latency is the time taken for a packet of data to travel from a designated point to another designated point. If there are less delays, the network latency is low. You can measure latency by sending a packet and then receiving it as it is returned back to you; the time taken for the round-trip indicates the latency.

The optical channel data unit (ODU) path delay measurement offers in-service delay measurement. Delay (or latency) is measured by transmitting a known pattern (delay measurement pattern) in a selected bit of the delay measurement (DM) field and measuring the number of frames that are missed when the delay measurement pattern is received at the transmitting end. For instance, if the transmitted delay measurement bit is 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 and the received delay measurement bit is 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0, the delay measurement starts at frame 2 and ends at frame 8. This can be detected by the change in value between the transmitted bit and the received bit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame#</th>
<th>10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx DM bit</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx DM bit</td>
<td>1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The result of the delay measurement is 6 frames (8 - 2).

**Guidelines for Configuring Delay Measurement**

When you configure in-service delay measurement, we recommend that you follow certain guidelines to ensure that you obtain accurate delay measurement.

- Unidirectional delay measurement is not supported. The in-service delay measurement is specific to round-trip delay measurement and for optical channel data units only.
- Delay measurement on different framers for the MIC and PIC is different. So, the delay measurement values are different.
- Resiliency is not supported for path delay measurement.
- Links at the local and remote interfaces must be active before you configure delay measurement.
- Do not perform delay measurement tests when ODU maintenance signals are injected.
- Do not configure local loopback and network loopback with remote loopback because the loopback data is overwritten by the delay measurement pattern.

**NOTE:** If a link failure occurs after you begin measuring delay, delay measurement fails. You must re-enable measurement of delay on the local interface to measure delay.

**SEE ALSO**

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC with CFP2-ACO
- 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC with CFP2-ACO (PTX Series)
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC | 490
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 495
- remote-loop-enable | 640
- Understanding the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC | 407
- Understanding the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 410
Enabling ODU Path Delay Measurement

Delay measurement is disabled by default. This topic explains the broad steps for measuring the optical channel data units (ODU) path delay on optical transport networks (OTN). First, enable remote loopback on the remote interface and commit the configuration. This enables the remote interface to loop back the delay measurement pattern to the local interface. Then, start delay measurement at the local interface and view the results.

NOTE: Do not enable remote loopback on both ends (local and remote). If you enable remote loopback on both interfaces, the delay measurement pattern is looped back continuously between the two interfaces.

Before you start measuring delay in the ODU path on OTN, complete the following tasks:

- Ensure that the links are active at the local and remote interfaces and alarms are not configured.
- Ensure that there is a delay of 10 seconds before enabling remote loopback. Also, ensure that there is a delay of 10 seconds after enabling remote loopback at the remote interface and before you start measuring delay.
- Ensure that the delay measurement tests are not performed when ODU maintenance signals are injected.
- Ensure that the local loopback and network loopback are also not specified because the looped-back data is overwritten by the delay measurement pattern.

NOTE: If link failure occurs after you begin measuring delay, delay measurement fails. You must re-enable measurement of delay on the local interface to measure delay.

To enable ODU path delay measurement, first enable remote loopback of the delay measurement pattern on the remote interface and then start measurement of the delay.

1. Enable remote loopback on the remote interface by including the remote-loop-enable statement at the [edit] hierarchy level.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# set interfaces interfacename otn-options odu-delay-management remote-loop-enable
   ```

2. After enabling remote loopback, commit the configuration.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# commit
   ```
3. Start delay measurement on the local interface by including the `start-measurement` statement at the `[edit]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interface interfacename otn-options odu-delay-management start-measurement
```

4. After enabling measurement of delay on the local interface, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

5. To view the delay measurement values, from the operational mode, enter the `show interfaces extensive` command.

```
user@host> show interfaces interfacename extensive

...  
ODU Delay Management:  
Start Measurement: True  
Remote Loop Enable: False  
Result: 0 micro seconds  
...
```

SEE ALSO

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC with CFP2-ACO
- 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC with CFP2-ACO (PTX Series)
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC | 490
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 495
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 495
- remote-loop-enable | 640
- Understanding the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC | 407
- Understanding the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 410
Disabling ODU Path Delay Measurement

Delay measurement is disabled by default. If you enabled optical channel data unit (ODU) path delay measurement by using the `remote-loop-enable` and `start-measurement` statements, you can use this procedure to disable delay measurement.

**NOTE:** You can also use the `delete` or `deactivate` command to disable remote loopback on the remote interface. For instance, you can use the `delete interfaces interfacename otn-options odu-delay-management remote-loop-enable` or `deactivate interface interfacename otn-options odu-delay-management remote-loop-enable` command to disable remote loopback on the remote interface.

To disable ODU path delay measurement, first disable remote loopback of the delay measurement pattern on the remote interface and then stop delay measurement:

1. Stop delay measurement on the local interface by including the `stop-measurement` statement at the `[edit]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interface interfacename otn-options odu-delay-management stop-measurement
```

2. After you stop delay measurement on the local interface, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

3. Disable remote loopback on the remote interface by including the `no-remote-loop-enable` statement at the `[edit]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces interfacename otn-options odu-delay-management no-remote-loop-enable
```

4. After disabling remote loopback on the remote interface, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```
5. To verify that remote loopback is disabled and delay is not measured, enter the `show interfaces extensive` command, from the operational mode.

```
user@host> show interfaces interfacename extensive

...
ODU Delay Management:
Start Measurement: False
Remote Loop Enable: False
Result: 0 micro seconds
...
```

SEE ALSO

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC with CFP2-ACO
100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC with CFP2-ACO (PTX Series)
Configuring OTN Interfaces on MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC | 490
Configuring OTN Interfaces on PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 495
remote-loop-enable | 640
Understanding the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC | 407
Understanding the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC | 410

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Optical Transport Network (OTN) | 392
Supported OTN and Optics Options | 421
3

PART

Troubleshooting Information

Monitoring and Troubleshooting Ethernet Interfaces | 513
Passive Monitoring on Ethernet Interfaces Overview

The Monitoring Services I and Monitoring Services II PICs are designed to enable IP services. You can monitor IPv4 traffic if you have a Monitoring Services PIC installed in the router with the following PICs:

- 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC with SFPs
- 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC with SFPs
- 2-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC with SFPs
- 1-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC

NOTE: The PICs in the preceding list support only IPv4.
NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 9.5, I2.0 based M120 routers and I3.0 based M320 routers with the PICs in the preceding list support passive monitoring. Other M Series and T Series routers with the PICs listed above started supporting passive monitoring before Junos OS Release 7.3. Support for 1-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with XENPAK on I2.0-based M120 routers and I3.0-based M320 routers was added in Junos OS Release 9.5.

- 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with XFP (T640, T1600, and T4000 Core Routers) (supported on both WAN-PHY and LAN-PHY modes for both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses)

The following interfaces support passive monitoring on the I3.0-based MX 240, MX 480, and MX 960 routers, starting with Junos OS Release 8.5:

- Type 2 MX FPCs
- Type 3 MX FPCs
- Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC with SFP (DPCE-R-40GE-SFP)
- 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPCs with XFP (DPCE-R-4XGE-XFP)

The following interfaces support passive monitoring on the Trio-based MX 240, MX 480, and MX 960 routers:

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC with SFP+
- 30-Gigabit Ethernet MPC
- 60-Gigabit Ethernet MPC

Passive monitoring is also supported on MX 80 routers with 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC with SFP+ and 30-Gigabit Ethernet MPC interfaces.

Interfaces configured on the following FPCs and PIC support IPv6 passive monitoring on the T640, T1600, and T4000 routers:

- Enhanced Scaling FPC2
- Enhanced Scaling FPC3
- Enhanced Scaling FPC4
- Enhanced Scaling FPC4.1
- Enhanced II FPC1 (T640 and T1600 routers)
- Enhanced II FPC2 (T640 and T1600 routers)
- Enhanced II FPC3 (T640 and T1600 routers)
- 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with XFP (supported on both WAN-PHY and LAN-PHY modes for both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses)
• Gigabit Ethernet PIC with SFP
• 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with XENPAK (T640 and T1600 routers)
• SONET/SDH OC192/STM64 PICs with XFP (T1600 and T4000 routers)
• SONET/SDH OC48c/STM16 PIC with SFP
• SONET/SDH OC12/STM4 (Multi-Rate) PIC with SFP (T1600 router)
• Type 1 SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) PIC with SFP (T1600 router)

NOTE: Unlike IPv4 passive monitoring, IPv6 passive monitoring is not supported on Monitoring Services PICs. You must configure port mirroring to forward the packets from the passive monitored ports to other interfaces.

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>Starting with Junos OS Release 9.5, I2.0 based M120 routers and I3.0 based M320 routers with the PICs in the preceding list support passive monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices |

Enabling Passive Monitoring on Ethernet Interfaces

When you configure an interface in passive monitoring mode, the Packet Forwarding Engine silently drops packets coming from that interface and destined to the router itself. Passive monitoring mode also stops the Routing Engine from transmitting any packet from that interface. Packets received from the monitored interface can be forwarded to monitoring interfaces. If you include the `passive-monitor-mode` statement in the configuration:

• Gigabit and Fast Ethernet interfaces can support both per-port passive monitoring and per-VLAN passive monitoring. The destination MAC filter on the receive port of the Ethernet interfaces is disabled.

• Ethernet encapsulation options are not allowed.

• Ethernet interfaces do not support the `stacked-vlan-tagging` statement for both IPv4 and IPv6 packets in passive monitor mode.
To enable packet flow monitoring on Ethernet interfaces:

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level.

   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name

2. Include the **passive-monitor-mode** statement.

   [edit interfaces interface-name]
   user@host# set passive-monitor-mode

For IPv4 monitoring services interfaces, enable packet flow monitoring by including the **family** statement at the [edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number] hierarchy level, specifying the **inet** option:

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number] hierarchy level.

   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number

2. Include the **passive-monitor-mode** statement.

   [edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]
   user@host# set family inet

For conformity with the cflowd record structure, you must include the **receive-options-packets** and **receive-ttl-exceeded** statements at the [edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number family inet] hierarchy level:

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number family inet] hierarchy level.

   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number family inet

2. Include the **receive-options-packets** and **receive-ttl-exceeded** statements.

   [edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number family inet]
   user@host# set receive-options-packets
IPv6 passive monitoring is not supported on monitoring services PICs. A user must configure port mirroring to forward the packets from the passive monitored ports to other interfaces.

For information on FPCs and PICs that support IPv6 passive monitoring on the T640, T1600, and T4000 routers, see “Passive Monitoring on Ethernet Interfaces Overview” on page 513. Interfaces configured on these FPCs and PICs support IPv6 passive monitoring.

To configure port mirroring, include the `port-mirroring` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options]` hierarchy level.

For the monitoring services interface, you can configure multiservice physical interface properties. For more information, see Configuring Multiservice Physical Interface Properties and the Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| Passive Monitoring on Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 513 |
| Configuring Multiservice Physical Interface Properties |
| Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices |
| Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices |

### Link Degrade Monitoring Overview

Link degrade monitoring enables you to monitor the quality of physical links on Ethernet interfaces (10-Gigabit, 40-Gigabit, and 100-Gigabit) and take corrective action when the link quality degrades beyond a certain level. You can configure this feature by applying the `link-degrade-monitor` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level. When configured on your device, this feature continuously monitors bit error rate (BER) value of the link and initiates a corrective action (media-based) when the BER value breaches a user-configured threshold. The feature can detect a BER value as low as $10^{-13}$ through $10^{-5}$, helping you prevent or minimize packet drops in physical links.

You can configure autorecovery or manual recovery method for the degraded link. In the case of manual recovery, you need to use the `request interface link-degrade-recover interface-name` statement to recover the degraded link. If autorecovery is configured, automatic recovery of the degraded link is attempted at the user configured intervals, and when the link’s BER value is within the configured limit, the link is recovered.
NOTE: Layer 2 and Layer 3 protocols already support physical link monitoring. So do Ethernet links through the Link Fault Signaling (LFS) protocol. However, these existing mechanisms cannot detect BER ranges that are very low (for example, $10^{-13}$ through $10^{-5}$).

Supported Platforms

Table 97 on page 519 lists the platform series and line cards that support link degrade monitoring.
Table 97: Line Cards that Support Link Degrade Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform Series</th>
<th>MPC Line Cards Supported</th>
<th>DPC Line Cards Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MX</td>
<td>• MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE</td>
<td>• DPCE-R-Q-4XGE-XFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFPP</td>
<td>• DPCE-R-4XGE-XFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC-3D-16XGE-SFP</td>
<td>• DPCE-X-4XGE-XFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC3 with MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP</td>
<td>• DPCE-X-Q-4XGE-XFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC3 with MIC3-3D-2X40GE-QSFPP</td>
<td>• DPCE-R-2XGE-XFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC3 with MIC-3D-2XGE-XFP</td>
<td>• DPCE-R-4XGE-XFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC3 with 2x10GE XFP MIC</td>
<td>• DPCE-X-4XGE-XFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC3 with 2x10GE XFP MIC</td>
<td>• MPC3 with MIC3-3D-1X100GE-CFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC5 with following variants:</td>
<td>• DPCE-R-20GE-2XGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2CGE + 4XGE</td>
<td>• DPCE-X-20GE-2XGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 24XGE + 6XLGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC6 with the following variants:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2X100GE CFP2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 24X10GE SFPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 24X10GE SFPP OTN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 4x100GE CXP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC7E-MRATE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC7E-10G (non-MACsec mode)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MX2K-MPC8E with MIC-MRATE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MX2K-MPC9E with MIC-MRATE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: Link degrade monitoring is not supported on MACsec-enabled MPC7E-10G and MIC-MACSEC-MRATE.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC10E-10C-MRATE (10G, 40G, and 100G interfaces)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPC10E-15C-MRATE (10G, 40G, and 100G interfaces)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces:

• DPCE-R-Q-20GE-2XGE
• DPCE-R-20GE-2XGE
• DPCE-X-20GE-2XGE

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Physical Interface Damping Overview
### Monitoring Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

**Checklist for Monitoring Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces**

#### Purpose
To monitor Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and begin the process of isolating interface problems when they occur.

#### Action
**Table 98 on page 520** provides links and commands for monitoring Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

#### Table 98: Checklist for Monitoring Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitor Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</strong> on page 521</td>
<td>show interfaces terse (fe*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Display the Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces on page 521</td>
<td>show interfaces terse (fe*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Display the Status of a Specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface on page 524</td>
<td>show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Display Extensive Status Information for a Specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface on page 526</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 98: Checklist for Monitoring Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Monitor Statistics for a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface</strong></td>
<td>`monitor interface (fe-fpc/pic/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>Fiber-Optic Ethernet Interface Specifications on page 531</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Meaning**

You can use the above described commands to monitor and to display the configurations for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

**SEE ALSO**

- Display the Status of Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces | 523
- Display the Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces | 521

**Monitor Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces**

By monitoring Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you begin to isolate Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interface problems when they occur.

To monitor your Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, follow these steps:

1. Display the Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces | 521
2. Display the Status of Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces | 523
3. Display the Status of a Specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface | 524
4. Display Extensive Status Information for a Specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface | 526
5. Monitor Statistics for a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface | 529

**Display the Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces**

**Purpose**

To display the status of Fast Ethernet interfaces, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

**Action**

```
user@host> show interfaces terse (fe* | ge*)
```
Sample Output

```
user@host> show interfaces terse fe*
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fe-2/1/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-2/1/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.116.115.217/29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-3/0/2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-3/0/2.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-3/0/3</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-3/0/3.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>192.168.223.65/30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/0</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.150.59.133/30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/1.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.150.59.129/30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/2.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meaning

The sample output lists only the Fast Ethernet interfaces. It shows the status of both the physical and logical interfaces. For a description of what the output means, see Table 99 on page 522.

Table 99: Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Interface</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th>Status Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fe-2/1/0</td>
<td>fe-2/1/0.0</td>
<td>This interface has both the physical and logical links up and running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Up</td>
<td>Link Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-3/0/2</td>
<td>fe-3/0/2.0</td>
<td>This interface has the physical link down, the link layer down, or both down (Link Down). The logical link is also down as a result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/0</td>
<td>fe-4/1/0.0</td>
<td>This interface is administratively disabled and the physical link is healthy (Link Up), but the logical interface is not established. The logical interface is down because the physical link is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Down</td>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Up</td>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 99: Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Interface</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th>Status Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fe-4/1/2</td>
<td>fe-4/1/2.0</td>
<td>This interface has both the physical and logical links down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

Display the Status of Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces | 523

Display the Status of Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Purpose

To display the status of Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

Action

Sample Output

user@host> show interfaces terse ge*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-2/2/0</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-2/2/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>65.113.23.105/30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-2/3/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-2/3/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>65.115.56.57/30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-3/1/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-3/1/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>65.115.56.193/30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-3/2/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meaning

This sample output lists only the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. It shows the status of both the physical and logical interfaces. See Table 100 on page 524 for a description of what the output means.
Table 100: Status of Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Interface</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th>Status Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-2/2/0</td>
<td>ge-2/2/0.0</td>
<td>This interface is administratively disabled (Admin Down). Both the physical and logical links are down (Link Down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Down</td>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-2/3/0</td>
<td>ge-2/3/0.0</td>
<td>This interface has both the physical and logical links up and running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Up</td>
<td>Link Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-3/2/0</td>
<td>ge-3/2/0.0</td>
<td>This interface has both the physical link and the logical interface down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td>Admin Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

Display the Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces | 521

Display the Status of a Specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Purpose
To display the status of a specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface when you need to investigate its status further, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

Action

```
user@host> show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port)
```

Sample Output 1
The following sample output is for a Fast Ethernet interface with the physical link up:

```
user@host> show interfaces fe-2/1/0
Physical interface: fe-2/1/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
    Interface index: 31, SNMP ifIndex: 35
    Description: customer connection
```
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Source filtering: Disabled
Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
Link flags : None
Current address: 00:90:69:86:71:1b, Hardware address: 00:90:69:86:71:1b
Input rate : 25768 bps (11 pps), Output rate: 1576 bps (3 pps)
Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
Logical interface fe-2/1/0.0 (Index 2) (SNMP ifIndex 43)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps, Encapsulation: ENET2
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Flags: Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Broadcast: 10.116.151.225

Sample Output 2

The following output is for a Gigabit Ethernet interface with the physical link up:

user@host> show interfaces ge-3/1/0
Physical interface: ge-3/1/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 41, SNMP ifIndex: 55
  Description: customer connection
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Source filtering: Disabled
  Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link flags : None
  Input rate : 7412216 bps (1614 pps), Output rate: 2431184 bps (1776 pps)
  Active alarms : None
  Active defects : None
  Logical interface ge-3/1/0.0 (Index 11) (SNMP ifIndex 57)
    Flags: SNMP-Traps, Encapsulation: ENET2
    Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Destination: 10.117.65.192/30, Local: 10.115.65.193
      Broadcast: 10.115.65.195

Meaning
The first line of sample output 1 and 2 shows that the physical link is up. This means that the physical link is healthy and can pass packets. Further down the sample output, look for active alarms and defects. If you see active alarms or defects, to further diagnose the problem, see Step 3, "Display Extensive Status Information for a Specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface" on page 526, to display more extensive information about the Fast Ethernet interface and the physical interface that is down.

**Display Extensive Status Information for a Specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface**

**Purpose**
To display extensive status information about a specific Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

**Action**

```
user@host> show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port) extensive
```

**Sample Output**
The following sample output is for a Fast Ethernet interface:

```
user@router> show interfaces fe-1/3/3 extensive
Physical interface: fe-1/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
    Interface index: 47, SNMP ifIndex: 38
    Description: Test
    Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Source filtering: Disabled
    Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
    Device flags : Present Running
    Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
    Link flags : None
    Current address: 00:90:69:8d:2c:de, Hardware address: 00:90:69:8d:2c:de
    Statistics last cleared: 2002-01-11 23:03:09 UTC (1w2d 23:54 ago)
    Traffic statistics:
        Input  bytes : 373012658  0 bps
        Output bytes : 153026154 1392 bps
        Input  packets: 1362858  0 pps
        Output packets: 1642918  3 pps
    Input errors:
        Errors: 0  , Drops: 0  , Framing errors: 0  , Runts: 0  , Policed discards: 503660
        L3 incompletes: 1  , L2 channel errors: 0 , L2 mismatch timeouts: 0
    Output errors:
        Carrier transitions: 0 , Errors: 0 , Collisions: 0 , Drops: 0 , Aged packets: 0
        HS link CRC errors: 0 , FIFO errors: 0
    Active alarms  : None
    Active defects : None
```
MAC statistics:                          Receive                  Transmit
  Total octets                        439703575                177452093
  Total packets                      1866532                  1642916
  Unicast packets                    972137                   1602563
  Broadcast packets                  30                       2980
  Multicast packets                  894365                   37373
  CRC/Align errors                   0                        0
  FIFO errors                        0                        0
  MAC control frames                 0                        0
  MAC pause frames                   0                        0
  Oversized frames                   0                        0
  Jabber frames                      0                        0
  Fragment frames                    0                        0
  VLAN tagged frames                 0                        0
  Code violations                    0                        0

Filter statistics:
  Input packet count                 1866532
  Input packet rejects               0
  Input DA rejects                   503674
  Input SA rejects                   0

Output packet count                 1642916
Output packet pad count             0
Output packet error count           0
CAM destination filters: 5, CAM source filters: 0

Autonegotiation information:
  Negotiation status: Complete, Link partner status: OK
  Link partner: Full-duplex, Flow control: None

PFE configuration:
  Destination slot: 1, Stream number: 15
  CoS transmit queue bandwidth:
    Queue0: 95, Queue1: 0, Queue2: 0, Queue3: 5
  CoS weighted round-robin:
    Queue0: 95, Queue1: 0, Queue2: 0, Queue3: 5

Logical interface fe-1/3/3.0 (Index 8) (SNMP ifIndex 69)
  Description: Test
  Flags: SNMP-Traps, Encapsulation: ENET2
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Flags: None
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Broadcast: 10.115.107.199

Meaning
The sample output shows where the errors might be occurring and includes autonegotiation information. See Table 101 on page 528 for a description of errors to look for.

Table 101: Errors to Look For

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policed discards</td>
<td>Discarded frames that were not recognized or were not of interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 channel errors</td>
<td>Packets for which the router could not find a valid logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example, the packet is for a virtual LAN (VLAN) that is not configured on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) must match the interface of either the router at the remote end of the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet link, or that of the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input DA rejects</td>
<td>Number of packets with a destination Media Access Control (MAC) address that is not on the accept list. It is normal to see this number increment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input SA rejects</td>
<td>Number of packets with a source MAC address that is not on the accept list. This number only increments when source MAC address filtering is configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the physical link is down, look at the active alarms and defects for the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface and diagnose the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet media accordingly. See “Checklist for Locating Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Alarms and Counters” on page 576 for an explanation of Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet alarms.

Table 102 on page 528 lists and describes some MAC statistics errors to look for.

Table 102: MAC Statistics Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRC/Align errors</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC control frames</td>
<td>The number of MAC control frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC pause frames</td>
<td>The number of MAC control frames with pause operational code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 102: MAC Statistics Errors (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jabber frames</strong></td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Note that this definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition where any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is between 20 ms and 150 ms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragment frames</strong></td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Note that it is entirely normal for fragment frames to increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences due to collisions) and noise hits are counted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Autonegotiation is the process that connected Ethernet interfaces use to communicate the information necessary to interoperate. Table 103 on page 529 explains the autonegotiation information of the `show interface interface-name extensive` command output.

Table 103: Autonegotiation Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autonegotiation Field Information</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negotiation status: Incomplete</strong></td>
<td>The <strong>Negotiation status</strong> field shows <strong>Incomplete</strong> when the Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negotiation status: No autonegotiation</strong></td>
<td>The <strong>Negotiation status</strong> field shows <strong>No autonegotiation</strong> when the remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negotiation status: Complete</strong></td>
<td>The <strong>Negotiation status</strong> field shows <strong>Complete</strong> and the <strong>Link partner</strong> field shows <strong>OK</strong> when the Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process completes successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link partner status: OK</strong></td>
<td>The <strong>Link partner</strong> field can be <strong>Full-duplex</strong> or <strong>Half-duplex</strong> depending on the capability of the attached Ethernet device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow control: Symmetric/asymmetric</strong></td>
<td>The <strong>Flow control</strong> field displays the types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitor Statistics for a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Purpose
To monitor statistics for a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

**Action**

```
user@host> monitor interface (fe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port)
```

**CAUTION:** We recommend that you use the `monitor interface fe-fpc/pic/port` or `monitor interface ge-fpc/pic/port` command only for diagnostic purposes. Do not leave these commands on during normal router operations because real-time monitoring of traffic consumes additional CPU and memory resources.

**Sample Output**

The following sample output is for a Fast Ethernet interface:

```
user@host> monitor interface fe-2/1/0
Interface: fe-2/1/0, Enabled, Link is Up
Encapsulation: Ethernet, Speed: 100mbps
Traffic statistics:                                           Current Delta
   Input bytes:               282556864218 (14208 bps)               [40815]
   Output bytes:               42320313078 (384 bps)                   [890]
   Input packets:                739373897 (11 pps)                    [145]
   Output packets:               124798688 (1 pps)                      [14]
Error statistics:
   Input errors:                         0                               [0]
   Input drops:                          0                               [0]
   Input framing errors:                 0                               [0]
   Policed discards:               6625892                               [6]
   L3 incompletes:                     75                               [0]
   L2 channel errors:                  0                               [0]
   L2 mismatch timeouts:                0                               [0]
   Carrier transitions:                1                               [0]
   Output errors:                        0                               [0]
   Output drops:                         0                               [0]
   Aged packets:                         0                               [0]
Active alarms : None
Active defects: None
Input MAC/Filter statistics:
   Unicast packets               464751787                               [154]
   Packet error count              0                               [0]
```
Meaning

Use the information from this command to help narrow down possible causes of an interface problem.

NOTE: If you are accessing the router from the console connection, make sure you set the CLI terminal type using the `set cli terminal` command.

The statistics in the second column are the cumulative statistics since the last time they were cleared using the `clear interfaces statistics interface-name` command. The statistics in the third column are the cumulative statistics since the `monitor interface interface-name` command was executed.

If the input errors are increasing, verify the following:

1. Check the cabling to the router and have the carrier verify the integrity of the line. To verify the integrity of the cabling, make sure that you have the correct cables for the interface port. Make sure you have single-mode fiber cable for a single-mode interface and multimode fiber cable for a multimode interface.

2. For a fiber-optic connection, measure the received light level at the receiver end and make sure that it is within the receiver specification of the Ethernet interface. See "Fiber-Optic Ethernet Interface Specifications" on page 531 for the fiber-optic Ethernet interface specifications.

3. Measure the transmit light level on the Tx port to verify that it is within specification. See "Fiber-Optic Ethernet Interface Specifications" on page 531 for the optical specifications.

Fiber-Optic Ethernet Interface Specifications

Table 104 on page 531 shows the specifications for fiber-optic interfaces for Juniper Networks routers.

Table 104: Fiber-Optic Ethernet Interface Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber-Optic Ethernet Interface</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
<th>Average Launch Power</th>
<th>Receiver Saturation</th>
<th>Receiver Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex SC connector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH optical interface</td>
<td>49.5-mile 70-km reach on 8.2-micrometer SMF</td>
<td>1480 to 1580 nm</td>
<td>-3 to +2 dBm</td>
<td>-3 dBm</td>
<td>-23 dBm (BER 1012) for SMF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber-Optic Ethernet Interface</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Wavelength</td>
<td>Average Launch Power</td>
<td>Receiver Saturation</td>
<td>Receiver Sensitivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LX optical interface</strong></td>
<td>6.2-mile 10-km reach on 9/125-micrometer SMF 1804.5-ft 550-m reach on 62.5/125- and 50/125-micrometer MMF</td>
<td>1270 to 1355 nm</td>
<td>-11 to -3 dBm</td>
<td>-3 dBm</td>
<td>-19 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SX optical interface</strong></td>
<td>656-ft 200-m reach on 62.5/125-micrometer MMF 1640-ft 500-m reach on 50/125-micrometer MMF</td>
<td>830 to 860 nm</td>
<td>-9.5 to -4 dBm</td>
<td>-3 dBm</td>
<td>-17 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fast Ethernet 8-Port</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FX optical interface with MT-RJ connector</strong></td>
<td>1.24-mile 2-km reach on 62.5/125-micrometer MMF</td>
<td>1270 to 1380 nm</td>
<td>-20 to -14 dBm</td>
<td>-14 dBm</td>
<td>-34 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

- *Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices*
- *Fiber-Optic Cable Signal Loss, Attenuation, and Dispersion*
- *Calculating Power Budget and Power Margin for Fiber-Optic Cables*
Performing Loopback Testing for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

IN THIS SECTION

- Checklist for Using Loopback Testing for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces | 533
- Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface | 534
- Create a Loopback | 535
- Verify That the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up | 538
- Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry | 542
- Clear Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics | 547
- Ping the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface | 548
- Check for Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics | 549
- Diagnose a Suspected Circuit Problem | 551

Checklist for Using Loopback Testing for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Purpose
To use loopback testing to isolate Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interface problems.

Action
Table 105 on page 533 provides links and commands for using loopback testing for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

Table 105: Checklist for Using Loopback Testing for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface&quot; on page 534</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Create a Loopback on page 535
   a. Create a Physical Loopback for a Fiber-Optic Interface on page 535 | Connect the transmit port to the receive port.
   b. Create a Loopback Plug for an RJ-45 Ethernet Interface on page 536 | Cross pin 1 (TX+) and pin 3 (RX+) together, and pin 2 (TX-) and pin 6 (RX-) together.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. Configure a Local Loopback on page 537</td>
<td>**[edit interfaces interface-name (fastether-options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Verify That the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up on page 538</td>
<td>show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry on page 542</td>
<td>show interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port <strong>[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address address]</strong> set arp ip-address mac mac-address show commit run show arp no-resolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Clear Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics on page 547</td>
<td>clear interfaces statistics fe-fpc/pic/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ping the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface on page 548</td>
<td>ping remote-IP-address bypass-routing interface (fe-fpc/pic/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Check for Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics on page 549</td>
<td>show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Diagnose a Suspected Circuit Problem&quot; on page 551</td>
<td>Perform Steps 2 through 8 from &quot;Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface&quot; on page 534.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface**

**Problem**

**Description:** When you suspect a hardware problem, take the following steps to help verify if there is a problem.

**Solution**

To diagnose a suspected hardware problem with the Ethernet interface, follow these steps:
Create a Loopback

You can create a physical loopback or configure a local loopback to help diagnose a suspected hardware problem. Creating a physical loopback is recommended because it allows you to test and verify the transmit and receive ports. If a field engineer is not available to create the physical loopback, you can configure a local loopback for the interface. The local loopback creates a loopback internally in the Physical Interface Card (PIC).

1. Create a Physical Loopback for a Fiber-Optic Interface | 535
2. Create a Loopback Plug for an RJ-45 Ethernet Interface | 536
3. Configure a Local Loopback | 537

Create a Physical Loopback for a Fiber-Optic Interface

Action

To create a physical loopback at the port, connect the transmit port to the receive port using a known good fiber cable.

NOTE: Make sure you use single-mode fiber for a single-mode port and multimode fiber for a multimode port.

Meaning

When you create and then test a physical loopback, you are testing the transmit and receive ports of the PIC. This action is recommended if a field engineer is available to create the physical loop as it provides a more complete test of the PIC.

SEE ALSO

| Create a Loopback Plug for an RJ-45 Ethernet Interface | 536 |
| Configure a Local Loopback | 537 |
Create a Loopback Plug for an RJ-45 Ethernet Interface

Action

To create a loopback plug, cross pin 1 (TX+) and pin 3 (RX+) together, and cross pin 2 (TX-) and pin 6 (RX-) together. You need the following equipment to create the loopback:

- A 6-inch long CAT5 cable
- An RJ-45 connector
- A crimping tool

Figure 8 on page 536 illustrates how to create a loopback plug for an RJ-45 Ethernet interface.

Figure 8: RJ-45 Ethernet Loopback Plug

[Diagram of RJ-45 Ethernet Loopback Plug]

Meaning

When you create and then test a physical loopback, you are testing the RJ-45 interface of the PIC. This action is recommended if a field engineer is available to create the physical loop as it provides a more complete test of the PIC.
Configure a Local Loopback

Action
To configure a local loopback without physically connecting the transmit port to the receive port, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

   [edit]
   user@host# edit interfaces interface-name (fastether-options | gigether-options)

2. Configure the local loopback:

   [edit interfaces interface-name (fastether-options | gigether-options)]
   user@host# set loopback

3. Verify the configuration:

   user@host# show

   For example:

   [edit interfaces fe-1/0/0 fastether-options]
   user@host# show
   loopback;

4. Commit the change:

   user@host# commit

   For example:

   [edit interfaces fe-1/0/0 fastether-options]
   user@host# commit
   commit complete

When you create a local loopback, you create an internal loop on the interface being tested. A local loopback loops the traffic internally on that PIC. A local loopback tests the interconnection of the PIC but does not test the transmit and receive ports. On an Ethernet interface, you cannot create a remote loopback, therefore there is no option to use a local or remote statement. Simply including the loopback statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name (fastether-options | gigether-options)] hierarchy level, places the interface into local loopback mode.
NOTE: Remember to delete the loopback statement after completing the test.

SEE ALSO

- Create a Loopback Plug for an RJ-45 Ethernet Interface | 536
- Verify That the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up | 538
- Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry | 542

SEE ALSO

- Verify That the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up | 538
- Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry | 542
- Clear Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics | 547
- Ping the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface | 548
- Check for Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics | 549

Verify That the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up

Purpose
Display the status of the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface to provide the information you need to determine whether the physical link is up or down.

Action
To verify that the status of the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface is up, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show interfaces (fe-fpc/port | ge-fpc/pic/port)
```

Sample Output

```
user@host# show interfaces ge-4/0/6 extensive

Physical interface: ge-4/0/6, Enabled, Physical link is Up    Interface index: 144, SNMP ifIndex: 516, Generation: 147
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, BPDU Error: None,
```

Device flags : Present Running Loop-Detected
Link flags   : None

CoS queues : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers : 0

Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:1f:12:fe:c5:2e, Hardware address: 00:1f:12:fe:c5:2e

Last flapped : 2015-01-20 23:40:04 PST (00:02:12 ago)

Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps

IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0

Dropped traffic statistics due to STP State:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0

Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0, FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets
0 best-effort 0 0 0
1 expedited-fo 0 0 0
2 assured-forw 0 0 0
3 network-cont 0 0 0

Queue number:
0 best-effort
1 expedited-forwarding
2 assured-forwarding
Active alarms: None
Active defects: None

MAC statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Transmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total octets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC/Align errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC control frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC pause frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversized frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN tagged frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input packet count</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packet rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input DA rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input SA rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet count</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet pad count</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet error count</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

Autonegotiation information:

Negotiation status: Complete
Link partner:

Link mode: Full-duplex, Flow control: Symmetric/Asymmetric, Remote fault: OK

Local resolution:
Flow control: Symmetric, Remote fault: Link OK

Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:

Destination slot: 4

CoS information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-control</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

**Meaning**
The sample output shows that the link is up and there are no alarms in this loopback configuration. When an internal loopback is configured, the physical loopback should come up without an alarm.

**Sample Output**
When you see that the physical link is down, there may be a problem with the port. The following output is an example of the show interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port command when the physical link is down:

```plaintext
user@router> show interfaces fe-1/3/0
Physical interface: fe-1/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
   Interface index: 44, SNMP ifIndex: 35
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Source filtering: Disabled
   Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
   Device flags   : Present Running Down
   Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps
   Link flags     : None
   Current address: 00:90:69:8d:2c:db, Hardware address: 00:90:69:8d:2c:db
   Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps), Output rate: 0 bps (0 pps)

   Active alarms : LINK
   Active defects : LINK

   MAC statistics:
   Input octets: 0, Input packets: 0, Output octets: 0, Output packets: 0
   Filter statistics:
   Filtered packets: 0, Padded packets: 0, Output packet errors: 0
   Autonegotiation information:
   Negotiation status: Incomplete, Link partner status: Down
   Reason: Link partner autonegotiation failure
   Link partner: Half-duplex, Flow control: None
```

**Meaning**
The sample output shows that the physical link is down and there are active alarms and defects.

*Table 106 on page 542* presents problem situations and actions for a physical link that is down.
Table 106: Problems and Solutions for a Physical Link That Is Down

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cable mismatch</td>
<td>Verify that the fiber connection is correct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaged and/or dirty cable</td>
<td>Verify that the fiber can successfully loop a known good port of the same type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too much or too little optical attenuation</td>
<td>Verify that the attenuation is correct per the PIC optical specifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The transmit port is not transmitting within the dBm optical range per the specifications</td>
<td>Verify that the Tx power of the optics is within range of the PIC optical specification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mismatch between the cable type and the port</td>
<td>Verify that a single-mode fiber cable is connected to a single-mode interface and that a multimode fiber cable is connected to a multimode interface. (This problem does not always cause the physical link to go down; errors and dropped packets are sometimes the result.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry

Purpose
Configure a static Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry to allow a packet to be sent out of a looped Ethernet interface.

NOTE: Remove the static ARP entry at the end of the loop test after you have completed the tests and monitored interface traffic.

Action
To configure a static ARP table entry for a Gigabit Ethernet interface, follow these steps. You can follow the same procedure to configure a static ARP entry for a Fast Ethernet interface.

1. Find the Media Access Control (MAC) address for the Gigabit Ethernet interface:

   user@host> show interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port

   Physical interface: ge-4/0/6, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 144, SNMP ifIndex: 516, Generation: 147
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, BPDU Error: None,

Device flags : Present Running Loop-Detected
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers : 0
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms

**Current address: 00:1f:12:fe:c5:2e, Hardware address: 00:1f:12:fe:c5:2e**

Last flapped : 2015-01-20 23:40:04 PST (00:13:49 ago)
Statistics last cleared: 2015-01-20 23:46:15 PST (00:07:38 ago)

Traffic statistics:
- Input bytes : 125500 0 bps
- Output bytes : 125482 0 bps
- Input packets: 1281 0 pps
- Output packets: 1281 0 pps

IPv6 transit statistics:
- Input bytes : 0
- Output bytes : 0
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 0

Dropped traffic statistics due to STP State:
- Input bytes : 0
- Output bytes : 0
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 0

Input errors:
- Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0,
- Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
- Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
- FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue Type</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 expedited-fo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 assured-forw</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 network-cont  0  0

Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes
0 best-effort
1 expedited-forwarding
2 assured-forwarding
3 network-control

Active alarms: None
Active defects: None

MAC statistics: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Transmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total octets</td>
<td>130624</td>
<td>130624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total packets</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>1281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast packets</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast packets</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC/Align errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC control frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC pause frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversized frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN tagged frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Receive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input packet count</td>
<td>1281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packet rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input DA rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input SA rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet count</td>
<td>1281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet pad count</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet error count</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Autonegotiation information:

Negotiation status: Complete
Link partner:
  Link mode: Full-duplex, Flow control: Symmetric/Asymmetric, Remote fault: OK
  Flow control: Symmetric, Remote fault: Link OK
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 4
CoS information:
  Direction: Output
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>950000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-control</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface ge-4/0/6.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 573) (Generation 137)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
- Input bytes: 125500
- Output bytes: 123480
- Input packets: 1281
- Output packets: 1260
Local statistics:
- Input bytes: 60
- Output bytes: 2002
- Input packets: 1
- Output packets: 21
Transit statistics:
- Input bytes: 0 (0 bps)
- Output bytes: 0 (0 bps)
- Input packets: 0 (0 pps)
- Output packets: 0 (0 pps)
Security: Zone: HOST
Allowed host-inbound traffic: any-service bfd bgp dvmrp igmp ldp msdp nhrp ospf pgm pim rip router-discovery rsvp sap vrrp
Flow Statistics:
Flow Input statistics:
- Self packets: 0
- ICMP packets: 40
- VPN packets: 0
- Multicast packets: 0
- Bytes permitted by policy: 107520
- Connections established: 20
Flow Output statistics:
- Multicast packets: 0
- Bytes permitted by policy: 107520
Flow error statistics (Packets dropped due to):
- Address spoofing: 0
- Authentication failed: 0
Incoming NAT errors: 0
Invalid zone received packet: 0
Multiple user authentications: 0
Multiple incoming NAT: 0
No parent for a gate: 0
No one interested in self packets: 0
No minor session: 0
No more sessions: 0
No NAT gate: 0
No route present: 11
No SA for incoming SPI: 0
No tunnel found: 0
No session for a gate: 0
No zone or NULL zone binding 0
Policy denied: 0
Security association not active: 0
TCP sequence number out of window: 0
Syn-attack protection: 0
User authentication errors: 0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 158, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
     Destination: 10.108.120.0/30, Local: 10.108.120.1, Broadcast: 10.108.120.3,
     Generation: 158
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 159, Route table: 0
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer_

2. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
```

3. Configure the static ARP entry:

```
user@host# set arp ip-address mac mac-address
```

4. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

5. Verify that the static ARP entry is installed:
Meaning
The sample output is for Step 1 through Step 6 and shows that a static ARP entry was configured on Gigabit Ethernet interface \texttt{ge-4/0/6}.

Clear Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics

Purpose
You can reset the Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interface statistics. Resetting the statistics provides a clean start so that previous input/output errors and packet statistics do not interfere with the current diagnostics.

Action
To clear all statistics for the interface, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> clear interfaces statistics (fe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port)
```

Sample Output
```
user@host> clear interfaces statistics ge-4/0/6

user@host>
```

Meaning
This command clears the interface statistics counters for the Gigabit Ethernet interface only.
Ping the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Purpose
Use the ping command to verify the loopback connection.

Action
To send ping packets from the Ethernet interface, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> ping remote-IP-address bypass-routing interface (fe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port) count 100 rapid
```

Sample Output
```
user@router> ping 10.108.120.2 bypass-routing interface ge-7/2/1 count 100 rapid

PING 10.108.120.2 (10.108.120.2): 56 data bytes
36 bytes from 10.108.120.1: Time to live exceeded
 Vr HL TOS  Len  ID Flg off TTL Pro  ck s  Src      Dst
  4  5  00 0054 e871  0 0000  01  01 cc5c 10.108.120.1  10.108.120.2
 .36 bytes from 10.108.120.1: Time to live exceeded
 Vr HL TOS  Len  ID Flg off TTL Pro  ck s  Src      Dst
  4  5  00 0054 e874  0 0000  01  01 cc59 10.108.120.1  10.108.120.2
 .36 bytes from 10.108.120.1: Time to live exceeded
 Vr HL TOS  Len  ID Flg off TTL Pro  ck s  Src      Dst
  4  5  00 0054 e878  0 0000  01  01 cc55 10.108.120.1  10.108.120.2
 .36 bytes from 10.108.120.1: Time to live exceeded
 Vr HL TOS  Len  ID Flg off TTL Pro  ck s  Src      Dst
  4  5  00 0054 e87c  0 0000  01  01 cc4d 10.108.120.1  10.108.120.2
 .36 bytes from 10.108.120.1: Time to live exceeded
 Vr HL TOS  Len  ID Flg off TTL Pro  ck s  Src      Dst
  4  5  00 0054 e880  0 0000  01  01 cc49 10.108.120.1  10.108.120.2
 .36 bytes from 10.108.120.1: Time to live exceeded
```

Meaning
The sample output shows that the time to live (TTL) expired, indicating that the link is receiving the frames from the ping test. The MAC address used is the same as the physical address of the port being tested because this allows the port to accept the frames from the ping test. As the packet is looped over the link, you expect to receive a TTL exceeded message for each ping sent. These messages are generated because the ping packets are repeatedly looped between the router and the physical loopback. When the packet is sent to the other end of the link, which does not exist, the loopback returns the packet back to the same
interface, where it is again subjected to the Packet Forwarding Engine fabric for routing. After the route lookup, the TTL is decremented, and the packet is again sent out of the looped interface. This process repeats until the packed is either lost, or the TTL expires with subsequent TTL expired message displayed. Should any errors occur, the packet is discarded and a time-out error is displayed, rather than the expected TTL expired message. Note that the default TTL for ICMP echo packets in Junos OS is 64. This means a given test packet must be successfully sent and received 63 times before a TTL expired message can be generated. You can alter the TTL value to adjust the tolerance for loss, for example, a value of 255 is the most demanding test because now the packet must be sent and received error free 254 times.

**Check for Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics**

**Purpose**
Persistent interface error statistics indicate that you need to open a case with the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC).

**Action**
To check the local interface for error statistics, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port) extensive
```

**Sample Output**

```
user@router> show interfaces ge-4/0/6 extensive

Physical interface: ge-4/0/6, Enabled, Physical link is Up  Interface index: 144, SNMP ifIndex: 516, Generation: 147
 Device flags   : Present Running Loop-Detected
 Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
 Link flags    : None
 CoS queues    : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
 Schedulers    : 0
 Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
 Current address: 00:1f:12:fe:c5:2e, Hardware address: 00:1f:12:fe:c5:2e
 Last flapped  : 2015-01-20 23:40:04 PST (00:02:12 ago)
 Statistics last cleared: Never
 Traffic statistics:
 Input bytes : 0 0 bps
 Output bytes: 0 0 bps
 Input packets: 0 0 pps
 Output packets: 0 0 pps
```
IPv6 transit statistics:
- Input bytes: 0
- Output bytes: 0
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 0

Dropped traffic statistics due to STP State:
- Input bytes: 0
- Output bytes: 0
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 0

Input errors:
- Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
- L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0,
- Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
- Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
- FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue number</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 expedited-fo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 assured-forw</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-cont</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes
- 0 best-effort
- 1 expedited-forwarding
- 2 assured-forwarding
- 3 network-control

Active alarms: None
Active defects: None

MAC statistics:
- Total octets: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- Total packets: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- Unicast packets: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- Broadcast packets: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- Multicast packets: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- CRC/Align errors: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- FIFO errors: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- MAC control frames: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- MAC pause frames: 0 (Receive), 0 (Transmit)
- Oversized frames: 0
- Jabber frames: 0
- Fragment frames: 0
VLAN tagged frames 0
Code violations 0

Filter statistics:
Input packet count 0
Input packet rejects 0
Input DA rejects 0
Input SA rejects 0
Output packet count 0
Output packet pad count 0
Output packet error count 0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

Autonegotiation information:
Negotiation status: Complete
Link partner:
Link mode: Full-duplex, Flow control: Symmetric/Asymmetric, Remote fault: OK
Local resolution:
Flow control: Symmetric, Remote fault: Link OK
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 4
CoS information:
Direction : Output
CoS transmit queue Bandwidth Buffer Priority
Limit % bps % usec
0 best-effort 95 950000000 95 0 low
none
3 network-control 5 50000000 5 0 low
none

Meaning
Check for any error statistics. There should not be any input or output errors. If there are any persistent input or output errors, open a case with the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC) at support@juniper.net, or at 1-888-314-JTAC (within the United States) or 1-408-745-9500 (from outside the United States).

Diagnose a Suspected Circuit Problem

Purpose
When you suspect a circuit problem, it is important to work with the transport-layer engineer to resolve the problem. The transport-layer engineer may create a loop to the router from various points in the
network. You can then perform tests to verify the connection from the router to that loopback in the network.

**Action**

After the transport-layer engineer has created the loop to the router from the network, you must verify the connection from the router to the loopback in the network. Follow Step 2 through Step 8 in “Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface” on page 534. Keep in mind that any problems encountered in the test indicate a problem with the connection from the router to the loopback in the network.

By performing tests to loopbacks at various points in the network, you can isolate the source of the problem.

---

### Performing Loopback Testing for 10, 40, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

**Checklist for Using Loopback Testing for 10, 40, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces**

**Purpose**

To use loopback testing to isolate 10, 40, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet interface problems.

**Action**

Table 105 on page 533 provides links and commands for using loopback testing for 10, 40, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
### Table 107: Checklist for Using Loopback Testing for 10, 40, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Gigabit Ethernet Interface&quot; on page 553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Create a Loopback on page 535</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Create a Physical Loopback for a Fiber-Optic Interface on page 535</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Configure a Local Loopback on page 537</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Verify That the Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up on page 556</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry on page 542</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Clear Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics on page 563</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ping the Gigabit Ethernet Interface on page 563</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Check for Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics on page 564</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Diagnose a Suspected Circuit Problem&quot; on page 551</td>
<td>Perform Steps 2 through 8 from &quot;Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface&quot; on page 534.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Gigabit Ethernet Interface

**Problem**

**Description:** When you suspect a hardware problem, take the following steps to help verify if there is a problem.
Solution

To diagnose a suspected hardware problem with the Ethernet interface, follow these steps:

- Create a Loopback on page 535
- Verify That the Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up on page 556
- Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry on page 542
- Clear Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics on page 563
- Check for Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics on page 564

Create a Loopback

You can create a physical loopback or configure a local loopback to help diagnose a suspected hardware problem. Creating a physical loopback is recommended because it allows you to test and verify the transmit and receive ports. If a field engineer is not available to create the physical loopback, you can configure a local loopback for the interface. The local loopback creates a loopback internally in the Physical Interface Card (PIC).

1. Create a Physical Loopback for a Fiber-Optic Interface | 554
2. Configure a Local Loopback | 555

Create a Physical Loopback for a Fiber-Optic Interface

Action

To create a physical loopback at the port, connect the transmit port to the receive port using a known good fiber cable.

NOTE: Make sure you use single-mode fiber for a single-mode port and multimode fiber for a multimode port.

Meaning

When you create and then test a physical loopback, you are testing the transmit and receive ports of the PIC. This action is recommended if a field engineer is available to create the physical loop as it provides a more complete test of the PIC.

SEE ALSO

Configure a Local Loopback | 537
**Configure a Local Loopback**

**Action**

To configure a local loopback without physically connecting the transmit port to the receive port, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@router# edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options
   ```

2. Configure the local loopback:

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
   user@router# set loopback
   ```

3. Verify the configuration:

   ```
   user@router# show
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit interfaces xe-2/0/0 gigether-options]
   user@router# show
   loopback;
   ```

4. Commit the change:

   ```
   user@router# commit
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [edit interfaces xe-2/0/0 gigether-options]
   user@router# commit
   commit complete
   ```

When you create a local loopback, you create an internal loop on the interface being tested. A local loopback loops the traffic internally on that PIC. A local loopback tests the interconnection of the PIC but does not test the transmit and receive ports. On an Ethernet interface, you cannot create a remote loopback, therefore there is no option to use a `local` or `remote` statement. Simply including the `loopback` statement
at the [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options] hierarchy level, places the interface into local loopback mode.

NOTE: Remember to delete the loopback statement after completing the test.

SEE ALSO

- Verify That the Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up | 556
- Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry | 542

SEE ALSO

- Verify That the Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up | 556
- Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry | 542
- Clear Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics | 563
- Ping the Gigabit Ethernet Interface | 563
- Check for Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics | 564

Verify That the Gigabit Ethernet Interface Is Up

Purpose
Display the status of the Gigabit Ethernet interface to provide the information you need to determine whether the physical link is up or down.

Action
To verify that the status of the Gigabit Ethernet interface is up, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@router> show interfaces (xe-fpc/pic/port | et-fpc/pic/port)
```

Sample Output
```
user@router# show interfaces xe-2/0/0 extensive

Physical interface: xe-2/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 187, SNMP ifIndex: 591, Generation: 190
```
Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
Device flags : Present Running Loop-Detected
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Schedulers : 0
Hold-times : Up 4000 ms, Down 0 ms
Damping : half-life: 0 sec, max-suppress: 0 sec, reuse: 0, suppress: 0, state: unsuppressed
Statistics last cleared: 2019-07-25 14:55:21 PDT (00:01:01 ago)
Traffic statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Input bytes</th>
<th>Output bytes</th>
<th>Input packets</th>
<th>Output packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>537600</td>
<td>539600</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>6400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPv6 transit statistics:
|                | Input bytes | Output bytes | Input packets | Output packets |
|                | 0           | 0            | 0             | 0             |
Dropped traffic statistics due to STP State:
|                | Input bytes | Output bytes | Input packets | Output packets |
|                | 0           | 0            | 0             | 0             |
Input errors:
| Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3 in completes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
| Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0, FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue counters:</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes

0  best-effort
1  expedited-forwarding
2  assured-forwarding
3  network-control

Active alarms: None
Active defects: None

PCS statistics

| Bit errors | 0 |
| Errored blocks | 0 |

MAC statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Transmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errored blocks</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total octets: 652800 652800
Total packets: 6400 6400
Unicast packets: 6400 6400
Broadcast packets: 0 0
Multicast packets: 0 0
CRC/Align errors: 0 0
FIFO errors: 0 0
MAC control frames: 0 0
MAC pause frames: 0 0
Oversized frames: 0
Jabber frames: 0
Fragment frames: 0
VLAN tagged frames: 0
Code violations: 0
Total errors: 0 0

Filter statistics:

| Input packet count | 6400 |
| Input packet rejects | 0 |
| Input DA rejects | 0 |
| Input SA rejects | 0 |
| Output packet count | 6400 |
| Output packet pad count | 0 |
| Output packet error count | 0 |

CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:

Destination slot: 0 (0x00)

CoS information:

Direction: Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>950000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 network-control  5  500000000  5  0  low

Preclassifier statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic Class</th>
<th>Received Packets</th>
<th>Transmitted Packets</th>
<th>Dropped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>real-time</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network-control</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>best-effort</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Link Degradation:

- Link Monitoring: Disable

Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface xe-2/0/0.0 (Index 353) (SNMP ifIndex 599) (Generation 175)

- Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

Traffic statistics:

- Input bytes: 537600
- Output bytes: 539000
- Input packets: 6400
- Output packets: 6400

Local statistics:

- Input bytes: 0
- Output bytes: 9800
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 100

Transit statistics:

- Input bytes: 537600 0 bps
- Output bytes: 529200 0 bps
- Input packets: 6400 0 pps
- Output packets: 6300 0 pps

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500

- Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt: 1, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop cnt: 0
- Generation: 206, Route table: 0
- Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  - Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    - Destination: 10.108.120.0/30, Local: 10.108.120.1, Broadcast: 10.108.120.3,

Generation: 146

Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 207, Route table: 0

Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__
Meaning

The sample output shows that the link is up and there are no alarms in this loopback configuration. When an internal loopback is configured, the physical loopback should come up without an alarm.

Sample Output

When you see that the physical link is down, there may be a problem with the port. The following output is an example of the show interfaces et-fpc/pic/port command when the physical link is down:

```
user@router> show interfaces et-3/0/1
Physical interface: et-3/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down
  Interface index: 620, SNMP ifIndex: 564
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, Speed: 40Gbps, BPDU Error: None,
  Loop Detect PDU Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
  Device flags : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags : None
  CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Schedulers : 0
  Last flapped : 2019-07-05 09:10:02 PDT (3d 14:46 ago)
  Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms : LINK
  Active defects : LINK, LOCAL-FAULT
  PCS statistics                              Seconds
         Bit errors                             2
         Errored blocks                         6
  Ethernet FEC Mode :                       NONE
  Ethernet FEC statistics                    Errors
         FEC Corrected Errors                   0
         FEC Uncorrected Errors                 0
         FEC Corrected Errors Rate              0
         FEC Uncorrected Errors Rate            0
  Interface transmit statistics: Disabled
```

Meaning

The sample output shows that the physical link is down and there are active alarms and defects.

Table 106 on page 542 presents problem situations and actions for a physical link that is down.
Table 108: Problems and Solutions for a Physical Link That Is Down

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cable mismatch</td>
<td>Verify that the fiber connection is correct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaged and/or dirty cable</td>
<td>Verify that the fiber can successfully loop a known good port of the same type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too much or too little optical attenuation</td>
<td>Verify that the attenuation is correct per the PIC optical specifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The transmit port is not transmitting within the dBm optical range per the specifications</td>
<td>Verify that the Tx power of the optics is within range of the PIC optical specification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mismatch between the cable type and the port</td>
<td>Verify that a single-mode fiber cable is connected to a single-mode interface and that a multimode fiber cable is connected to a multimode interface. (This problem does not always cause the physical link to go down; errors and dropped packets are sometimes the result.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure a Static Address Resolution Protocol Table Entry

Purpose
Configure a static Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry to allow a packet to be sent out of a looped Ethernet interface.

NOTE: Remove the static ARP entry at the end of the loop test after you have completed the tests and monitored interface traffic.

Action
To configure a static ARP table entry for a Gigabit Ethernet interface, follow these steps:

1. Find the Media Access Control (MAC) address for the Gigabit Ethernet interface:
   
   ```
   user@router# run show interfaces xe-2/0/0 extensive | match "Current address"
   ```

   ```
   ```

2. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:
3. Configure the static ARP entry:

```
user@router# set arp ip-address mac mac-address
```

4. Commit the configuration:

```
user@router# commit
```

5. Verify that the static ARP entry is installed:

```
user@router# run show arp no-resolve
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02:01:00:00:00:05</td>
<td>10.0.0.5</td>
<td>em1.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:5e:00:01:01</td>
<td>10.85.175.1</td>
<td>fxp0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d8:b1:22:0a:6e:00</td>
<td>10.85.175.2</td>
<td>fxp0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d0:07:ca:57:d7:a0</td>
<td>10.85.175.3</td>
<td>fxp0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:a0:a5:c2:06:e2</td>
<td>10.85.175.4</td>
<td>fxp0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d8:18:d3:b3:6d:ea</td>
<td>10.108.120.2</td>
<td>xe-2/0/0.0</td>
<td>permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:01:00:00:00:05</td>
<td>128.0.0.5</td>
<td>em1.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:01:00:00:00:05</td>
<td>128.0.0.6</td>
<td>em1.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00:00:00:00:10</td>
<td>128.0.0.16</td>
<td>em0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00:00:00:00:12</td>
<td>128.0.0.18</td>
<td>em0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00:00:00:00:17</td>
<td>128.0.0.23</td>
<td>em0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00:00:00:00:1a</td>
<td>128.0.0.26</td>
<td>em0.0</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total entries: 12

Meaning

The sample output is for Step 1 through Step 6 and shows that a static ARP entry was configured on Gigabit Ethernet interface xe-2/0/0.0.
Clear Gigabit Ethernet Interface Statistics

Purpose
You can reset the Gigabit Ethernet interface statistics. Resetting the statistics provides a clean start so that previous input/output errors and packet statistics do not interfere with the current diagnostics.

Action
To clear all statistics for the interface, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@router> clear interfaces statistics (xe-fpc/pic/port | et-fpc/pic/port)
```

Sample Output

```
user@router> clear interfaces statistics xe-2/0/0
```

Meaning
This command clears the interface statistics counters for the Gigabit Ethernet interface only.

Ping the Gigabit Ethernet Interface

Purpose
Use the ping command to verify the loopback connection.

Action
To send ping packets from the Ethernet interface, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@router> ping remote-IP-address bypass-routing interface (xe-fpc/pic/port | et-fpc/pic/port) count 100 rapid
```

Sample Output

```
user@router> ping 10.108.120.2 bypass-routing interface xe-2/0/0 count 100 rapid
```

ping 10.108.120.2 bypass-routing interface xe-2/0/0 count 100 rapid
(snip)
Vr HL TOS Len ID Flg off TTL Pro cks Src Dst
4 5 00 0054 6a14 0 0000 36 01 15ba 10.108.120.1 10.108.120.2
36 bytes from 10.108.120.1: Redirect Host (New addr: 10.108.120.2)
Meaning

The sample output shows that the time to live (TTL) expired, indicating that the link is receiving the frames from the ping test. The MAC address used is the same as the physical address of the port being tested because this allows the port to accept the frames from the ping test. As the packet is looped over the link, you expect to receive a TTL exceeded message for each ping sent. These messages are generated because the ping packets are repeatedly looped between the router and the physical loopback. When the packet is sent to the other end of the link, which does not exist, the loopback returns the packet back to the same interface, where it is again subjected to the Packet Forwarding Engine fabric for routing. After the route lookup, the TTL is decremented, and the packet is again sent out of the looped interface. This process repeats until the packet is either lost, or the TTL expires with subsequent TTL expired message displayed. Should any errors occur, the packet is discarded and a time-out error is displayed, rather than the expected TTL expired message. Note that the default TTL for ICMP echo packets in Junos OS is 64. This means a given test packet must be successfully sent and received 63 times before a TTL expired message can be generated. You can alter the TTL value to adjust the tolerance for loss, for example, a value of 255 is the most demanding test because now the packet must be sent and received error free 254 times.

Check for Gigabit Ethernet Interface Error Statistics

Purpose

Persistent interface error statistics indicate that you need to open a case with the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC).

Action
To check the local interface for error statistics, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@router> (xe-fpc/pic/port | et-fpc/pic/port) extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@router> show interfaces xe-2/0/0 extensive

Physical interface: xe-2/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 187, SNMP ifIndex: 591, Generation: 190
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
   BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None,
   MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Local, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow
   control: Enabled, Speed Configuration: Auto
   Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
   Device flags   : Present Running Loop-Detected
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
   Link flags     : None
   CoS queues     : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
   Schedulers     : 0
   Hold-times     : Up 4000 ms, Down 0 ms
   Damping        : half-life: 0 sec, max-suppress: 0 sec, reuse: 0, suppress: 0,
   state: unsuppressed
   Traffic statistics:
      Input  bytes  : 537600  0 bps
      Output bytes: 539600  0 bps
      Input packets: 6400  0 pps
      Output packets: 6400  0 pps
   IPv6 transit statistics:
      Input  bytes  : 0
      Output bytes: 0
      Input packets: 0
      Output packets: 0
   Dropped traffic statistics due to STP State:
      Input  bytes  : 0
      Output bytes: 0
      Input packets: 0
      Output packets: 0
   Input errors:
      Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3
      incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0,
```
L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0, FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0,
  Resource errors: 0
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue number</th>
<th>Mapped forwarding classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>best-effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>expedited-forwarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>assured-forwarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>network-control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets
0 6400 6400 0
1 0 0 0
2 0 0 0
3 0 0 0

Active alarms: None
Active defects: None

PCS statistics
  Bit errors 0
  Errored blocks 0

MAC statistics:
  Receive Transmit
  Total octets 652800 652800
  Total packets 6400 6400
  Unicast packets 6400 6400
  Broadcast packets 0 0
  Multicast packets 0 0
  CRC/Align errors 0 0
  FIFO errors 0 0
  MAC control frames 0 0
  MAC pause frames 0 0
  Oversized frames 0
  Jabber frames 0
  Fragment frames 0
  VLAN tagged frames 0
  Code violations 0
  Total errors 0 0

Filter statistics:
  Input packet count 6400
  Input packet rejects 0
  Input DA rejects 0
  Input SA rejects 0
  Output packet count 6400
  Output packet pad count 0
Output packet error count: 0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
- Destination slot: 0 (0x00)

CoS information:
- Direction: Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>9500000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>9500000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None

Network interface xe-2/0/0.0 (Index 353) (SNMP ifIndex 599) (Generation 175)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

Traffic statistics:
- Input bytes: 537600
- Output bytes: 539000
- Input packets: 6400
- Output packets: 6400

Local statistics:
- Input bytes: 0
- Output bytes: 9800
- Input packets: 0
- Output packets: 100

Transit statistics:
- Input bytes: 537600
- Output bytes: 529200
- Input packets: 6400
- Output packets: 6300

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt: 1, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop cnt: 0
Generation: 206, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 10.108.120.0/30, Local: 10.108.120.1, Broadcast: 10.108.120.3,
  Generation: 146
  Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 207, Route table: 0
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

Meaning
Check for any error statistics. There should not be any input or output errors. If there are any persistent input or output errors, open a case with the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC) at support@juniper.net, or at 1-888-314-JTAC (within the United States) or 1-408-745-9500 (from outside the United States).

Diagnose a Suspected Circuit Problem

Purpose
When you suspect a circuit problem, it is important to work with the transport-layer engineer to resolve the problem. The transport-layer engineer may create a loop to the router from various points in the network. You can then perform tests to verify the connection from the router to that loopback in the network.

Action
After the transport-layer engineer has created the loop to the router from the network, you must verify the connection from the router to the loopback in the network. Follow Step 2 through Step 8 in "Diagnose a Suspected Hardware Problem with a Gigabit Ethernet Interface" on page 553. Keep in mind that any problems encountered in the test indicate a problem with the connection from the router to the loopback in the network.

By performing tests to loopbacks at various points in the network, you can isolate the source of the problem.

NOTE: This document is applicable for 1Gb, 10Gb, 40Gb, and 100Gb interfaces.
Configuring Interface Diagnostics Tools to Test the Physical Layer Connections

IN THIS SECTION

- Configuring Loopback Testing | 569
- Configuring BERT Testing | 571
- Starting and Stopping a BERT Test | 575

Configuring Loopback Testing

Loopback testing allows you to verify the connectivity of a circuit. You can configure any of the following interfaces to execute a loopback test: aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, E1, E3, NxDS0, serial, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3.

The physical path of a network data circuit usually consists of segments interconnected by devices that repeat and regenerate the transmission signal. The transmit path on one device connects to the receive path on the next device. If a circuit fault occurs in the form of a line break or a signal corruption, you can isolate the problem by using a loopback test. Loopback tests allow you to isolate segments of the circuit and test them separately.

To do this, configure a line loopback on one of the routers. Instead of transmitting the signal toward the far-end device, the line loopback sends the signal back to the originating router. If the originating router receives back its own Data Link Layer packets, you have verified that the problem is beyond the originating router. Next, configure a line loopback farther away from the local router. If this originating router does not receive its own Data Link Layer packets, you can assume that the problem is on one of the segments between the local router and the remote router's interface card. In this case, the next troubleshooting step is to configure a line loopback closer to the local router to find the source of the problem.

The following types of loopback testing are supported by Junos OS:

- DCE local—Loops packets back on the local data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE).
- DCE remote—Loops packets back on the remote DCE.
- Local—Useful for troubleshooting physical PIC errors. Configuring local loopback on an interface allows transmission of packets to the channel service unit (CSU) and then to the circuit toward the far-end device. The interface receives its own transmission, which includes data and timing information, on the local router’s PIC. The data received from the CSU is ignored. To test a local loopback, issue the show interfaces interface-name command. If PPP keepalives transmitted on the interface are received by the PIC, the Device Flags field contains the output Loop-Detected.
• **Payload**—Useful for troubleshooting the physical circuit problems between the local router and the remote router. A payload loopback loops data only (without clocking information) on the remote router’s PIC. With payload loopback, overhead is recalculated.

• **Remote**—Useful for troubleshooting the physical circuit problems between the local router and the remote router. A remote loopback loops packets, including both data and timing information, back on the remote router’s interface card. A router at one end of the circuit initiates a remote loopback toward its remote partner. When you configure a remote loopback, the packets received from the physical circuit and CSU are received by the interface. Those packets are then retransmitted by the PIC back toward the CSU and the circuit. This loopback tests all the intermediate transmission segments.

Table 109 on page 570 shows the loopback modes supported on the various interface types.

**Table 109: Loopback Modes by Interface Type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Loopback Modes</th>
<th>Usage Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Configuring Ethernet Loopback Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Emulation E1</td>
<td>Local and remote</td>
<td>Configuring E1 Loopback Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Emulation T1</td>
<td>Local and remote</td>
<td>Configuring T1 Loopback Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 and E3</td>
<td>Local and remote</td>
<td>Configuring E1 Loopback Capability and Configuring E3 Loopback Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NxDS0</td>
<td>Payload</td>
<td>Configuring NxDS0 IQ and IQE Interfaces, Configuring T1 and NxDS0 Interfaces, Configuring Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces (SONET Mode), Configuring Fractional E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces, and Configuring Channelized T3 IQ Interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial (V.35 and X.21)</td>
<td>Local and remote</td>
<td>Configuring Serial Loopback Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial (EIA-530)</td>
<td>DCE local, DCE remote, local, and remote</td>
<td>Configuring Serial Loopback Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONET/SDH</td>
<td>Local and remote</td>
<td>Configuring SONET/SDH Loopback Capability to Identify a Problem as Internal or External</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 109: Loopback Modes by Interface Type (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Loopback Modes</th>
<th>Usage Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1 and T3</td>
<td>Local, payload, and remote</td>
<td><em>Configuring T1 Loopback Capability</em> and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Configuring T3 Loopback Capability</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>See also Configuring the T1 Remote Loopback Response</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To configure loopback testing, include the `loopback` statement:

```
user@host# loopback mode;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name ds0-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name e1-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name e3-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name serial-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name sonet-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name t1-options]`
- `[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]`

**Configuring BERT Testing**

To configure BERT:

- Configure the duration of the test.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name interface-type-options]
user@host# bert-period seconds;
```

You can configure the BERT period to last from 1 through 239 seconds on some PICs and from 1 through 240 seconds on other PICs. By default, the BERT period is 10 seconds.

- Configure the error rate to monitor when the inbound pattern is received.
rate is the bit error rate. This can be an integer from 0 through 7, which corresponds to a bit error rate from $10^{-0}$ (1 error per bit) to $10^{-7}$ (1 error per 10 million bits).

- Configure the bit pattern to send on the transmit path.

algorithm is the pattern to send in the bit stream. For a list of supported algorithms, enter a ? after the bert-algorithm statement; for example:

For specific hierarchy information, see the individual interface types.

**NOTE:** The four-port E1 PIC supports only the following algorithms:

When you issue the help command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.
NOTE: The 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation (CE) PIC supports only the following algorithms:

- 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-2e11-o152  Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$ (per O.152 standard)
- pseudo-2e15-o151  Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$ (per O.151 standard)
- pseudo-2e20-o151  Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per O.151 standard)
- pseudo-2e7  Pattern is $2^{7} - 1$
- pseudo-2e9-o153  Pattern is $2^{9} - 1$ (per O.153 standard)
- repeating-1-in-4  1 bit in 4 is set
- repeating-1-in-8  1 bit in 8 is set
- repeating-3-in-24  3 bits in 24 are set

When you issue the `help` command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.

NOTE: The IQE PICs support only the following algorithms:

- 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-2e9-o153  Pattern is $2^{9} - 1$ (per O.153 (511 type) standard)
- pseudo-2e11-o152  Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$ (per O.152 and O.153 (2047 type) standards)
- pseudo-2e15-o151  Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$ (per O.151 standard)
- pseudo-2e20-o151  Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per O.151 standard)
- pseudo-2e20-o153  Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per O.153 standard)
- pseudo-2e23-o151  Pattern is $2^{23} - 1$ (per O.151 standard)
- repeating-1-in-4  1 bit in 4 is set
- repeating-1-in-8  1 bit in 8 is set
- repeating-3-in-24  3 bits in 24 are set

When you issue the `help` command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.
NOTE: BERT is supported on the PDH interfaces of the Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP and the DS3/E3 MIC. The following BERT algorithms are supported:

- 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
- Repeating-1-in-4: 1 bit in 4 is set
- Repeating-1-in-8: 1 bit in 8 is set
- Repeating-3-in-24: 3 bits in 24 are set
- Pseudo-2^9-o153: Pattern is $2^9 - 1$ (per O.153 standard)
- Pseudo-2^11-o152: Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$ (per O.152 standard)
- Pseudo-2^15-o151: Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$ (per O.151 standard)
- Pseudo-2^20-o151: Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per O.151 standard)
- Pseudo-2^20-o153: Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per O.153 standard)
- Pseudo-2^23-o151: Pattern is $2^{23}$ (per O.151 standard)

Table 110 on page 574 shows the BERT capabilities for various interface types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>T1 BERT</th>
<th>T3 BERT</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation</td>
<td>Yes (ports 0–11)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>● Limited algorithms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation</td>
<td>Yes (port 0–3)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>● Limited algorithms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 or T1</td>
<td>Yes (port 0–3)</td>
<td>Yes (port 0–3)</td>
<td>● Single port at a time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3 or T3</td>
<td>Yes (port 0–3)</td>
<td>Yes (port 0–3)</td>
<td>● Single port at a time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channelized OC12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Yes (channel 0–11)</td>
<td>● Single channel at a time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Limited algorithms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● No bit count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 110: BERT Capabilities by Interface Type (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>T1 BERT</th>
<th>T3 BERT</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channelized STM1</td>
<td>Yes (channel 0–62)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>• Multiple channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Only one algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No error insert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No bit count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channelized T3 and Multichannel T3</td>
<td>Yes (channel 0–27)</td>
<td>Yes (port 0–3 on channel 0)</td>
<td>• Multiple ports and channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Limited algorithms for T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No error insert for T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No bit count for T1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These limitations do not apply to channelized IQ interfaces. For information about BERT capabilities on channelized IQ interfaces, see Channelized IQ and IQE Interfaces Properties.

Starting and Stopping a BERT Test

Before you can start the BERT test, you must disable the interface. To do this, include the disable statement at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level:

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name]
disable;
```

After you configure the BERT properties and commit the configuration, begin the test by issuing the test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-start operational mode command:

```plaintext
user@host> test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-start
```

The test runs for the duration you specify with the bert-period statement. If you want to terminate the test sooner, issue the test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-stop command:

```plaintext
user@host> test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-stop
```

For example:

```plaintext
user@host> test interface t3-1/2/0 t3-bert-start
user@host> test interface t3-1/2/0 t3-bert-stop
```

To view the results of the BERT test, issue the show interfaces extensive | find BERT command:
For more information about running and evaluating the results of the BERT procedure, see the CLI Explorer.

**NOTE:** To exchange BERT patterns between a local router and a remote router, include the `loopback remote` statement in the interface configuration at the remote end of the link. From the local router, issue the `test interface` command.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, 100-Gigabit Ethernet, and Virtual Chassis Port) | 1146 |

### Locating the Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet LINK Alarm and Counters

#### IN THIS SECTION

- Checklist for Locating Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Alarms and Counters | 576
- Display the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface LINK Alarm | 577
- Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Counters | 579

#### Checklist for Locating Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Alarms and Counters

**Purpose**

To locate LINK alarm and major counters associated with Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

**Action**

*Table 111 on page 577* provides links and commands for locating LINK alarm and major counters for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
Table 111: Checklist for Locating Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Alarms and Counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Display the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface LINK Alarm&quot; on page 577</td>
<td>show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Counters&quot; on page 579</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

| Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices |

Display the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet Interface LINK Alarm

**Problem**

**Description:** To display the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet LINK alarm, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

**Solution**

```
user@host> show interfaces (fe-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port) extensive
```

**Sample Output**

The following sample output is for a Fast Ethernet interface:

```
user@host> show interfaces fe-1/3/3 extensive
Physical interface: fe-1/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Down
Interface index: 47, SNMP ifIndex: 38
Description: Test
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Source filtering: Disabled
Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
Link flags     : None
Current address: 00:90:69:8d:2c:de, Hardware address: 00:90:69:8d:2c:de
Statistics last cleared: 2002-01-11 23:03:09 UTC (1w2d 23:54 ago)
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 373012658  0 bps
  Output bytes : 153026154  1392 bps
```
Input packets: 1362858 0 pps
Output packets: 1642918 3 pps

Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 503660
L3 incompletes: 1, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0
FIFO errors: 0

Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Collisions: 0, Drops: 0, Aged packets: 0
HS link CRC errors: 0, FIFO errors: 0

Active alarms: LINK
Active defects: LINK

MAC statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Transmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total octets</td>
<td>439703575</td>
<td>177452093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total packets</td>
<td>1866532</td>
<td>1642916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast packets</td>
<td>972137</td>
<td>1602563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast packets</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast packets</td>
<td>894365</td>
<td>37373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC/Align errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC control frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC pause frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversized frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN tagged frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Transmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input packet count</td>
<td>1866532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packet rejects</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input DA rejects</td>
<td>503674</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input SA rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet count</td>
<td></td>
<td>1642916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet pad count</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet error count</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAM destination filters: 5, CAM source filters: 0

Autonegotiation information:
Negotiation status: Complete, Link partner status: OK
Link partner: Full-duplex, Flow control: None

PFE configuration:
Destination slot: 1, Stream number: 15
CoS transmit queue bandwidth:
Queue0: 95, Queue1: 0, Queue2: 0, Queue3: 5
CoS weighted round-robin:
Queue0: 95, Queue1: 0, Queue2: 0, Queue3: 5
Logical interface fe-1/3/3.0 (Index 8) (SNMP ifIndex 69)
Description: Test
Flags: SNMP-Traps, Encapsulation: ENET2
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Flags: None
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Broadcast: 10.115.107.199

Meaning
The sample output shows where the alarm and other errors might be occurring and any counters that are incrementing. The only alarm associated with Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interfaces is the LINK alarm. A LINK alarm indicates a physical problem. To isolate where the physical problem might be occurring, conduct loopback testing. See “Checklist for Using Loopback Testing for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces” on page 533 for information on conducting a loopback test.

NOTE: Since link status is polled once every second, some items that require fast link down detection, such as Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) fast reroute, take longer to execute.

SEE ALSO
- Checklist for Locating Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Alarms and Counters | 576
- Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Counters | 579
- Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices

Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Counters

Problem
Description: Table 112 on page 580 shows the major counters that appear in the output for the show interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port extensive and the show interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port extensive commands. These counters generally increment when there is a problem with a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface. In the Counters column, the counters are listed in the order in which they are displayed in the output.

Solution
Table 112: Major Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reason for Increment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Errors:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Errors</strong></td>
<td>The sum of the incoming frame aborts and frame check sequence (FCS) errors.</td>
<td>The frames were discarded because they were not recognized or of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policed discards</strong></td>
<td>The frames discarded by the incoming packet match code.</td>
<td>If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's random early detection (RED) mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drops</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC).</td>
<td>If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's random early detection (RED) mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L3 incompletes</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets discarded due to the packets failing Layer 3 header checks.</td>
<td>This counter increments when the incoming packet fails Layer 3 (usually IPv4) checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header would be discarded and this counter would increment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L2 channel errors</strong></td>
<td>The errors that occur when the software could not find a valid logical interface (such as fe-1/2/3.0) for an incoming frame.</td>
<td>This error increments when, for example, a lookup for a virtual LAN (VLAN) fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L2 mismatch timeouts</strong></td>
<td>The count of malformed or short packets.</td>
<td>The malformed or short packets cause the incoming packet handler to discard the frame and be unreadable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIFO errors</strong></td>
<td>The number of first in, first out (FIFO) errors in the receive direction as reported by the ASIC on the Physical Interface Card (PIC).</td>
<td>The value in this field should always be 0. If this value is not zero, cabling could be badly organized or the PIC could be broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Errors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Errors</strong></td>
<td>The sum of outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reason for Increment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collisions</td>
<td>The number of Ethernet collisions.</td>
<td>The Fast Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so this number should always remain 0. If it is incrementing, there is a software bug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drops</td>
<td>The number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC.</td>
<td>If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged packets</td>
<td>The number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM for so long that the system automatically purged them.</td>
<td>The value in this field should never increment. If it increments, it is probably a software bug or broken hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS link FCS errors, FIFO errors</td>
<td>The number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.</td>
<td>The value in this field should always be 0. If it increments, either the FPC or the PIC is broken.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous Counters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reason for Increment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input DA rejects</td>
<td>The number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination Media Access Control (MAC) address of the packet is not on the accept list.</td>
<td>It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the router from the far-end system, either there is a bad Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local router (which the router is rejecting).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet pad count</td>
<td>The number of packets that the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware.</td>
<td>Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small Internet Protocol (IP) packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist, or it is misconfigured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet error count</td>
<td>Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit.</td>
<td>These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field should not increment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 112: Major Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Counters (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reason for Increment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAM destination filters, CAM source filters</td>
<td>The number of entries in the content-addressable memory (CAM) dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters.</td>
<td>There can be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the value for these fields should be 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

- Checklist for Locating Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet Alarms and Counters | 576
- Ethernet Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices
- Understanding Interfaces on ACX Series Universal Metro Routers
- ACX2000 and ACX2100 Routers Hardware and CLI Terminology Mapping

Troubleshooting: 10-Gigabit Ethernet Port Stuck in Down State

**Problem**
**Description:** 10-Gigabit Ethernet port is stuck in DPC or PIC down state.

**Environment:** Juniper Networks T Series and MX Series routers. Refer to the related documentation section for more information.

**Symptoms:** The device has failed to initialize because the Ethernet port is down.

**Diagnosis**

Try disabling and reenabling the interface and resetting the transceiver and cable. If the interface remains down, it can be stuck in DPC or PIC down state.

Does the router function normally after disabling and reenabling the interface and resetting the transceiver and cable?

**Yes:**

The system is not stuck in DPC or PIC down state. Disabling and reenabling the interface or resetting the transceiver, and cable resolved the issue.
No:

The interface might be stuck in DPC or PIC down state. Refer to the “To resolve the issue” on page 583 section for recovery options.

1.

Resolution

To resolve the issue

From the aforementioned diagnosis, you ascertain that the interface is stuck in DPC or PIC down state.

This is not a hardware defect. Implement one of the following solutions on the backup Routing Engine to resolve this issue:

• Reset the PIC.
• Toggle the framing mode.

1. In configuration mode, go to the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level.

```bash
user@host1# edit interfaces interface name
```

2. Toggle the framing mode. In the following configuration, WAN-PHY mode is toggled.

```bash
[edit interfaces interface-name is in the et-fpc/pic/port
user@host1# set framing wan-phy
user@host1# commit
user@host1# framing {
user@host1# wan-phy;
user@host1# }]
user@host1# delete framing
user@host1# commit
```

3. Reset the PIC (T Series Routers)

```bash
user@host1# request chassis pic fpc-slot x pic-slot y offline
user@host1# request chassis pic fpc-slot x pic-slot y online
```

4. Reset the PIC (MX Series Routers)
Verifying Link and Transceivers using Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) Test

The Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) test is a standard feature to verify link quality and transceiver operation. There are two possible diagnostic scenarios:

- Bidirectional verification using remote loopback. Test sequence is initiated from the local end. Remote end is configured with the loopback and analysis of the test pattern is performed at local end as well.

- Unidirectional. Test sequence is initiated from the local end. Test pattern is analyzed by the remote end.

In the first case, verification is bidirectional and loopback support is required on the remote end.

The following table lists the entity that enables the PRBS test on various MICs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIC Type</th>
<th>PRBS Test Engine</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JNP10003-LC2103</td>
<td>Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks
PRBTestEngine
MICType
-PacketForwardingEngine (PFE)
JNP-MIC1
External physical layer (PHY) device is not capable of passing the PRBS pattern originating from the packet forwarding engine. Hence, the PRBS test is enabled on external physical layer (PHY) device.

The following table mentions the PRBS test details supported on various interfaces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Type</th>
<th>Interface Name</th>
<th>Interface Lane Characteristics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-Gigabit ethernet interface</td>
<td>&quot;xe&quot;</td>
<td>The interface is supported with 1 lane of 10Gbps speed</td>
<td>The PRBS test is executed on each lane supported. Hence, the <code>show interfaces prbs-stats</code> displays data for one lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-Gigabit ethernet interface</td>
<td>&quot;et&quot;</td>
<td>The interface is supported with 4 lanes of 10Gbps speed.</td>
<td>The PRBS test is executed on each lane supported. Hence, the <code>show interfaces prbs-stats</code> displays data for four lanes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Gigabit ethernet interface</td>
<td>&quot;et&quot;</td>
<td>The interface is supported with 4 lanes of 25Gbps speed.</td>
<td>The PRBS test is executed on each lane supported. Hence, the <code>show interfaces prbs-stats</code> displays data for four lanes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Guidelines to perform Unidirectional Diagnostics*

Enable the transmission of pseudo-random binary sequence pattern on one end of the link (TX), and enable monitoring on the other end (RX).

The PRBS statistics report on the receiving end reflects link quality.

Following are the steps to collect and view the PRBS statistics:

1. Start a TX (direction 0) by issuing the following command:

```
[edit ]
user@host1> test interface et-0/1/2 prbs-test-start pattern-type 31 direction 0 flip 0
```
After executing the command, you can check the link status by executing `show interfaces terse et-0/1/*`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-0/1/2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Start a RX (direction 1) by issuing the following command:

```
[edit]
user@host2> test interface et-1/1/4 prbs-test-start pattern-type 31 direction 1 flip 0
```

After executing the command, you can check the link status by executing `show interfaces terse et-1/1/4`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-1/1/4</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. After starting the statistics collection, you can view the collected statistics at RX by issuing the following command:

```
[edit]
user@host2> show interfaces interface-name prbs-stats
```

For example:

Checking PRBS statistics at RX:

```
user@host2> show interfaces et-1/1/4 prbs-stats
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRBS Statistics</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lane 0</td>
<td>State: Pass, Error count: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 1</td>
<td>State: Pass, Error count: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 2</td>
<td>State: Pass, Error count: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 3</td>
<td>State: Pass, Error count: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The PRBS test is successful, if the state is pass with error count 0.

4. Stop the PRBS statistics collection by issuing the following command:

```
user@host2> test interface interface-name prbs-test-stop direction 1
user@host1> test interface interface-name prbs-test-stop direction 0
```
For example:

To stop the PRBS at RX:

user@host2> test interface et-1/1/4 prbs-test-stop direction 1

Verify the statistics at TX by executing the following command:

show interfaces et-0/1/2 prbs-stats

```
PRBS Statistics : Disabled
```

To stop the PRBS at TX:

user@host1> test interface et-0/1/2 prbs-test-stop direction 0

After executing the command, you can check the link status at RX by executing `show interfaces terse et-1/1/4`:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-1/1/4</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Check the link status at TX by executing `show interfaces terse et-0/1/2`:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-0/1/2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

This command only disables the statistics collection and does not clear the statistics collected. To clear the collected statistics, issue the `clear interfaces statistics` command.

user@host1> clear interfaces statistics et-0/1/2

SEE ALSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prbs-test-start</th>
<th>1037</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prbs-test-stop</td>
<td>1039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interfaces prbs-stats</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear interfaces statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines to perform Bidirectional Diagnostics using Remote Loopback

Configure loopback on the remote end of the link. Test pattern generation and analysis is performed on the local end.

The PRBS statistics report on the receiving end reflects link quality.

Following are the steps to collect and view the PRBS statistics:

1. Enable remote loopback.

   user@host2> set interfaces et-1/1/4 gigether-options loopback-remote

   **NOTE:** You must disable Forward Error Correction (FEC), if loopback is configured in the router with JNP-MIC1 MIC at the remote end.

   user@host2> show interfaces et-1/1/4 | display set

   set interfaces et-1/1/4 gigether-options fec none

2. Start a TX (direction 0) by issuing the following command:

   [edit]
   user@host1> test interface et-0/1/2 prbs-test-start pattern-type 31 direction 0 flip 0

   After executing the command, you can check the link status by executing show interfaces terse et-0/1/*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-0/1/2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Start a RX (direction 1) by issuing the following command on the same host.

   [edit]
   user@host1> test interface et-0/1/2 prbs-test-start pattern-type 31 direction 1 flip 0

   **NOTE:** There is a change in the direction as 1.
4. After starting the statistics collection, you can view the collected statistics at RX by issuing the following command:

    [edit]
    user@host1> show interfaces interface-name prbs-stats

For example:
Checking PRBS statistics at RX:

    user@host1> show interfaces et-0/1/2 prbs-stats

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lane 0</td>
<td>State : Pass, Error count : 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 1</td>
<td>State : Pass, Error count : 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 2</td>
<td>State : Pass, Error count : 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 3</td>
<td>State : Pass, Error count : 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The PRBS test is successful, if the state is pass with error count 0.

5. Stop the PRBS statistics collection by issuing the following command:

    user@host1> test interface interface-name prbs-test-stop direction 1
    user@host1> test interface interface-name prbs-test-stop direction 0

For example:
To stop the PRBS at RX:

    user@host1> test interface et-0/1/2 prbs-test-stop direction 1

Verify the statistics at TX by executing the following command:

    show interfaces et-0/1/2 prbs-stats

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRBS Statistics : Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To stop the PRBS at TX:

    user@host1> test interface et-0/1/2 prbs-test-stop direction 0

After executing the command, you can check the link status at RX by executing show interfaces terse et-0/1/2:
This command only disables the statistics collection and does not clear the statistics collected. To clear the collected statistics, issue the clear interfaces statistics command.

```
user@host1> clear interfaces statistics et-0/1/2
```

### Interface Card Specific differences

While collecting statistics, the JNP-MIC1-MACSEC and JNP-MIC1 MICs behave differently:

- On JNP-MIC1-MACSEC MIC, if RX is not latching to any PRBS signal, then the "state" in the `show interfaces interface-name prbs-stats` displays as "Disabled" with Error count as 0, where the JNP-MIC1 MIC displays as failed with MAX error count.

For Example: On JNP-MIC1-MACSEC MIC

```
user@host> test interface et-0/1/10 prbs-test-start pattern-type 31 direction 1 flip 0
user@host> show interfaces et-0/1/10 prbs-stats
```

```
PRBS Statistics : Enabled
Lane 0 : State : Disabled, Error count : 0
Lane 1 : State : Disabled, Error count : 0
Lane 2 : State : Disabled, Error count : 0
Lane 3 : State : Disabled, Error count : 0
```

For Example: On JNP-MIC1 MIC

```
user@host> test interface et-0/0/1 prbs-test-start pattern-type 31 direction 1 flip 0
user@host> show interfaces et-0/0/1 prbs-stats
```

```
PRBS Statistics : Enabled
Lane 0 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295
Lane 1 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295
Lane 2 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295
Lane 3 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295
```

- If any mismatch is encountered between the pattern-type and flip between TX and RX, the maximum error counts are observed in case of JNP-MIC1 MIC and state "disabled" in case of JNP-MIC1-MACSEC MIC (flip is only supported in JNP-MIC1-MACSEC).
• In case of JNP-MIC1 MIC, if TX is interrupted, the RX displays the state as failed with error counts. Even if TX is started again, RX also must be restarted to work properly. In case of JNP-MIC1-MACSEC MIC, if TX is interrupted, the RX displays the state as "Disabled" with Error Count 0 (point 1) and if TX is started, RX need not be started again.

• If TX or RX is started consecutively without stopping the earlier run, then difference in the behavior of JNP-MIC1-MACSEC and JNP-MIC1 MICs are observed.

• Decision feedback equalization (DFE) tuning is required on JNP-MIC1 MIC to start a PRBS test. But, on JNP-MIC1-MACSEC MIC, the DFE tuning is not required. If PRBS is started again at TX or RX without stopping the earlier run, there will be errors until DFE tuning is completed again, in JNP-MIC1 MIC. JNP-MIC1-MACSEC MIC does not show this behavior as there is no DFE tuning involved.

• You must disable Forward Error Correction (FEC), if loopback is configured in the router with JNP-MIC1 MIC at the remote end.

    user@host> show interfaces et-1/1/1 | display set
    set interfaces et-1/1/1 gigether-options loopback-remote
    set interfaces et-1/1/1 gigether-options fec none

Clearing the Interface Statistics

The clear interface statistics command clears only the error counters and not the status, RX needs to be restarted to get the right status.

Following are the steps to clear the interface statistics:

1. Check the statistics at RX by issuing the following command:

    [edit]
    user@host2> show interfaces et-1/1/4 prbs-stats

    PRBS Statistics : Enabled
    Lane 0 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295
    Lane 1 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295
    Lane 2 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295
    Lane 3 : State : Fail, Error count : 4294967295

    Because only RX is started, there is no PRBS pattern and RX shows maximum error.

2. To clear the interface statistics, execute the following command:

    [edit]
    user@host2> clear interfaces statistics et-1/1/4
    user@host2> show interfaces et-1/1/4 prbs-stats
Here the status still shows as fail, although the statistics displays the delta value. In this case, because both the current and previous vales are INT_MAX, the delta value 0 is displayed.

Consider a scenario where the error count increments as the PRBS test is ongoing. In this case, the `show interfaces interface-name prbs-stats` shows the incremental error (delta value). Also after issuing `clear interfaces statistics et-1/1/4`, if the error count is updated, the `clear interfaces statistics` displays the incremental error too.

For Example:

```
[edit]
user@host2> show interfaces et-1/1/4 prbs-stats
```

```
PRBS Statistics : Enabled
   Lane 0 : State : Fail, Error count : 640
   Lane 1 : State : Fail, Error count : 647
   Lane 2 : State : Fail, Error count : 661
   Lane 3 : State : Fail, Error count : 596

[edit]
user@host2> show interfaces et-1/1/4 prbs-stats
```

```
PRBS Statistics : Enabled
   Lane 0 : State : Fail, Error count : 52
   Lane 1 : State : Fail, Error count : 65
   Lane 2 : State : Fail, Error count : 626
   Lane 3 : State : Fail, Error count : 132
```

As shown above, in the second instance the `show interfaces interface-name prbs-stats` command displays the "change" in error count. So, the total error count is $640 + 52 = 692$ for Lane 0.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- `prbs-test-start` | 1037
- `prbs-test-stop` | 1039
- `show interfaces prbs-stats` | 1410
Configuration Statements and Operational Commands

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CHAPTER 7

Configuration Statements (OTN)

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alarm (optics-options)

Syntax

```plaintext
alarm low-light–alarm {
   (link-down | syslog);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description

Specify the action to take if the receiving optics signal is below the optics low-light alarm threshold. Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, for all QSFP-based interfaces, you need not explicitly configure the `syslog` option. The `syslog` option is enabled by default.

Options

- `link-down`—Drop the 10-Gigabit Ethernet link and marks link as down.
- `syslog`—Write the optics information to the system log.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Link Down Notification for Optics Options Alarm or Warning | 196
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
**backward-frr-enable**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
(backward-frr-enable | no-backward-frr-enable);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name  otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
```

**Release Information**
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

**Description**
Enable or disable backward fast reroute status insertion.

Enable backward fast reroute to insert local pre-forward error correction (FEC) bit error rate (BER) status into transmitted OTN frames, notifying the remote interface. The remote interface can use the information to reroute traffic to a different interface. When you enable backward fast reroute and also enable pre-FEC BER monitoring including the `signal-degrade-monitor-enable` statement, notification of signal degradation and rerouting of traffic occurs in less time than that required through a Layer 3 protocol.

**NOTE:** When you configure pre-FEC BER signal degrade monitoring, we recommend that you configure both the `signal-degrade-monitor-enable` and `backward-frr-enable` statements.

You can also configure the pre-FEC BER thresholds that raise or clear a signal degrade alarm and the time interval for the thresholds. If the BER thresholds and interval are not configured, the default values are used. Include the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value`, `ber-threshold-clear value`, and `interval value` statements at the `[edit interfaces interface-name  otn-options signal-degrade]` hierarchy level to configure the BER thresholds and time interval. See "Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds" on page 467 for more information about pre-FEC BER monitoring and determining BER threshold settings.

**Default**
By default, backward fast reroute insertion is disabled.

**Options**
- `backward-frr-enable`—Enable backward fast reroute status insertion.
- `no-backward-frr-enable`—Do not enable backward fast reroute status insertion.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds | 467
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
ber-threshold-clear

Syntax

ber-threshold-clear value;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Description

Specify bit error rate (BER) threshold to clear the interface alarm for signal degradation.

You can configure the BER clear threshold to customize the BER that will clear an interface alarm when signal degrade monitoring is enabled.

**NOTE:** Configuring a high BER threshold for signal degradation and a long interval might cause the internal counter register to be saturated. Such a configuration is ignored by the router, and the default values are used instead. A system log message is logged for this error.

If you configure the BER thresholds at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade] hierarchy level, then the thresholds are calculated using the pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC) BER (the BER before FEC correction). These thresholds are used for pre-FEC BER monitoring. See “Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds” on page 467 for more information about pre-FEC BER monitoring and determining BER threshold settings.

If you configure the BER thresholds at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade] hierarchy level, then the thresholds are calculated using the post-FEC BER (the BER after FEC correction). This BER is referred to as the optical channel data unit (ODU) BER.

**NOTE:** You can configure ODU BER thresholds only at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade] hierarchy level on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC.
Table 113 on page 601 shows the default values for pre-FEC BER and ODU BER signal degrade threshold values for different PICs. If the BER signal degrade threshold is not configured, the default value is used.

Table 113: Default Clear Threshold Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC or MPC</th>
<th>Default Pre-FEC BER Clear Threshold Value</th>
<th>Default ODU BER Clear Threshold Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM</td>
<td>3.0E–3</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-100GE-OTN</td>
<td>3.0E–3</td>
<td>1.0E–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP</td>
<td>3.0E–3</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC6-100G-CFP2</td>
<td>1.0E–6</td>
<td>1.0E–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC5E</td>
<td>1.0E–6</td>
<td>1.0E–9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To configure the threshold that raises the signal degrade alarm, include the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade` statement at the same hierarchy level. To configure the time interval during which the BER must stay above or below the configured thresholds to raise or clear the alarm, include the `interval` statement at the same hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** For the P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM PIC, the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold for ten consecutive intervals for the alarm to be raised and the BER must stay below the clear threshold for ten consecutive intervals for the alarm to be cleared. For example, if the interval is configured as 10 ms, then the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold for 100 ms (10 ms * 10 intervals) for the alarm to be raised, or below the clear threshold for 100 ms for the alarm to be cleared.
Options

Values: **value**—BER threshold for clearing the signal degradation in scientific notation. Both the mantissa and exponent are configurable. Enter the value in the format \( x \times 10^{-n} \), where \( x \) is the mantissa and \( n \) is the exponent. For example, 4.5E-3.

**Range:** The mantissa must be a decimal number. There is no limit on the number of digits before or after the decimal point. The exponent must be an integer from 0 through 9.

**Default:** See Table 113 on page 601 for the default values.

**BEST PRACTICE:** Always set the **ber-threshold-clear value** lower than the **ber-threshold-signal-degrade value**. For the FEC limits, see the table describing the signal degrade and clear thresholds after configuration in “Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds” on page 467.

**NOTE:** In Junos OS Release 13.2R1, only the exponent is valid input for the BER threshold value, and the mantissa is not configurable. The BER threshold value is \( 1.0 \times 10^{-n} \) where \( n > 0 \), and the valid range of \( n \) is from 1 through 10.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- [Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds](#) | 467
- [100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview](#) | 393
- [Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM](#) | 482
ber-threshold-signal-degrade

Syntax

ber-threshold-signal-degrade value;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Description

Specify the bit error rate (BER) threshold to raise an interface alarm for signal degradation.

You can configure the BER signal degrade threshold to customize the BER that will raise an interface alarm when signal degrade monitoring is enabled.

NOTE: Configuring a high BER threshold for signal degradation and a long interval might cause the internal bit error counter register to get saturated. For example, for the P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM PIC, the internal bit error counter gets saturated when the error count reaches 2E+29. Therefore, the value of ber-threshold-signal-degrade * line rate / interval must be less than 2E+29 to avoid saturation. Assuming a fixed PIC line rate of 1.27E+11 bits per second and an interval of 1000 ms, the ber-threshold-signal-degrade value must be less than 4.22E–3.

If the value of the ber-threshold-signal-degrade * line rate / interval exceeds the saturation limit, the configuration is ignored by the router, and the default values are used instead. A system log message is logged for this error.

If you configure the BER thresholds at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade] hierarchy level, then the thresholds are calculated using the pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC) BER (the BER before FEC correction). These thresholds are used for pre-FEC BER monitoring. See “Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds” on page 467 for more information about pre-FEC BER monitoring and determining BER threshold settings.
If you configure the BER thresholds at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade] hierarchy level, then the thresholds are calculated using the post-FEC BER (the BER after FEC correction). This BER is referred to as the optical channel data unit (ODU) BER.

NOTE: You can configure ODU BER thresholds only at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade] hierarchy level on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC.

Table 114 on page 604 shows the default values for pre-FEC BER and ODU BER signal degrade threshold values for different PICs. If the BER signal degrade threshold is not configured, the default value is used.

Table 114: Default Signal Degrade Threshold Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIC or MPC</th>
<th>Default Pre-FEC BER Signal Degrade Threshold Value</th>
<th>Default ODU BER Signal Degrade Threshold Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM</td>
<td>7.5E-3</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2-100GE-OTN</td>
<td>7.5E-3</td>
<td>1.0E-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP</td>
<td>7.5E-3</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC6-100G-CFP2</td>
<td>1.14E-5</td>
<td>1.0E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC5E</td>
<td>1.14E-5</td>
<td>1.0E-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To configure the threshold that clears the signal degrade alarm, include the ber-threshold-clear statement at the same hierarchy level. To configure the time interval during which the BER must stay above or below the configured thresholds to raise or clear the alarm, include the interval statement at the same hierarchy level.

NOTE: For the P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM PIC, the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold for ten consecutive intervals for the alarm to be raised and the BER must stay below the clear threshold for ten consecutive intervals for the alarm to be cleared. For example, if the interval is configured as 10 ms, then the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold for 100 ms (10 ms * 10 intervals) for the alarm to be raised, or below the clear threshold for 100 ms for the alarm to be cleared.
**Options**

*value*—BER threshold for signal degradation in scientific notation. Both the mantissa and exponent are configurable. Enter the value in the format $x \times 10^n$, where $x$ is the mantissa and $n$ is the exponent. For example, $4.5 \times 10^{-3}$.

**Range:** The mantissa must be a decimal number. There is no limit on the number of digits before or after the decimal point. The exponent must be an integer from 0 through 9.

**Default:** See Table 114 on page 604.

**NOTE:** In Junos OS Release 13.2R1, only the exponent is valid input for the BER threshold value, the mantissa is not configurable. The BER threshold value is $1.0 \times 10^n$ where $n > 0$, and the valid range of $n$ is from 1 through 10.

**BEST PRACTICE:** To enable proactive protection before packet loss occurs, set the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value` below the FEC limit. For the FEC limits, see the table describing the signal degrade and clear thresholds after configuration in "Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds" on page 467.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds | 467
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
### bypass

**Syntax**

```
(bypass | no-bypass);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-delay-management]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

**Description**

Pass or do not pass the delay measurement (DM) value through a node.

**Default**

If you omit the bypass statement, the default behavior is to disable ODU delay management options.

By default, do not pass the DM value through a node.

**Options**

- **bypass**—Pass the DM value through a node.
- **no-bypass**—Do not pass the DM value through a node.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

1. 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
2. Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
bytes (otn-options)

Syntax

bytes transmit-payload-type value;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description
Specify the transmit payload type on OTN header bytes.

Options
value—Transmit payload type.

Range: 0 through 255 bytes

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
**cfp-to-et**

**Syntax**

cfp-to-et;

**Hierarchy Level**

[edit chassis fpc slot]

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1.

**Description**

Make the interface et-0/1/0 (on the QSFP28 port) available for use. After you configure the `set chassis fpc 0 cfp-to-et` command and commit the configuration, you need to restart the FPC by executing the `restart chassis-control` command. After the FPC comes online, interface et-0/1/0 is created and et-0/2/1 (on the CFP2 port) is deleted.

**NOTE:** Before executing this command, plan to handle disruption of services.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Interface Mapping and Modulation Format for ACX5448-D | 314
**fec**

**List of Syntax**

Syntax (M Series, MX Series, PTX Series) on page 609
Syntax (ACX6360) on page 609

Syntax (M Series, MX Series, PTX Series)

```
fec (efec | gfec | gfec-sdfec | hgfec | sd-fec | ufec | none);```

Syntax (ACX6360)

```
fec ( sdfec | sdfec15 | none);```

Hierarchy Level (M Series, MX Series, PTX Series)

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]```

Hierarchy Level (ACX6360, ACX5448-D)

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement and **gfec-sdfec** option introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers. with P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM PIC.
Options **efec**, **gfec**, and **ufec** introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for PTX Series routers. with P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP.
Option **hgfec** introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F5 for MX Series Routers with MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC.
Option **sdfec** introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F5 for MX Series Routers with MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC.
Option **sdfec** introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for PTX Series Routers with PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for P TX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for ACX6360 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

**Description**
Enable forward error correction (FEC) mode.

**Default**
If you do not specify a mode, the default mode is **gfec**. On PTX Series routers with P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM, the default value is **gfec-sdfec**. On PTX Series routers with PTX-5-100G-WDM and on MX Series routers with MIC3-100G-DWDM, the default value is **sdfec**.

**Options**
- **efec**—(M Series, MX Series routers and PTX Series routers only) G.975.1 I.4 enhanced forward error correction (EFEC) is configured to detect and correct bit errors. This mode is supported only on 10G ports and not supported on the 40G and 100G ports.
- **gfec**—(M series, MX Series routers and PTX Series routers only) G.709 generic forward error correction (GFEC) mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **gfec-sdfec**—(PTX Series routers only) GFEC and soft-decision forward error correction (SD-FEC) modes are configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **hgfec**—(MX Series routers only) High gain forward error correction mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **sdfec**—(MX Series routers, PTX Series routers, and ACX6360 routers only) Sky-Compatible Soft-decision forward error correction mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **sdfec15**—(ACX6360 routers only) Soft Decision Forward Error Correction with 15 percent overhead is configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **none**—(M Series and MX Series routers only) FEC mode is not configured.

**NOTE:** On MX Series routers with MIC3-100G-DWDM and PTX Series routers with PTX-5-100G-WDM, none option is not supported. The **fec** mode must be enabled on the MIC3-100G-DWDM MIC and the PTX-5-100G-WDM PIC.

- **ufec**—(MX Series routers and PTX Series routers only) G.975.1 I.7 Ultra Forward Error Correction (UFEC) mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors. This mode is supported only on 10G ports and not supported on the 40G and 100G ports.

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

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<th>Page</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**fec**

**Syntax**

```
fec (efec | gfec | gfec-sdfec | hgfec | sd-fec | ufec | none);
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.

**Description**

Enable forward error correction (FEC) mode.

**Default**

The default value is **gfec**.

**Options**

- **efec**—Enhanced forward error correction (EFEC) is configured to detect and correct bit errors. This mode is supported only on 10G ports and not supported on the 40G and 100G ports.
- **gfec**—Generic forward error correction (GFEC) mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **gfec-sdfec**—GFEC and soft-decision forward error correction (SD-FEC) modes are configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **hgfec**—High gain forward error correction mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **sd-fec**—Soft-decision forward error correction mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.
- **none**—FEC mode is not configured.
- **ufec**—Ultra Forward Error Correction (UFEC) mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors. This mode is supported only on 10G ports and not supported on the 40G and 100G ports.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
- Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds | 467
fec (gigether)

Syntax

```
fec (fec91 | fec74 | none)
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1X65D30 for PTX1000 routers
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 for PTX5000 routers
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for MX10003 routers
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX204 routers
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for ACX6360 routers
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R3 for ACX6360-OX Transponders

Description

(ACX6360-OX Transponders, ACX6360 routers, MX Series Routers with MPC7E, MPC8E, and MPC9E, MX10003 Router with MX10003 MPC, MX204 Router, PTX1000, FPC3-PTX-U2 and FPC3-PTX-U3 on PTX5000) Enable or disable RS-FEC (Reed-Solomon Forward Error Correction) for a 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface. By default, the Junos OS software enables or disables forward error correction based on the plugged-in optics. For instance, Junos OS software enables RS-FEC for 100G SR4 optics and disables RS-FEC for 100G LR4 optics.

This statement allows you to override the default behavior and explicitly enable or disable RS-FEC. For instance, you can extend the reach of 100G LR4 optics when you explicitly enable RS-FEC for the optics. RS-FEC is compliant with IEEE 802.3-2015 Clause 91.

Once you enable or disable RS-FEC using this statement, this behavior applies to any 100-Gigabit Ethernet optical transceiver installed in the port associated with the interface.

You can configure forward error correction (FEC) clauses CL74 on 25-Gigabit and 50-Gigabit interfaces, and CL91 on 100-Gigabit interfaces. Since the FEC clauses are applied by default on these interfaces, you must disable the FEC clauses if you do not want to apply them.
NOTE: FPC-PTX-P1-A and FPC2-PTX-P1A on PTX5000 routers do not support RS-FEC.

FPC3-SFF-PTX-1H and FP3-SFF-PTX-1T with PE-10-U-QSFP28 PIC and LR4 optics on PTX3000 and PTX5000 routers supports RS-FEC only on port 2. For PE-10-U-QSFP28 with LR4 optics, RS-FEC is the default FEC mode on port 2 and NONE is the default FEC mode on ports 0,1,3 through 9. For PE-10-U-QSFP28 with SR4 optics, RS-FEC is enabled by default on all ports. Do not modify the FEC mode on any port irrespective of the optics installed.

To check the FEC status, use the `show interfaces interface-name` command.

**Default**

Junos OS software automatically enables or disables RS-FEC based on the type of pluggable optics used.

**Options**

- `fec91`—Enables RS-FEC. RS-FEC is compliant with IEEE 802.3-2015 Clause 91.
- `fec74`—Enables RS-FEC. RS-FEC is compliant with IEEE 802.3-2015 Clause 74.
- `none`—Disables RS-FEC.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- MPC7E (Multi-Rate) on MX Series Routers Overview
- MPC8E on MX Series Routers Overview
- MPC9E on MX Series Routers Overview
- Determining Transceiver Support for the PTX1000
- Transponder Mode on the ACX6360
- Understanding the features of ACX6360 | 400
fixed-stuff-bytes

Syntax

(fixed-stuff-bytes | no-fixed-stuff-bytes);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options rate]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description

Enable or disable fixed stuff bytes.

Default

By default, no fixed stuff bytes are set.

Options

fixed-stuff-bytes—Fixed stuff bytes 11.0957 Gbps.

no-fixed-stuff-bytes—No fixed stuff bytes 11.0491 Gbps.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
high-polarization

Syntax

```bash
high-polarization;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for ACX6360 routers.

Description

Enable the physical port to rapidly track the state of polarization changes. Enabling this statement reduces the optical signal to noise ratio (OSNR) by few tenths of dB.

Default

By default, the `high-polarization` statement is disabled.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.
system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Supported Optics Options on ACX6360 and ACX5448-D Routers | 458 |
interval

Syntax

interval value;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Description
Specify the interval for which the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold—as configured in the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade` value statement—for the alarm to raised. After an alarm is raised, if the BER returns below the clear threshold—as configured in the `ber-threshold-clear` value statement—for the specified interval, the alarm is cleared.

NOTE: Configuring a high BER threshold for signal degradation and a long interval might cause the internal counter register to be saturated. Such a configuration is ignored by the router, and the default values are used instead. A system log message is logged for this error.

If you configure the BER thresholds at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade] hierarchy level, then the thresholds are calculated using the pre-forward error correction (pre-FEC) BER (the BER before FEC correction). These thresholds are used for pre-FEC BER monitoring. See "Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds" on page 467 for more information about pre-FEC BER monitoring and determining BER threshold settings.

If you configure the BER thresholds at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade] hierarchy level, then the thresholds are calculated using the post-FEC BER (the BER after FEC correction). This BER is referred to as the optical channel data unit (ODU) BER.

NOTE: You can configure ODU BER thresholds only at the [edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-signal-degrade] hierarchy level on the P2-100GE-OTN PIC.
Options

value—Time interval in milliseconds.

NOTE: For the P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM PIC, the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold for ten consecutive intervals for the alarm to be raised and the BER must stay below the clear threshold for ten consecutive intervals for the alarm to be cleared. For example, if the interval is configured as 10 ms, then the BER must stay above the signal degradation threshold for 100 ms (10 ms * 10 intervals) for the alarm to be raised, or below the clear threshold for 100 ms for the alarm to be cleared.

NOTE: For P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP PIC and P2-100GE-OTN PIC, when the router cannot configure BER with the given interval, it selects an optimum interval that is supported for the given BER configuration. If the router is still not able to support the configuration (for example, with a wider gap between the degrade set and clear values), the default values are used and a log is generated.

For the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC, the time interval is supported in multiples of 100 ms. For example, when you configure the interval as 10 ms, then it is rounded off to the nearest multiple of 100 ms.

Range: 1 ms through 1000 ms.
Default: 100 ms.

NOTE: For the P2-100GE-OTN PIC, the default value is 10 ms.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview  |  393
Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM  |  482
is-ma

Syntax
(is-ma | no-is-ma);

Hierarchy Level
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

Description
Specify whether masked alarms are enabled or disabled.

Default
If you omit the is-ma statement, masked alarms are disabled.

Options
is-ma—Enable masked alarms.
no-is-ma—Do not enable masked alarms.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
**laser-enable**

**Syntax**

```
(laser-enable | no-laser-enable);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

**Description**

Specify whether lasers are enabled or disabled.

**Default**

If you omit the laser-enable statement, lasers are disabled.

**Options**

- **laser-enable**—Enable lasers.
- **no-laser-enable**—Do not enable lasers.

**Required Privilege Level**

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
**line-loopback**

**Syntax**

```
(line-loopback-enable | no-line-loopback);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

**Description**

Specify whether line-loopback is enabled or disabled.

**Default**

If you omit the line-loopback-enable statement, line-loopback is disabled.

**Options**

- **line-loopback-enable**—Enable line-loopback.
- **no-line-loopback**—Disable line-loopback.

**Required Privilege Level**

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- [100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview](#) | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
**local-loopback**

Syntax

```
(local-loopback-enable | no-local-loopback);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description

Specify whether local-loopback is enabled or disabled.

Default

If you omit the local-loopback-enable statement, local-loopback is disabled.

Options

- `local-loopback-enable`—Enable local-loopback.
- `no-local-loopback`—Disable local-loopback.

Required Privilege Level

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- [100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview](#) | 393
- [Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM](#) | 482
monitor-end-point

Syntax

(monitor-end-point | no-monitor-end-point);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-delay-management]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

Description
Originate or do not originate the connection monitor end point.

Default
By default, do not originate the connection monitor end point.

Options
monitor-end-point—Originate the connection monitor end point.

no-monitor-end-point—Do not originate the connection monitor end point.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
no-odu-backward-frr-enable

Syntax

```
no-odu-backward-frr-enable;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1R2 for P2-100GE-OTN PIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for P2-100GE-OTN PIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Description

Disable preemptive fast reroute (FRR) ODU backward FRR insertion.

Default

By default, FRR ODU backward FRR insertion is disabled.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
no-odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable

Syntax

```plaintext
no-odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable;
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1R2 for P2-100GE-OTNPIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for P2-100GE-OTNPIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Description

Disable monitoring of signal degradation of ODU BER in the received OTN frames.

Default

By default, FRR signal degrade monitoring disabled.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
number-of-frames

Syntax

number-of-frames *value*;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces *interface-name* otn-options odu-delay-management]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

Description

Specify the number of consequent frames to declare a delay measurement (DM) session completed.

Options

*value*—Number of consequent frames to declare DM completed.

Range: 0 through 255 frames.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
**oc192**

**Syntax**

```
oc192;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options rate]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX Series routers.

**Description**

Set the line rate or speed of the OTN signal to optical channel transport unit 2 (OTU2).

**Options**

- **oc192**—OTU2 line rate or 10 Gbps

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
odu-delay-management

Syntax

odu-delay-management {
   (bypass | no-bypass);
   (monitor-end-point | no-monitor-end-point);
   number-of-frames value;
   (no-start-measurement | start-measurement;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description
Specify Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) delay management options.

Default
If you omit the odu-delay-management statement, the ODU delay management options are disabled.

Options
The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
odu-backward-frr-enable

Syntax
odu-backward-frr-enable;

Hierarchy Level
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1R2 for P2-100GE-OTN PIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for P2-100GE-OTN PIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Description
Insert the ODU status into the transmitted OTN frames and monitor the received OTN frames for the ODU BER status.

Default
By default, FRR ODU backward FRR insertion is disabled.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
odu-signal-degrade

Syntax

odu-signal-degrade {
  ber-threshold-clear;
  ber-threshold-signal-degrade;
  interval
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1R2 for P2-100GE-OTNPIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for P2-100GE-OTNPIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description

Specify optical channel data unit (ODU) signal degradation threshold-related values.

Default

If you omit the odu-signal-degrade statement, the default threshold values are used.

The following are the default threshold values for optical channel data unit (ODU) signal degradation for the P2-100GE-OTNPIC:

- berthreshold-clear—1E-09
- berthreshold-signal-degrade—1E-06
- interval—10 ms

The following are the default threshold values for optical channel data unit (ODU) signal degradation for the MPC5E and the MIC6-100G-CFP2 MIC:

- berthreshold-clear—1.14E-5
- berthreshold-signal-degrade—1.0E-6
- interval—10 ms
Options
The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

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</table>
odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable

Syntax

odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1R2 for P2-100GE-OTNPIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for P2-100GE-OTNPIC in PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 for MPC5E, MIC6-100G-CFP2 on MPC6E on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers.

Description

Enable monitoring of signal degradation of ODU BER in the received OTN frames.

Default

By default, FRR signal degrade monitoring disabled.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
odu-ttim-action-enable

Syntax

(odu-ttim-action-enable | no-odu-ttim-action-enable);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

Description
Specify whether consequent action for Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) TTIM is enabled or disabled.

Default
If you omit the odu-ttim-action-enable statement, consequent action for ODU TTIM is disabled.

Options
odu-ttim-action-enable—Enable consequent action for ODU TTIM.
no-odu-ttim-action-enable—Disable consequent action for ODU TTIM.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
otu-ttim-action-enable

Syntax

(otu-ttim-action-enable | no-otu-ttim-action-enable);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

Description
Specify whether consequent action for Optical Channel Transport Unit (OTU) TTIM is enabled or disabled.

Default
If you omit the otu-ttim-action-enable statement, consequent action for OTU TTIM is disabled.

Options
otu-ttim-action-enable—Enable consequent action for OTU TTIM.

no-otu-ttim-action-enable—Disable consequent action for OTU TTIM.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
otu4

Syntax

```
ottu4;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options rate]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX Series routers.

Description

Sets the line rate or speed of the OTN signal to optical channel transport unit 4 (OTU4).

Default

By default, the rate is OTU4 on PTX Series routers.

Options

```
ottu4—OTU4 line rate or 100 Gbps
```

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
pass-through

Syntax

(pass-through | no-pass-through);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options rate]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description
Enable or disable OTN pass-through mode.

Default
By default, OTN pass-through mode is disabled.

Options
no-pass-through—Do not enable OTN pass-through mode.

pass-through—Enable OTN pass-through mode.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
**prbs**

**Syntax**

```
(prbs | no-prbs);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

**Description**

Specify whether OTN payload Pseudo-Random Binary Sequence (PBRS) is enabled or disabled.

**Default**

By default, OTN payload prbs is disabled.

**Options**

- `prbs`—Enable OTN payload PBRS.
- `no-prbs`—Disable OTN payload PBRS.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
preemptive-fast-reroute

Syntax

preemptive-fast-reroute {
  (backward-frr-enable | no-backward-frr-enable);
  (signal-degrade-monitor-enable | no-signal-degrade-monitor-enable);
  (odu-backward-frr-enable | no-odu-backward-frr-enable);
  (odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable | no-odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable);
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description
Enable or disable preemptive fast reroute options.

Default
By default, backward fast reroute insertion and signal degradation monitoring are disabled.

Options
The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
rate

Syntax

rate {
    (fixed-stuff-bytes | no-fixed-stuff-bytes);
    otu4; oc192;
    (pass-through | no-pass-through);
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement and otu4 option introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Option oc192 introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.

Description

Specify the line rate or speed of the OTN signals.

Options

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
**remote-loop-enable**

**Syntax**

```
(remote-loop-enable | no-remote-loop-enable);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-delay-management]
```

**Release Information**
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for 100-Gigabit OTN DWDM PIC with CFP2 on PTX3000 and PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for 100-Gigabit OTN DWDM MIC with CFP2-ACO on MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers with MPC3E and MPC3E-NG.

**Description**
Enable the remote interface to loop back the delay measurement pattern to the local interface. Delay is measured by transmitting a known pattern (delay measurement pattern) in a selected bit of the delay measurement (DM) field and measuring the number of frames that are missed when the delay measurement pattern is received at the transmitting end (local interface).

**NOTE:** Do not enable remote loopback on both ends (local and remote). If you enable remote loopback on both interfaces, the delay measurement pattern is looped back continuously between the two interfaces.

**Default**
Delay measurement is disabled by default.

**Options**
- `remote-loop-enable`—Enables loopback of the delay measurement pattern at the remote interface.
- `no-remote-loop-enable`—Disables loopback of the delay measurement pattern at the remote interface.

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

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</table>
signal-degrade

Syntax

```plaintext
signal-degrade {
  ber-threshold-clear value;
  ber-threshold-signal-degrade value;
  interval value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description

Specify bit error rate (BER) signal degradation thresholds and time interval for raising and clearing alarms for optical transport network (OTN) links.

Default

If you omit the `signal-degrade` statement, the default threshold values are used.

Options

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview  | 393
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview  | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM  | 482
**signal-degrade-monitor-enable**

**Syntax**

```
(signal-degrade-monitor-enable | no-signal-degrade-monitor-enable);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options preemptive-fast-reroute]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

**Description**

Enable or disable pre-forward error correction (FEC) bit error rate (BER) monitoring.

With pre-FEC BER monitoring enabled, when the configured pre-FEC BER signal degrade threshold is reached, the PIC stops forwarding packets to the remote interface and raises an interface alarm. Ingress packets continue to be processed. If pre-FEC BER monitoring is used with MPLS fast reroute or another link protection method, then traffic is rerouted to a different interface.

You can also configure backward fast reroute to insert local pre-FEC BER status into transmitted OTN frames, notifying the remote interface of signal degradation. The remote interface can use the information to reroute traffic to a different interface. If you use pre-FEC BER monitoring together with backward fast reroute, then notification of signal degradation and rerouting of traffic occurs in less time than that required through a Layer 3 protocol. To configure backward fast reroute, include the `backward-frr-enable` statement at the same hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** When you configure pre-FEC BER signal degrade monitoring, we recommend that you configure both the `signal-degrade-monitor-enable` and `backward-frr-enable` statements.

You can also configure the pre-FEC BER thresholds that raise or clear a signal degrade alarm and the time interval for the thresholds. If the BER thresholds and interval are not configured, the default values are used. Include the `ber-threshold-signal-degrade value`, `ber-threshold-clear value`, and `interval value` statements at the `[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options signal-degrade]` hierarchy level to configure the BER thresholds and time interval. See "Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds" on page 467 for more information about pre-FEC BER monitoring and determining BER threshold settings.

**Default**

By default, pre-FEC BER signal degrade monitoring is disabled.
Options

signal-degrade-monitor-enable—Enable pre-FEC BER signal degrade monitoring.

no-signal-degrade-monitor-enable—Do not enable pre-FEC BER signal degrade monitoring.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Understanding Pre-FEC BER Monitoring and BER Thresholds | 467
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
- Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482
**start-measurement**

**Syntax**

```
(no-start-measurement | start-measurement);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options odu-delay-management]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

**Description**

Start or do not start a delay measurement (DM) session.

**Default**

By default, do not start a DM session.

**Options**

- **no-start-measurement**—Do not start a DM session.
- **start-measurement**—Start a DM session.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

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tca

Syntax

tca tca-identifier (enable-tca | no-enable-tca) (threshold number | threshold-24hrs number)

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 on the PTX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description

TCAs can give the management system an early indication as to the state of the associated entity when it crosses a certain threshold. TCAs can be set for both minimum and maximum values for gauges and only maximum values for counters. The timely detection of TCAs is essential to proactively manage the interface. TCAs are not an indication of a fault, but rather an indication that the entity may be close to a fault. You can choose which TCAs you want monitored by enabling the TCA. You can either keep the default threshold settings or change the settings.

Enable threshold crossing alerts (TCAs) for the following:

- Optical channel data unit (ODU)
- Optical channel transport unit (OTU)
- Laser power
- Laser temperature

Default

By default, TCAs are not enabled.

Options

tca-identifier — At the otn-options hierarchy level, it can be one of the following:

- odu-tca-bbe—ODU background block error threshold-crossing defect trigger
- odu-tca-bbe-fe—ODU far-end background block error threshold-crossing defect trigger
• odu-tca-es—ODU errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• odu-tca-es-fe—ODU far-end errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• odu-tca-ses—ODU severely errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• odu-tca-ses-fe—ODU far-end severely errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• odu-tca-uas—ODU unavailable seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• odu-tca-uas-fe—ODU far-end unavailable seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-bbe—OTU background block error threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-bbe-fe—OTU far-end background block error threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-es—OTU errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-es-fe—OTU far-end errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-fec-ber—OTU forward error correction bit error rate threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-ses—OTU severely errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-ses-fe—OTU far-end severely errored seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-uas—OTU unavailable seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
• otu-tca-uas-fe—OTU far-end unavailable seconds threshold-crossing defect trigger
**tca-identifier** — At the optics-options hierarchy level, it can be one of the following:

- **carrier-frequency-offset-high-tca** — Carrier frequency high threshold setting trigger
- **carrier-frequency-offset-low-tca** — Carrier frequency low threshold setting trigger
- **fec-ber** — Optics Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger
- **fec-corrected-errors-high-tca** — FEC Corrected Error High Threshold crossing defect trigger
- **fec-uncorrected-words-high-tca** — FEC Uncorrected Words High Threshold crossing defect trigger
- **laser-frequency-error-high-tca** — Laser frequency error high TCA
- **laser-frequency-error-low-tca** — Laser frequency error low TCA
- **pam-histogram-high-tca** — PAM Histogram high TCA
- **residual-is-high-tca** — Residual ISI high TCA
- **residual-is-low-tca** — Residual ISI low TCA
- **rx-power-high-tca** — Rx power high threshold setting trigger
- **rx-power-low-tca** — Rx power low threshold setting trigger
- **snr-low-tca** — SNR low TCA
- **tec-current-high-tca** — TEC Current high TCA
- **tec-current-low-tca** — TEC Current low TCA
- **temperature-high-tca** — Temperature high threshold setting trigger
- **temperature-low-tca** — Temperature low threshold setting trigger
- **tx-power-high-tca** — Tx power high threshold setting trigger
- **tx-power-low-tca** — Tx power low threshold setting trigger

**enable-tca | no-enable-tca** — To enable or disable the threshold crossing alert.

**threshold | threshold-24hrs:**

- **threshold number** — Set the 15-minute interval threshold.
- **threshold-24hrs number** — Set the 24-hour interval threshold.

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

Syntax

transport-monitoring;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX5000 and PTX3000 routers.

Description

Monitor the performance and state of packet transport for OTN and optics modules. The following statistics are monitored:

- Packet transport for ninety-six 15-minute intervals for the current 24 hours.
- Cumulative data of the current 24 hours.
- Cumulative data of the previous 24 hours.

If this statement is configured, transport monitoring related information is shown in the output of show interface transport command and corresponding MIBs are available. If this option is disabled, an error is shown in the output and corresponding MIBs are not available.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.
system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
trigger

Syntax

trigger trigger-identifier (hold-time hold-time-value | ignore);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description
Specify defect triggers.

Default
By default, triggers are ignored.

Options

trigger-identifier—(For M Series, MX Series, SRX Series, and T Series routers only) Trigger identifier. It can be one of the following:

- **oc-lof**—Optical channel Loss of Frame defect trigger.
- **oc-lom**—Optical channel Loss of Multiframe defect trigger.
- **oc-los**—Optical channel Loss of Signal defect trigger.
- **oc-wavelength-lock**—Optical channel Wavelength Lock defect trigger.
- **odu-ais**—Optical channel data unit (ODU) Alarm Indication Signal defect trigger.
- **odu-bbe-th**—ODU Background Block Error Threshold defect trigger.
- **odu-bdi**—ODU Backward Defect Indication defect trigger.
- **odu-bei**—(MX Series routers only) ODU Backward Error Indication defect trigger.
- **odu-es-th**—ODU Errored Seconds Threshold defect trigger.
- **odu-iae**—(MX Series routers only) ODU Incoming Alignment Error defect trigger.
- **odu-lck**—ODU Locked defect trigger.
• **odu-oci**—ODU Open Connection Indication defect trigger.
• **odu-sd**—ODU Signal Degraded defect trigger.
• **odu-ses-th**—ODU Severely Errored Seconds Threshold defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-es**—(MX Series routers only) ODU Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-ses**—(MX Series routers only) ODU Severely Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-uas**—(MX Series routers only) ODU Unavailable Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-ttim**—ODU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch defect trigger.
• **opu-ptim**—(MX Series routers only) Payload Type Identifier Mismatch defect trigger.
• **odu-uas-th**—ODU Unavailable Seconds Threshold defect trigger.
• **opu-ptm**—Optical Channel Payload (OPU) Payload Type Mismatch defect trigger.
• **otu-ais**—Optical Channel Transport Unit (OTU) Alarm Indication Signal defect trigger.
• **otu-bbe-th**—OTU Background Block Error Threshold defect trigger.
• **otu-bdi**—OTU Backward Defect Indication defect trigger.
• **otu-es-th**—OTU Errored Seconds Threshold defect trigger.
• **otu-fec-deg**—OTU FEC Degraded defect trigger.
• **otu-fec-exe**—OTU FEC Excessive Error defect trigger.
• **otu-iae**—OTU Incoming Alignment defect trigger.
• **otu-sd**—OTU Signal Degraded defect trigger.
• **otu-ses-th**—OTU Severely Errored Seconds Threshold defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-es**—(MX Series routers only) OTU Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-ses**—(MX Series routers only) OTU Severely Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-uas**—(MX Series routers only) OTU Unavailable Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-ttim**—OTU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch defect trigger.
• **otu-uas-th**—OTU Unavailable Seconds Threshold defect trigger.
trigger-identifier—(For PTX Series routers only) Trigger identifier. It can be one of the following:
• **oc-lof**—Optical channel Loss of Frame defect trigger.
• **oc-lom**—Optical channel Loss of Multiframe defect trigger.
• **oc-los**—Optical channel Loss of Signal defect trigger.
• **oc-tsf**—Optical channel TOE security functionality (TSF) defect trigger.
• **oc-wavelength-lock**—Optical channel Wavelength Lock defect trigger.
• **odu-ais**—ODU Alarm Indication Signal defect trigger.
• **odu-bdi**—ODU Backward Defect Indication defect trigger.
• **odu-bei**—ODU Backward Error Indication defect trigger.
• **odu-iae**—ODU IAE defect trigger.
• **odu-lck**—ODU Locked defect trigger.
• **odu-oci**—ODU Open Connection Indication defect trigger.
• **odu-sd**—ODU Signal Degradedefect trigger.
• **odu-tca-bbe**—ODU Background Block Error Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-bbe-fe**—ODU far-end Background Block Error (BEI) Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-es**—ODU Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-es-fe**—ODU far-end Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-ses**—ODU Severely Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-ses-fe**—ODU far-end Severely Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-uas**—ODU Unavailable Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-tca-uas-fe**—ODU far-end Unavailable Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **odu-ttim**—ODU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch defect trigger.
• **opu-ptim**—Payload Type Identifier Mismatch defect trigger.
• **otu-ais**—OTU Alarm Indication Signal defect trigger.
• **otu-bdi**—OTU Backward Defect Indication defect trigger.
• **otu-fec-deg**—OTU FEC Degradedefect trigger.
• **otu-fec-exe**—OTU FEC Excessive Error defect trigger.
• **otu-iae**—OTU Incoming Alignment defect trigger.
• **otu-sd**—OTU Signal Degradedefect trigger.
• **otu-tca-bbe**—OTU Background Block Error Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-bbe-fe**—OTU far-end Background Block Error (BEI) Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-es**—OTU Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-es-fe**—OTU far-end Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-ses**—OTU Severely Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-ses-fe**—OTU far-end Severely Errored Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-uas**—OTU Unavailable Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-tca-uas-fe**—OTU far-end Unavailable Seconds Threshold crossing defect trigger.
• **otu-ttim**—OTU Trail Trace Identifier Mismatch defect trigger.

**hold-time hold-time-value**—Hold time value. It can be one of the following:

- **down**—Delay before marking interface down when defect occurs (1..65534 milliseconds).
- **up**—Delay before marking interface up when defect is absent (1..65534 milliseconds).

**NOTE:** The trigger hold time value alone does not mark an interface to be up when the defect is absent or mark an interface to be down when the defect occurs. The hold time value only impacts the alarm reporting time. To mark an interface up or down, you must also configure the physical interface hold time at the [edit interfaces interface-name hierarchy level].

**Required Privilege Level**

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

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tti

Syntax

tti tti-identifier;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name otn-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description
Specify trace identifier options.

Options
tti-identifier—Trace identifier. It can be one of the following:

- odu-dapi—Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU) Destination Access Point Identifier.
- odu-expected-receive-dapi—ODU Expected Receive Destination Access Point Identifier.
- odu-sapi—ODU Source Access Point Identifier.
- otu-dapi—Optical Channel Transport Unit (OTU) Destination Access Point Identifier.
- otu-expected-receive-dapi—OTU Expected Receive Destination Access Point Identifier.
- otu-sapi—OTU Source Access Point Identifier.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
### tx-power

**Syntax**

```plaintext
tx-power dbm;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

**Description**

Transmit laser output power (dBm).

**Default**

If you don’t specify a value, the default transmit laser output power is –2 dBm.

**Options**

- `dbm`—Transmit power value.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview | 474
- optics-options | 884
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
warning

Syntax

```plaintext
warning low-light-warning {
    (link-down | syslog);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description

Specifies the action to take if the receiving optics signal is below the optics low-light warning threshold. Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, for all QSFP-based interfaces, you need not explicitly configure the `syslog` option. The `syslog` option is enabled by default.

Options

- `link-down`—Drop the 10-Gigabit Ethernet link and marks link as down.
- `syslog`—Write the optics information to the system log.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Link Down Notification for Optics Options Alarm or Warning | 196
- optics-options | 884
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
wavelength

Syntax

```
wavelength nm;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.

Description

For 10-Gigabit or 100-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only, configure full C-band ITU-Grid tunable optics.

Options

**nm**—Wavelength value. It can be one of the following:

NOTE: All values are displayed. However, if you configure a value that is not supported by the device, an error message is displayed and the device is not tuned to the specified wavelength.

- 1528.38—1528.38 nanometers (nm), corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1528.77—1528.77 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1529.16—1529.16 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1529.55—1529.55 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1529.94—1529.94 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1530.33—1530.33 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1530.72—1530.72 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1531.12—1531.12 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1531.51—1531.51 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1531.90—1531.90 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1532.29—1532.29 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1532.68—1532.68 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1533.07—1533.07 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1533.47—1533.47 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1533.86—1533.86 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1534.25—1534.25 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1534.64—1534.64 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1535.04—1535.04 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1535.43—1535.43 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1535.82—1535.82 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1536.22—1536.22 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1536.61—1536.61 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1537.00—1537.00 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1537.40—1537.40 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1537.79—1537.79 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1538.19—1538.19 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1538.58—1538.58 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1538.98—1538.98 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1539.37—1539.37 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1539.77—1539.77 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1540.16—1540.16 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1540.56—1540.56 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1540.95—1540.95 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1541.35—1541.35 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1541.75—1541.75 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1542.14—1542.14 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1542.54—1542.54 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1542.94—1542.94 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1543.33—1543.33 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1543.73—1543.73 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1544.13—1544.13 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1544.53—1544.53 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1544.92—1544.92 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1545.32—1545.32 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1545.72—1545.72 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1546.12—1546.12 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1546.52—1546.52 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1546.92—1546.92 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1547.32—1547.32 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1547.72—1547.72 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1548.11—1548.11 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
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• 1549.32—1549.32 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
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• 1550.11—1550.12 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1550.52—1550.52 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1550.92—1550.92 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1551.32—1551.32 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1551.72—1551.72 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1552.12—1552.12 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1552.52—1552.52 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1552.93—1552.93 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1553.33—1554.33 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1553.73—1554.73 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1554.13—1554.13 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1554.54—1554.54 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1554.94—1554.94 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1555.34—1555.34 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1555.75—1555.75 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1556.15—1556.15 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
• 1556.55—1556.55 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
• 1556.96—1556.96 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1557.36—1557.36 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1557.77—1557.77 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1558.17—1558.17 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1558.58—1558.58 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1558.98—1558.98 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1559.39—1559.39 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1559.79—1559.79 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1560.20—1560.20 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1560.61—1560.61 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1561.01—1561.01 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1561.42—1561.42 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1561.83—1561.83 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1562.23—1562.23 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1562.64—1562.64 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1563.05—1563.05 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1563.45—1563.45 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1563.86—1563.86 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1564.27—1564.27 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1564.68—1564.68 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1565.09—1565.09 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1565.50—1565.50 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1565.90—1565.90 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1566.31—1566.31 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1566.72—1566.72 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1567.13—1567.13 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1567.54—1567.54 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1567.95—1567.95 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
- 1568.36—1568.36 nm, corresponds to a 50-GHz grid
- 1568.77—1568.77 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids

Default: 1550.12—1550.12 nm, corresponds to 50-GHz and 100-GHz grids
**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview | 474
- Configuring the 10-Gigabit or 100-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength | 475
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, 100-Gigabit Ethernet, and Virtual Chassis Port) | 1146
CHAPTER 8

Configuration Statements

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accept-source-mac

Syntax

```plaintext
accept-source-mac {
  mac-address mac-address {
    policer {
      input cos-policer-name;
      output cos-policer-name;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Packet Transport Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing (IQ) interfaces only, accept traffic from and to the specified remote media access control (MAC) address.

The `accept-source-mac` statement is equivalent to the `source-address-filter` statement, which is valid for aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only. To allow the interface to receive packets from specific MAC addresses, include the `accept-source-mac` statement.

On untagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the `source-address-filter` statement and the `accept-source-mac` statement simultaneously. On tagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the `source-address-filter` statement and the `accept-source-mac` statement with an identical MAC address specified in both filters.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

NOTE: The `policer` statement is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
NOTE: On QFX platforms, if you configure source MAC addresses for an interface using the `static-mac` or `persistent-learning` statements and later configure a different MAC address for the same interface using the `accept-source-mac` statement, the MAC addresses that you previously configured for the interface remain in the ethernet-switching table and can still be used to send packets to the interface.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- Configuring MAC Address Filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers | 22
- source-filtering | 949
access-concentrator

Syntax

access-concentrator name;

Hierarchy Level

[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-underlying-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-underlying-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Support at the [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-underlying-options] and [edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-underlying-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Support at the [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

Description

Configure an alternative access concentrator name in the AC-NAME tag in a PPPoE control packet for use with a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface. If you do not configure the access concentrator name, the AC-NAME tag contains the system name.

NOTE: The [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies are supported only on MX Series routers with MPCs.

Options

name—Name of the access concentrator.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
account-layer2-overhead (PIC Level)

Syntax

account-layer2-overhead;

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.

Description

Enable the automatic adjustment of Layer 2 overhead in bytes, which is the octet adjustment per packet, based on the encapsulation on the logical interface for the total octet count for ingress and egress traffic on all the interfaces in the PIC.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
adaptive

Syntax

```
adaptive {
    pps;
    scan-interval multiple;
    tolerance tolerance-percentage;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces interface-range name logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces interface-range name logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces name logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces interface-range name logical-tunnel-options load-balance]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R3 for MX Series Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series.

Description
Correct a genuine traffic imbalance by using a feedback mechanism to distribute the traffic across the links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle.

Options
pps—(PTX Series only) The type of traffic rate among the members of the AE bundle is measured packets per second. The default rate type is bytes per second.

scan-interval multiple—(PTX Series only) Scan interval, as a multiple of a 30-second interval.
  Range: 1 through 5
  Default: 1
tolerance tolerance-percentage—(MX Series and PTX Series) Limit to the variance in the packet traffic flow to the aggregated Ethernet links in a percentage.

Range: 1 through 100 percent

Default: 20 percent

Required Privilege Level

interface - To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control - To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 102 |
| Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 122 |
address

Syntax

address address {
    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
    broadcast address;
    destination address;
    destination-profile name;
    eui-64;
    master-only;
    multipoint-destination address dlci dlci-identifier;
    multipoint-destination address {
        epd-threshold cells;
        inverse-arp;
        oam-liveness {
            up-count cells;
            down-count cells;
        }
        oam-period (disable | seconds);
        shaping {
            (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst length);
            queue-length number;
        }
        vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
    }
    primary;
    preferred;
    virtual-gateway-address
    (vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) group-number {
        (accept-data | no-accept-data);
        advertise-interval seconds;
        authentication-type authentication;
        authentication-key key;
        fast-interval milliseconds;
        (preempt | no-preempt) {
            hold-time seconds;
        }
        priority-number number;
        track {
            priority-cost seconds;
            priority-hold-time interface-name {
                interface priority;
                bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second {
                    priority;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
Hierarchical Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Description
Configure the interface address.

NOTE: If you configure the same address on multiple interfaces in the same routing instance, Junos OS uses only the first configuration, and the remaining address configurations are ignored and can leave interfaces without an address. Interfaces that do not have an assigned address cannot be used as a donor interface for an unnumbered Ethernet interface.

For example, in the following configuration the address configuration of interface xe-0/0/1.0 is ignored:

```plaintext
interfaces {
    xe-0/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.1.1/8;
            }
        }
    }
    xe-0/0/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.1.1/8;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

For more information on configuring the same address on multiple interfaces, see Configuring the Interface Address.

- In Junos OS Release 13.3 and later, when you configure an IPv6 host address and an IPv6 subnet address on an interface, the commit operation fails.

- In releases earlier than Junos OS Release 13.3, when you use the same configuration on an interface, the commit operation succeeds, but only one of the IPv6 addresses that was entered is assigned to the interface. The other address is not applied.
Options

**address**—Address of the interface.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

![NOTE: The edit logical-systems hierarchy is not available on QFabric systems.](image)

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring the Protocol Family
  - family
  - negotiate-address | 865
  - unnumbered-address (Ethernet)
age

Syntax

```
age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description

Time to wait (in minutes or seconds) for a response. If no response is received, the request and response entry is deleted from the linktrace database.

Default

10 minutes

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Linktrace Protocol in CFM
agent-specifier

Syntax

```plaintext
agent-specifier {
  aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string {
    drop;
    delay seconds;
    terminate;
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    routing-instance routing-instance-name;
    static-interface interface-name;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

The `drop`, `delay`, `terminate`, `dynamic-profile`, `routing-instance`, and `static-interface` options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description

Specify the action taken by the interface for the specified agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair when the interface receives a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet that includes the vendor-specific tag with ACI/ARI pair information. You can configure an ACI/ARI pair for a named service, `empty` service, or `any` service in a PPPoE service name table. A maximum of 8000 ACI/ARI pairs are supported per PPPoE service name table. You can distribute the ACI/ARI pairs in any combination among the named, `empty`, and `any` service entries in the service name table.

You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard character to match ACI/ARI pairs, the ACI alone, or the ARI alone. The asterisk can be placed at the beginning, the end, or both the beginning and end of the identifier string. You can also specify an asterisk alone for either the ACI or the ARI. You cannot specify only an asterisk for both the ACI and the ARI. When you specify a single asterisk as the identifier, that identifier is ignored in the PADI packet.

For example, suppose you care about matching only the ACI and do not care what value the ARI has in the PADI packet, or even whether the packet contains an ARI value. In this case you can set the `remote-id-string` to a single asterisk. Then the interface ignores the ARI received in the packet and the interface takes action based only on matching the specified ACI.

Default
The default action is terminate.

**Options**

*aci circuit-id-string*—Identifier for the agent circuit ID that corresponds to the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. This is a string of up to 63 characters.

*ari remote-id-string*—Identifier for the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. This is a string of up to 63 characters.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
- Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information
aggregate (Gigabit Ethernet CoS Policer)

Syntax

```plaintext
aggregate {
  bandwidth-limit bps;
  burst-size-limit bytes;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile policer cos-policer-name]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- premium (Hierarchical Policer)
- ieee802.1p | 776
aggregated-ether-options

Syntax

aggregated-ether-options {
  ethernet-switch-profile {
    ethernet-policer-profile {
      input-priority-map {
        ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
      }
      output-priority-map {
        classifier {
          premium {
            forwarding-class class-name {
              loss-priority (high | low);
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    policer cos-policer-name {
      aggregate {
        bandwidth-limit bps;
        burst-size-limit bytes;
      }
      premium {
        bandwidth-limit bps;
        burst-size-limit bytes;
      }
    }
  }
  (mac-learn-enable | no-mac-learn-enable);
  (flow-control | no-flow-control);
  lacp {
    (active | passive);
    link-protection {
      disable;
      (revertive | non-revertive);
      periodic interval;
      sync-reset
      system-priority priority;
      system-id system-id;
    }
    load-balance {
      local-bias;
    }
  }
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces aex]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Configure aggregated Ethernet-specific interface properties.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2 |
alarms

Syntax

alarms;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name optics-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in JUNOS Release 10.1.

Description

For 10-Gigabit Ethernet DPCs, configure the DPC to drop the interface link when the receive power falls below the alarm threshold.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview | 474 |
allow-remote-loopback

Syntax

allow-remote-loopback;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam link-fault-management interface interface-name negotiation-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description

Enable the remote loopback on IQ2 and IQ2-E Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, and Ethernet interfaces on the MX Series routers and EX Series switches.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Enabling Remote Loopback Support on the Local Interface
asynchronous-notification

Syntax

(asynchronous-notification | no-asynchronous-notification);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options ]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

Description

(MX Series routers, T Series routers) For all Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (1-Gigabit, 10-Gigabit, and 100-Gigabit), configure support for notification of link down alarm generation and transfer.

(M120 and M320 routers) For all 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC interfaces, configure support for notification of link down alarm generation and transfer.

- **asynchronous-notification**—Support notification of link down alarm generation and transfer.
- **no-asynchronous-notification**—Prohibit notification of link down alarm generation and transfer.

Default

Support for notification of link down alarm generation and transfer is not enabled.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Gigabit Ethernet Notification of Link Down Alarm Overview | 195
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Notification of Link Down Alarm | 195
auto-negotiation

Syntax

(auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation) <remote-fault (local-interface-online | local-interface-offline)>;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options],
[edit interfaces ge-pim/0/0 switch-options switch-port port-number]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on M Series, MX Series, T Series, TX Matrix routers, and ACX Series routers explicitly enable autonegotiation and remote fault. For EX Series switches, explicitly enable autonegotiation only.

- **auto-negotiation**—Enables autonegotiation. This is the default.
- **no-auto-negotiation**—Disable autonegotiation. When autonegotiation is disabled, you must explicitly configure the link mode and speed.

When you configure Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interfaces to operate at 1 Gbps, autonegotiation must be enabled.

**NOTE:** On EX Series switches, an interface configuration that disables autonegotiation and manually sets the link speed to 1 Gbps is accepted when you commit the configuration; however, if the interface you are configuring is a Tri-Rate Ethernet copper interface, the configuration is ignored as invalid and autonegotiation is enabled by default.

To correct the invalid configuration and disable autonegotiation:

1. Delete the **no-auto-negotiation** statement and commit the configuration.
2. Set the link speed to 10 or 100 Mbps, set **no-auto-negotiation**, and commit the configuration.
On EX Series switches, if the link speed and duplex mode are also configured, the interfaces use the values configured as the desired values in the negotiation. If autonegotiation is disabled, the link speed and link mode must be configured.

**NOTE:** On T4000 routers, the `auto-negotiation` command is ignored for interfaces other than Gigabit Ethernet.

**NOTE:** On ACX Series routers, when you configure fiber interfaces (fiber media mode) to operate at 1 Gbps, autonegotiation is enabled by default to negotiate the speed and duplex settings. You can disable autonegotiation by using the `no-auto-negotiation` statement, and commit the configuration in the fiber media mode. In copper interfaces (copper media mode), autonegotiation is enabled by default. To disable autonegotiation, you need to explicitly configure the link speed to 10 or 100 Mbps, set `no-auto-negotiation`, and commit the configuration.

For SRX Series devices, when autonegotiation is disabled, you can set the `mdi-mode` to enable it in case of non-cross table.

**Default**

Autonegotiation is automatically enabled. No explicit action is taken after the autonegotiation is complete or if the negotiation fails.

**Options**

`remote-fault (local-interface-online | local-interface-offline)`—(Optional) For M Series, MX Series, T Series, TX Matrix routers, and ACX Series routers only, manually configure remote fault on an interface.

**Default:** `local-interface-online`

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- [Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation Overview](#) 264
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (CLI Procedure)
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces for EX Series Switches with ELS support
auto-reconnect

Syntax

auto-reconnect seconds;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name
  unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

PPP over Ethernet interfaces, configure the amount of time to wait before reconnecting after a session has terminated.

Options

seconds—Time to wait before reconnecting after a session has terminated.

Range: 0 through 4,294,967,295 seconds

Default: 0 (never)

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the PPPoE Automatic Reconnect Wait Timer | 48
Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide
bandwidth-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces)

Syntax

bandwidth-limit bps;

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile policer cos-policer-name aggregate],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile policer cos-policer-name premium]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.

Options

- **bps**—Bandwidth limit, in bits per second. Specify either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).

Range: 32 Kbps through 3 gigabits per second (Gbps). For IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces 65,536 bps through 1 Gbps. For 10-Gigabit IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces 65,536 bps through 10 Gbps.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- burst-size-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces) | 701
**bert-algorithm**

**Syntax**

```
bert-algorithm algorithm;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port],
[edit interfaces ct1-fpc/pic/port],
[edit interfaces interface-name ds0-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name e1-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name e3-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name t1-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

**Description**

Configure the pattern to send in the bit stream during a bit error rate test (BERT). Applies to T1, E3, T3, and multichannel DS3 interfaces, the channelized interfaces (DS3, OC12, STM1), and channelized IQ and IQE interfaces (E1, E3 and DS3).

**NOTE:** When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the `bert-algorithm` statement must be included at the `[edit interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port]` or `[edit interfaces ct1-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level as appropriate.

**Options**

`algorithm`—Pattern to send in the bit stream. There are two categories of test patterns: pseudorandom and repetitive. Both patterns conform to CCITT/ITU O.151, O.152, O.153, and O.161 standards. The algorithm can be one of the following patterns:

- `all-ones-repeating`—Pattern is all ones.
- `all-zeros-repeating`—Pattern is all zeros.
- `alternating-double-ones-zeros`—Pattern is alternating pairs of ones and zeros.
- `alternating-ones-zeros`—Pattern is alternating ones and zeros.
- `pseudo-2e3`—Pattern is $2^3 - 1$. 
• **pseudo-2e4**—Pattern is $2^4 - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e5**—Pattern is $2^5 - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e6**—Pattern is $2^6 - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e7**—Pattern is $2^7 - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e9-o153**—Pattern is $2^9 - 1$, as defined in the O153 standard.
• **pseudo-2e10**—Pattern is $2^{10} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e11-o152**—Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$, as defined in the O152 standard.
• **pseudo-2e15-o151**—Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$, as defined in the O151 standard.
• **pseudo-2e17**—Pattern is $2^{17} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e18**—Pattern is $2^{18} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e20-o151**—Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$, as defined in the O151 standard.
• **pseudo-2e20-o153**—Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$, as defined in the O153 standard.
• **pseudo-2e21**—Pattern is $2^{21} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e22**—Pattern is $2^{22} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e23-o151**—Pattern is $2^{23} - 1$, as defined in the O151 standard.
• **pseudo-2e25**—Pattern is $2^{25} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e28**—Pattern is $2^{28} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e29**—Pattern is $2^{29} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e31**—Pattern is $2^{31} - 1$.
• **pseudo-2e32**—Pattern is $2^{32} - 1$.

- **repeating-1-in-4**—One bit in four is set to 1; the others are set to 0.
- **repeating-1-in-8**—One bit in eight is set to 1; the others are set to 0.
- **repeating-3-in-24**—Three bits in twenty four are set to 1; the others are set to 0.

**Default:** **pseudo-2e3**

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

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</tbody>
</table>
**bert-error-rate**

**Syntax**

```
bert-error-rate rate;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port],
[edit interfaces ct1-fpc/pic/port],
[edit interfaces interface-name ds0-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name e1-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name e3-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name t1-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

**Description**

Configure the bit error rate to use in a BERT procedure. Applies to E1, E3, T1, or T3 interfaces, and to the channelized interfaces (DS3, OC3, OC12, and STM1).

**NOTE:** When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the `bert-error-rate` statement must be included at the `[edit interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port]` or `[edit interfaces ct1-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level as appropriate.

**Options**

- **rate**—Bit error rate.

  **Range:** 0 through 7, which corresponds to $10^{-1}$ (1 error per bit) to $10^{-7}$ (1 error per 10 million bits)

  **Default:** 0

**Required Privilege Level**

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**
Interface Diagnostics

Configuring E1 BERT Properties

Configuring E3 BERT Properties

Configuring T1 BERT Properties

Configuring T3 BERT Properties

Examples: Configuring T3 Interfaces
**bert-period**

**Syntax**

```
bert-period seconds;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port],
[edit interfaces ct1-fpc/pic/port],
[edit interfaces interface-name ds0-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name e1-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name e3-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name t1-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name t3-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

**Description**

Configure the duration of a BERT test. Applies to E1, E3, T1, and T3 interfaces, and to E1, E3, T1, and T3 partitions on the channelized interfaces (CE1, CT1, DS3, OC3, OC12, OC48, STM1, STM4, and STM16).

E1 and T1 IQ, IQE, and standard interfaces support an extended BERT period range, up to 86,400 seconds (24 hours).

**NOTE:** When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the `bert-period` statement must be included at the [edit interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port] or [edit interfaces ct1-fpc/pic/port] hierarchy level as appropriate.

**Options**

- **seconds**—Test duration. Range and default values vary by interface type.

**Range:**

- PIC-dependent—Normal BERT period: either 1 through 239 seconds or 1 through 240 seconds
- PIC-dependent—Extended BERT period: from 1 through 86,400 seconds

**Default:**

- Normal BERT period: 10 seconds
- Extended BERT period (on supported E1 interfaces): 10 seconds
- Extended BERT period (on supported T1 interfaces): 240 seconds

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bridge-domain

Syntax

```
bridge-domain name;
    vlan-id [ vlan-identifiers ];
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain maintenance-domain-name],
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain maintenance-domain-name virtual-switch virtual-switch-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description

(MX Series routers only) Specify the OAM Ethernet CFM maintenance domain bridge domain.

Options

- **name**—Specify the name of the bridge domain.
- **vlan-identifiers**—Specify one or more VLAN identifiers.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Maintenance Intermediate Points (MIPs)
- maintenance-domain
burst-size-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces)

Syntax

```
burst-size-limit bytes;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile policer cos-policer-name aggregate],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile policer cos-policer-name premium]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.

Options

- `bytes`—Burst length.

Range: 1500 through 100,000,000 bytes

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- bandwidth-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces) | 692
centralized

Syntax

centralized;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols lACP ppm]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4 for MX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description

Disabled distributed periodic packet management (PPM) processing for Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) packets and run all PPM processing for LACP packets on the Routing Engine.

This statement disables distributed PPM processing for only LACP packets. You can disable distributed PPM processing for all packets that use PPM and run all PPM processing on the Routing Engine by configuring the no-delegate-processing statement in the [edit routing-options ppm] hierarchy.

BEST PRACTICE: We generally recommend that you disable distributed PPM only if Juniper Networks Customer Service advises you to do so. You should disable distributed PPM only if you have a compelling reason to disable it.

Default

Distributed PPM processing is enabled for all packets that use PPM.

Required Privilege Level

circuit—To view this statement in the configuration.
circuit-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

inline | 782

Configuring Distributed Periodic Packet Management on an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)
Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure)
Configuring Distributed Periodic Packet Management
Configuring Link Aggregation
ces-psn-channel (tdm-options)

Syntax

```yaml
ces-psn-channel {
  dmac-address address;
  mode mode;
  vlan-id-1 vlanid;
  vlan-id-2 vlanid;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name tdm-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4.

Description

Configure the CES (Circuit Emulation Service) PSN (Packet Switched Networks) Channel parameters. Use the parameters to specify the destination MAC address, encapsulation type, and vlan tagging.

Options

`dmac-address address`—Destination MAC address to be paired with the smart SFP.

`mode mode`—Encapsulation mode for the TDM traffic for further network processing. Possible values are: MEF8 and MPLS. Default mode is MEF8 for E1, T1, and DS3 smart SFPs. MPLS encapsulation is not supported for STM1, STM4, and STM16 smart SFPs.

`vlan-id-1 vlanid`—A valid VLAN identifier for single VLAN tagging. Possible values: 0 through 4094.

`vlan-id-2_vlanid`—A valid outer VLAN identifier for dual VLAN tagging. Possible values: 0 through 4094. Dual VLAN tagging is not supported on STM1, STM4, and STM16 smart SFPs.

Required Privilege Level

`interface`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`interface-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- `show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics` | 1423
- `show interfaces smart-sfp-defects` | 1412
**cfp-to-et**

**Syntax**

```markdown
cfp-to-et;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit chassis fpc slot]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1.

**Description**

Make the interface et-0/1/0 (on the QSFP28 port) available for use. After you configure the `set chassis fpc 0 cfp-to-et` command and commit the configuration, you need to restart the FPC by executing the `restart chassis-control` command. After the FPC comes online, interface et-0/1/0 is created and et-0/2/1 (on the CFP2 port) is deleted.

**NOTE:** Before executing this command, plan to handle disruption of services.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Interface Mapping and Modulation Format for ACX5448-D | 314
classifier

Syntax

```text
classifier {
    per-unit-scheduler {
        forwarding-class class-name {
            loss-priority (high | low);
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, define the classifier for the output priority map to be applied to outgoing frames on this interface.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- input-priority-map | 785
client

Syntax

client;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description
Configure the router to operate in the PPPoE client mode.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the PPPoE Client Mode | 49
community-vlans (MX Series)

Syntax

```
community-vlans [ number number-number ];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name ],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name ],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name ],
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers.

Description

Configure the specified community VLAN to be a secondary VLAN of the specified primary VLAN. A community VLAN is used to transport frames among members of a community, which is a subset of users within the VLAN, and to forward frames upstream to the primary VLAN.

NOTE: When you specify this configuration statement, the VLAN ID of a logical interface that you associate with a bridge domain that matches with the VLAN ID or list of IDs that you specify using the `community-vlans` state is treated as a community port.

Options

- `number`—Individual VLAN IDs separated by a space.

Required Privilege Level

- `system`—To view this statement in the configuration.
- `system-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
connectivity-fault-management

Syntax

```yaml
class connectivity-fault-management {
  action-profile profile-name {
    action {
      interface-down;
      log-and-generate-ais {
        interval(1m | 1s);
        level value;
        priority value;
      }
    }
  }
  default-actions {
    interface-down;
  }
  event {
    ais-trigger-condition {
      adjacency-loss;
      all-defects;
      cross-connect-ccm;
      erroneous-ccm;
      receive-ais;
    }
    adjacency-loss;
    interface-status-tlv (down | lower-layer-down);
    port-status-tlv blocked;
    rdi;
  }
  }
  linktrace {
    age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
    path-database-size path-database-size;
  }
  expected-defect {
    rx-enable;
    rx-max-duration seconds;
    tx-enable;
    tx-duration seconds;
  }
  maintenance-domain domain-name {
    bridge-domain <vlan-id [vlan-ids]>;
    instance routing-instance-name;
    interface interface-name;
  }
}
```
level number;
name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2oct);
maintenance-association ma-name {
    protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;
    remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;
short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);
continuity-check {
    convey-loss-threshold;
    hold-interval minutes;
    interface-status-tlv;
    interval (10m | 10s | 1m | 1s | 100ms);
    loss-threshold number;
    port-status-tlv;
}
}
mep mep-id {
    auto-discovery;
    direction (up | down);
    interface interface-name (protect | working);
    lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect | rem-err-xcon | xcon);
    priority number;
    remote-mep mep-id {
        action-profile profile-name;
        sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
            data-tlv-size size;
            iteration-count count-value;
            priority priority-value;
            detect-loc;
        }
    }
}
}
}

virtual-switch routing-instance-name {
    bridge-domain name <vlan-ids [vlan-ids]>;
}
}
no-aggregate-delegate-processing;
performance-monitoring {
  delegate-server-processing;
  hardware-assisted-timestamping;
  hardware-assisted-keepalives;
  sla-iterator-profiles {
    profile-name {
      avg-fd-two-way-threshold;
      avg-ifdv-two-way-threshold;
      avg-flr-forward-threshold;
      avg-flr-backward-threshold;
      disable;
      calculation-weight {
        delay delay-weight;
        delay-variation delay-variation-weight;
      }
      cycle-time milliseconds;
      iteration-period connections;
      measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay);
    }
  }
}

Hierarchy Level
[edit protocols oam ethernet]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description
For Ethernet interfaces on M7i and M10i routers with Enhanced CFEB (CFEB-E), and on M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers, specify connectivity fault management for IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.
In Junos OS Release 9.3 and later, this statement is also supported on aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity Fault Management Overview
### delay (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

**Syntax**

```
delay seconds;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name],
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

Support at `[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]` hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

**Description**

Configure the PPPoE underlying interface on the router to wait a specified number of seconds after receiving a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet from a PPPoE client before sending a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet to indicate that it can service the client request.

The router (PPPoE server) does not check whether another server has already sent a PADO packet during the delay period in response to the PPPoE client’s PADI packet. It is up to the PPPoE client to determine whether another PPPoE server has responded to its PADI request, or if it must respond to the delayed PADO packet to establish a PPPoE session.

**Options**

- **seconds**—Number of seconds that the PPPoE underlying interface waits after receiving a PADI packet from a PPPoE client before sending a PADO packet in response.

**Range:** 1 through 120 seconds

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables](#)
destination (IPCP)

Syntax

```
destination address destination-profile profile-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet unnumbered-address interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet unnumbered-address interface-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For unnumbered interfaces with PPP encapsulation, specify the IP address of the remote interface.

Options

- **address**—IP address of the remote interface.

The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring IPCP Options for Interfaces with PPP Encapsulation |
|------------------|------------------|
| address          | 676              |
| negotiate-address | 865              |

Junos OS Administration Library
device-count

Syntax

device-count number;

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis aggregated-devices ethernet]
[edit chassis aggregated-devices sonet]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement functionality updated in Junos OS Release 14.2, as described below.

Description

Configure the number of aggregated logical devices available to the router.

Starting in Junos release 14.2, for MX series routers, aggregated Ethernet interfaces created under a logical system can be individually named. Prior to 14.2, ae interfaces were named automatically (AE1, AE2) etc. upon setting the device count. This change allows administrators to use custom naming schemes. System resources are only allocated for named ae interfaces, regardless of how many were declared in the device count. (In Junos 14.2 and earlier, ae naming occurred automatically up to the number specified for device count, and system resources were allocated whether a given ae interface was used or not.)

Options

number—Set the number of aggregated logical devices that will be available for configuration.

NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 13.2, a maximum of 64 aggregated interfaces are supported for link aggregation of SONET/SDH interfaces. In releases before Junos OS Release 13.2, a maximum of 16 aggregated interfaces are supported for link aggregation of SONET/SDH interfaces.

For Junos OS Evolved, you can specify up to 512 aggregated Ethernet devices.

Range: 1 - 496. The upper limit for this value is system specific.

Range: 1 - 512 for Junos OS Evolved.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
drop (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax

drop;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name],
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
Support at [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description

Direct the router to drop (ignore) a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet received from a PPPoE client that contains the specified service name tag or agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) information. This action effectively denies the client's request to provide the specified service, or to accept requests from the subscriber or subscribers represented by the ACI/ARI information.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
**dynamic-profile (PPPoE Service Name Tables)**

**Syntax**

```
dynamic-profile profile-name;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name],
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

**Description**

Specify a dynamic profile to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface. You can associate a dynamic profile with a named service entry, empty service entry, or any service entry configured in a PPPoE service name table, or with an agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair defined for these services.

The dynamic profile associated with a service entry in a PPPoE service name table overrides the dynamic profile associated with the PPPoE underlying interface on which the dynamic PPPoE interface is created.

If you include the `dynamic-profile` statement at the `[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]` hierarchy level, you cannot also include the `static-interface` statement at this level. The `dynamic-profile` and `static-interface` statements are mutually exclusive for ACI/ARI pair configurations.

**Options**

- `profile-name`—Name of the dynamic profile that the router uses to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
- Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation
egress-policer-overhead

Syntax

egress-policer-overhead bytes;

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.1.

Description

Add the specified number of bytes to the actual length of an Ethernet frame when determining the actions of Layer 2 policers, MAC policers, or queue rate limits applied to output traffic on the line card. You can configure egress policer overhead to account for egress shaping overhead bytes added to output traffic on the line card.

On M Series and T Series routers, this statement is supported on Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs and Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs. On MX Series routers, this statement is supported for interfaces configured on Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs).

NOTE: This statement is not supported on Modular Interface Cards (MICs) or Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) in MX Series routers.

Options

bytes—Number of bytes added to a packet exiting an interface.

Range: 0–255 bytes

Default: 0

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

egress-shaping-overhead
encapsulation (Logical Interface)

Syntax


Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit interfaces rlsql number unit logical-unit-number]
[edit protocols evpn]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers (ethernet.vlan-ccc, and vlan-tcc options only).
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Metro Routers. Only the atm-ccc-cell-relay and atm-ccc-vc-mux options are supported on ACX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for QFX10000 Series switches (ethernet-ccc and vlan-ccc options only).

Description

Configure a logical link-layer encapsulation type. Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, aggregated ethernet interfaces supports VLAN TCC (Translational cross-connect) encapsulation on MX series platforms. See Configuring VLAN TCC Encapsulation for more details. Non-ethernet media types, SONET and ATM interfaces are only supported. It is expected that the user will have the member links of aggregated ethernet with supported hardware for configuring VLAN TCC encapsulation and no commit check is performed externally for the aggregated ethernet (AE) interfaces.

Options

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

atm-ccc-vc-mux—Use ATM virtual circuit (VC) multiplex encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.
**atm-cisco-nlpid**—Use Cisco ATM network layer protocol identifier (NLPID) encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.

**atm-mlppp-llc**—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use Multilink Point-to-Point (MLPPP) over AAL5 LLC. For this encapsulation type, your router must be equipped with a Link Services or Voice Services PIC. MLPPP over ATM encapsulation is not supported on ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces.

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

**atm-ppp-llc**—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.

**atm-ppp-vc-mux**—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over ATM AAL5 multiplex encapsulation.

**atm-snap**—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM subnetwork attachment point (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 TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the tcc family only.

**atm-vc-mux**—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.

**ether-over-atm-llc**—(All IP interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) For interfaces that carry IP traffic, use Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces.

**ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

**ether-vpls-over-fr**—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Frame Relay encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications, per RFC 2427, Multiprotocol Interconnect over Frame Relay.

---

**NOTE:** The SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, the Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, and the DS3/E3 MIC do not support Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulation.
ether-vpls-over-ppp—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over PPP-encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications.

ethernet—Use Ethernet II encapsulation (as described in RFC 894, A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks).

ethernet-ccc—Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces.

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

NOTE: The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

ethernet-vpls-fr—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE router over a time-division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE router to terminate the outer layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.

frame-relay-ether-type—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with Cisco Frame Relay. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ether-type-tcc—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ppp—Use PPP over Frame Relay circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ppp family only.

frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting different media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the tcc family 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 do not fragment (DF) bit in the packet header. If the packet’s size exceeds the tunnel’s maximum transmission unit (MTU) value, the packet is fragmented before encapsulation.

multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end—Use MLFR FRF.15 encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.
**multilink-ppp**—Use MLPPP encapsulation. This encryption is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces.

**ppp-over-ether**—Use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation to configure an underlying Ethernet interface for a dynamic PPPoE logical interface on M120 and M320 routers with Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, and on MX Series routers with MPCs.

**ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc**—(MX Series routers with MPCs using the ATM MIC with SFP only) For underlying ATM interfaces, use PPP over Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, configure the interface address on the PPP interface.

**vlan-bridge**—Use Ethernet VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q tagging, flexible-ethernet-services, and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

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

**vlan-vci-ccc**—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.

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

**vlan-vpls**—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on VPLS circuits.

**vxlan**—Use VXLAN data plane encapsulation for EVPN.

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

**Release History Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.1R1</td>
<td>Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, aggregated ethernet interfaces supports VLAN TCC (Translational cross-connect) encapsulation on MX series platforms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
encapsulation

List of Syntax
Syntax for Physical Interfaces: M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series on page 725
Syntax for Physical Interfaces: SRX Series on page 725
Syntax for Logical Interfaces: SRX Series on page 725

Syntax for Physical Interfaces: M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series

```
encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay | atm-pvc | cisco-hdlc | cisco-hdlc-ccc | cisco-hdlc-tcc | ethernet-bridge | ethernet-ccc
| ethernet-over-atm | ethernet-tcc | ethernet-vpls | ethernet-vpls-fr | ether-vpls-over-atm-llc | ethernet-vpls-ppp
| extended-frame-relay-ccc | extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc | extended-frame-relay-tcc |
extended-vlan-bridge | extended-vlan-ccc | extended-vlan-tcc | extended-vlan-vpls | flexible-ethernet-services |
flexible-frame-relay | frame-relay | frame-relay-ccc | frame-relay-ether-type | frame-relay-ether-type-tcc |
frame-relay-port-ccc | frame-relay-tcc | generic-services | multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni | ppp | ppp-ccc | ppp-tcc
| vlan-ccc | vlan-vci-ccc | vlan-vpls);
```

Syntax for Physical Interfaces: SRX Series

```
encapsulation (ether-vpls-ppp | ethernet-bridge | ethernet-ccc | ethernet-tcc | ethernet-vpls |
extended-frame-relay-ccc | extended-frame-relay-tcc | extended-vlan-bridge | extended-vlan-ccc |
extended-vlan-tcc | extended-vlan-vpls | flexible-ethernet-services | frame-relay-port-ccc | vlan-ccc | vlan-vpls);
```

Syntax for Logical Interfaces: SRX Series

```
encapsulation ( dix | ether-vpls-fr | frame-relay-ppp | ppp-over-ether | vlan-bridge | vlan-ccc | vlan-tcc | vlan-vpls );
```

Physical Interfaces: M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series

```
[edit interfaces interface-name],
[edit interfaces rlsq number: number]
```

Logical Interfaces

```
[edit interfaces  interface-name unit logical-unit-number ]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers (flexible-ethernet-services, ethernet-ccc, and ethernet-tcc options only).

Description
For M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series, specify the physical link-layer encapsulation type.

For SRX Series, specify logical link layer encapsulation.

**NOTE:** Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.

Default

**ppp**—Use serial PPP encapsulation.
Physical Interface Options and Logical Interface Options

For physical interfaces:

**NOTE:** Frame Relay, ATM, PPP, SONET, and SATSOP options are not supported on EX Series switches.

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

- **atm-pvc**—Defined in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*. When you configure physical ATM interfaces with ATM PVC encapsulation, an RFC 2684-compliant ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5) tunnel is set up to route the ATM cells over a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) path that is typically established between two MPLS-capable routers using the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).

- **cisco-hdlc**—Use Cisco-compatible High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) framing. E1, E3, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3 interfaces can use Cisco HDLC encapsulation. Two related versions are supported:
  - CCC version (**cisco-hdlc-ccc**)—The logical interface does not require an encapsulation statement. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.
  - TCC version (**cisco-hdlc-tcc**)—Similar to CCC and has the same configuration restrictions, but used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

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

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

- **ethernet-bridge**—Use Ethernet bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have bridging enabled and that must accept all packets.

- **ethernet-over-atm**—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet over ATM encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces. As defined in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*, this encapsulation type allows ATM interfaces to connect to devices that support only bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Junos OS does not completely support bridging, but accepts BPU 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 to the Ethernet LAN, a route lookup is done using 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. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, TCC is not supported.
- **ethernet-vpls**—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.

- **ethernet-vpls-fr**—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer Layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

- **ethernet-vpls-ppp**—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer Layer 2 PPP connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use it to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

- **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**—For ATM intelligent queuing (IQ) interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

- **extended-frame-relay-ccc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to CCC. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.

- **extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc**—Use extended Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay for DLCIs 1 through 1022. This encapsulation type is used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

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

- **extended-vlan-bridge**—Use extended VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

- **extended-vlan-ccc**—Use extended VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet and 4-port Fast Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying 802.1Q values. Extended VLAN CCC encapsulation supports TPIDs 0x8100, 0x9100, and 0x9901. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported.

- **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. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN TCC is not supported.
• **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. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.

**NOTE:** The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

• **flexible-ethernet-services**—For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with small form-factor pluggable transceivers (SFPs) (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, use flexible Ethernet services encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Ethernet encapsulations. Aggregated Ethernet bundles can use this encapsulation type. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of route, TCC, CCC, Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs), and VPLS encapsulations on a single physical port. If you configure flexible Ethernet services encapsulation on the physical interface, VLAN IDs from 1 through 511 are no longer reserved for normal VLANs.

• **flexible-frame-relay**—For IQ 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, and standard Frame Relay encapulations on a single physical port. Also, each logical interface can have any DLCI value from 1 through 1022.

• **frame-relay**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation is defined in RFC 1490, *Multiprotocol Interconnect over Frame Relay*. E1, E3, link services, SONET/SDH, T1, T3, and voice services interfaces can use Frame Relay encapsulation.

• **frame-relay-ccc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. This encapsulation is same as standard Frame Relay for DLCIs 0 through 511. DLCIs 512 through 1022 are dedicated to CCC. The logical interface must also have **frame-relay-ccc** encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.

• **frame-relay-ether-type**—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with the Cisco Frame Relay. IETF frame relay encapsulation identifies the payload format using NLPID and SNAP formats. Cisco-compatible Frame Relay encapsulation uses the Ethernet type to identify the type of payload.

**NOTE:** When the encapsulation type is set to Cisco-compatible Frame Relay encapsulation, ensure that the LMI type is set to ANSI or Q933-A.

• **frame-relay-ether-type-tcc**—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media. This encapsulation is Cisco-compatible Frame Relay for DLCIs 0 through 511. DLCIs 512 through 1022 are dedicated to TCC.
- **frame-relay-port-ccc**—Use Frame Relay port CCC encapsulation to transparently carry all the DLCIs between two customer edge (CE) routers without explicitly configuring each DLCI on the two provider edge (PE) routers with Frame Relay transport. The connection between the two CE routers can be either user-to-network interface (UNI) or network-to-network interface (NNI); this is completely transparent to the PE routers. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.

- **frame-relay-tcc**—This encapsulation is similar to Frame Relay CCC and has the same configuration restrictions, but used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

- **generic-services**—Use generic services encapsulation for services with a hierarchical scheduler.

- **multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni**—Use MLFR UNI NNI encapsulation. This encapsulation is used on link services, voice services interfaces functioning as FRF.16 bundles, and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.

- **ppp**—Use serial PPP encapsulation. This encapsulation is defined in RFC 1661, *The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) for the Transmission of Multiprotocol Datagrams over Point-to-Point Links*. PPP is the default encapsulation type for physical interfaces. E1, E3, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3 interfaces can use PPP encapsulation.

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

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

- **vlan-ccc**—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits. VLAN CCC encapsulation supports TPID 0x8100 only. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.

- **vlan-vci-ccc**—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only. All logical interfaces configured on the Ethernet interface must also have the encapsulation type set to vlan-vci-ccc.

- **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. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.

**NOTE:**

- Label-switched interfaces (LSIs) do not support VLAN VPLS encapsulation. Therefore, you can only use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on a PE-router-to-CE-router interface and not a core-facing interface.

- Starting with Junos OS release 13.3, a commit error occurs when you configure vlan-vpls encapsulation on a physical interface and configure family inet on one of the logical units. Previously, it was possible to commit this invalid configuration.
For logical interfaces:

- **frame-relay**—Configure a Frame Relay encapsulation when the physical interface has multiple logical units, and the units are either point to point or multipoint.

- **multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni**—Link services interfaces functioning as FRF.16 bundles can use Multilink Frame Relay UNI NNI encapsulation.

- **ppp**—For normal mode (when the device is using only one ISDN B-channel per call). Point-to-Point Protocol is for communication between two computers using a serial interface.

- **ppp-over-ether**—This encapsulation is used for underlying interfaces of pp0 interfaces.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Understanding Physical Encapsulation on an Interface
- Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Physical Interfaces
- Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs
- Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC
- Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits
- Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation
- Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking
- Configuring VLAN and Extended VLAN Encapsulation
- Configuring Encapsulation for Layer 2 Wholesale VLAN Interfaces
- Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits
- Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers
- Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC
- Configuring TCC
- Configuring VPLS Interface Encapsulation
- Configuring Interfaces for VPLS Routing
- Defining the Encapsulation for Switching Cross-Connects
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)
ether-options

List of Syntax
Junos OS Syntax on page 732
Junos OS Evolved Syntax on page 733

Junos OS Syntax

ether-options {
  802.3ad {
    aex;
    (backup | primary);
    lacp {
      force-up;
      (primary | backup);
      port-priority
    }
  }
  asynchronous-notification;
  (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation);
  autostate-exclude
  configured-flow-control {
    rx-buffers (on | off);
    tx-buffers (on | off);
  }
  ethernet-switch-profile {
    ethernet-policer-profile
    (mac-learn-enable | no-mac-learn-enable);
    recovery-timeout time-in-seconds;
    storm-control storm-control-profile;
    tag-protocol-id;
  }
  (flow-control | no-flow-control);
  ieee-802-3az-eee;
  ignore-l3-incompletes;
  link-mode (automatic | full-duplex | half-duplex);
  (loopback | no-loopback);
  mdi-mode (auto | force | mdi | mdix);
  mpls {
    pop-all-labels <required-depth (1 | 2 | all)>;
  }
  no-auto-mdix;
  redundant-parent (Interfaces) parent;
  source-address-filter name;
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
**Junos OS Evolved Syntax**

```
speed {
  (auto-negotiation <auto-negotiate-10-100> | ethernet-100m | ethernet-10g | ethernet-10m | ethernet-1g);
}
```

```
ether-options {
  802.3ad {
    aex;
    (backup | primary);
    lacp {
      force-up;
      (primary | backup);
      port-priority
    }
  }
  asynchronous-notification;
  (auto-negotiation| no-auto-negotiation);
  autostate-exclude
  ethernet-switch-profile {
    ethernet-policer-profile
    (mac-learn-enable | no-mac-learn-enable);
    recovery-timeout time-in-seconds;
    storm-control storm-control-profile;
    tag-protocol-id;
  }
  fec (gigether)
  (flow-control | no-flow-control);
  ignore-13-incompletes;
  (loopback | no-loopback);
  loopback-remote;
  mpls {
    pop-all-labels <required-depth (1 | 2 | all)>;
  }
  source-address-filter name;
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
[edit interfaces interface-range range]
```
**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

- **autostate-exclude** option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1x53-D40 for QFX5100 switches only.
- **fec** and **loopback-remote** options introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R1.
Description

Configure **ether-options** properties for a Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.

In Junos OS Evolved, when you configure `set interfaces interface ether-options 802.3ad ae name` at the same time as you apply a second configuration to the same interface at the `[edit interfaces interface]` hierarchy, the second configuration will not take effect until the interface joins the aggregated Ethernet interface `ae name`.

![NOTE: The ether-options statement is not supported for subscriber management on aggregated Ethernet member link interfaces. You must configure gigether-options instead.](image)

Table 115 on page 736 shows the supported and unsupported platforms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported Platforms for <strong>ether-options</strong></th>
<th>Supported Platforms for <strong>gigether-options</strong></th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACX Series Routers (Junos OS)</td>
<td>ACX Series Routers (Junos OS)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ACX500</td>
<td>• ACX5048</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ACX1000</td>
<td>• ACX5096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ACX1100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ACX2100</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• ACX6000</td>
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<td>EX Series Switches (Junos OS)</td>
<td>EX Series Switches (Junos OS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• EX2300</td>
<td>• EX2300</td>
<td>EX Series switches support both <strong>ether-options</strong> and <strong>gigether-options</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• EX2300 Multigigabit</td>
<td>• EX2300 Multigigabit</td>
<td>To configure Ethernet configuration options such as loopback, flow-control, auto-negotiation etc., use <strong>ether-options</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• EX2300-C</td>
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<td>To configure Forward Error Correction (FEC), use <strong>gigether-options</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• EX3400</td>
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<td>MX Series Routers (Junos OS)</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>• MX5</td>
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### Table 115: Supported Platform Information (continued)

<table>
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<th>Supported Platforms for <code>ether-options</code></th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
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<td>• MX2020</td>
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<td>• MX10003</td>
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<td>• MX10008 and MX10016</td>
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</table>

**PTX Series Routers (Junos OS)**
- • PTX1000
- • PTX3000
- • PTX5000
- • PTX10001
- • PTX10002
- • PTX10003
- • PTX10008 and PTX10016

**PTX Series Routers (Junos OS)**
- • PTX1000
- • PTX10001
- • PTX10002
- • PTX10003
- • PTX10008 and PTX10016

**PTX Series routers (Junos OS Evolved)**
- • PTX10003
- • PTX10008 and PTX10016

**PTX Series routers (Junos OS Evolved)**
- • PTX10003
- • PTX10008 and PTX10016

**Notes**
- PTX Series Routers (Junos OS)
  - In Junos OS Release 17.3R3S7, PTX1000 Series routers support both `ether-options` and `gigether-options`.
  - In Junos OS Releases 17.3R1, 17.4R1, and 17.4R2, PTX10000 Series routers support both `ether-options` and `gigether-options`.

**PTX Series Routers (Junos OS Evolved)**
- Starting in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R1, PTX Series routers support `ether-options` only.

**QFX Series Switches (Junos OS)**
- QFX Series switches support both `ether-options` and `gigether-options`.
  - To configure Ethernet configuration options such as loopback, flow-control, auto-negotiation etc., use `ether-options`.
  - To configure Forward Error Correction (FEC), use `gigether-options`. 
Table 115: Supported Platform Information (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported Platforms for <strong>gigether-options</strong></th>
<th>Supported Platforms for <strong>ether-options</strong></th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QFX Series Switches (Junos OS)</td>
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<td>• QFX5100 (48S)</td>
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<td>• QFX5100 (48T)</td>
<td>• QFX5100 (48T)</td>
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<td>• QFX5100 (24Q)</td>
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<td>• QFX5100 (96S)</td>
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<td>• QFX5110 (48S)</td>
<td>• QFX5110 (48S)</td>
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<td>• QFX5120 (48Y)</td>
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<td>• QFX100002</td>
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<td>• QFX10008 and QFX10016</td>
<td>• QFX10008 and QFX10016</td>
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<td>QFX Series Switches (Junos OS Evolved)</td>
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<td>• QFX5220-128C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Supported</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRX Series (Junos OS)</td>
<td>SRX Series (Junos OS)</td>
<td>SRX Series (Junos OS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SRX300</td>
<td>• SRX300</td>
<td>To configure gigabit-Ethernet interfaces (ge-), use <strong>gigether-options</strong>. To configure ethernet interfaces (et-) and fast ethernet interfaces (fe-), use <strong>ether-options</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SRX550</td>
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<td>• SRX5400</td>
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<tr>
<td>• SRX5600</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Default
Enabled.

Options

NOTE: The **auto-negotiation** and **speed** statements are not supported on the OCX Series.

**loopback-remote**—Starting in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R1, enable remote loopback.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Gigabit Ethernet Interface
- Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches
- Configuring Q-in-Q Tunneling on EX Series Switches with ELS Support

| gigether-options | 766 |
**ethernet (Chassis)**

**Syntax**

```c
ethernet {
    device-count number;
    lACP {
        link-protection {
            non-revertive;
        }
        system-priority;
    }
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```c
[edit chassis aggregated-devices]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.

**Description**

Configure properties for Ethernet aggregated devices on the router.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring Junos OS for Supporting Aggregated Devices
- Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches
ethernet-policer-profile

Syntax

```plaintext
ethernet-policer-profile {
  input-priority-map {
    ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
  }
  output-priority-map {
    classifier {
      premium {
        forwarding-class class-name {
          loss-priority (high | low);
        }
      }
    }
  }
  policer cos-policer-name {
    aggregate {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    premium {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- [edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile],
- [edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

NOTE: On QFX Series standalone switches, this statement hierarchy is only supported on the Enhanced Layer 2 Switching CLI.
For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, configure a class of service (CoS)-based policer. Policing applies to the inner VLAN identifiers, not to the outer tag. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), the premium policer is not supported.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252 |
evcs

Syntax

evcs evc-id {
    evc-protocol cfm;
    remote-uni-count count;
    multipoint-to-multipoint;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

Description

On MX Series routers with ge, xe, or ae interfaces, configure an OAM Ethernet virtual connection.

Options

remote-uni-count count—(Optional) Specify the number of remote UNIs in the EVC configuration, the default is 1.

multipoint-to-multipoint—(Optional) Specify multiple points in the EVC configuration, the default is point-to-point if remote-uni-count is 1.

Remaining options are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Ethernet Local Management Interface

Imi (Ethernet OAM)  |  822
family

Syntax

family {
  inet {
    layer-3;
    layer-4;
    symmetric-hash {
      complement;
    }
  }
  multiservice {
    source-mac;
    destination-mac;
    payload {
      ip {
        layer-3;
        layer-4;
      }
    }
  }
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key]

Release Information


Description

(MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms only) Configure data used in a hash key for a specific protocol family when configuring PIC-level symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group.

Options

inet—Configure data used in a hash key for the inet protocol family.

multiservice—Configure data used in a hash key for the multiservice protocol family.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers | 117
family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            (input | output | input output);
        }
    }
}
access-concentrator name;
address address {
    ... the address subhierarchy appears after the main [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family-name] hierarchy ...
}
bundle interface-name;
core-facing;
demux-destination {
    destination-prefix;
}
demux-source {
    source-prefix;
}
direct-connect;
duplicate-protection;
dynamic-profile profile-name;
filter {
    group filter-group-number;
    input filter-name;
    input-list [ filter-names ];
    output filter-name;
    output-list [ filter-names ];
}
interface-mode (access | trunk);
ipsec-sa sa-name;
keep-address-and-control;
mac-validate (loose | strict);
max-sessions number;
max-sessions-vsa-ignore;
mtu bytes;
multicast-only;
nd6-stale-time seconds;
negotiate-address;
no-neighbor-learn;
no-redirects;
policer {
    arp policer-template-name;
    input policer-template-name;
    output policer-template-name;
}
primary;
protocols [inet iso mpls];
proxy inet-address address;
receive-options-packets;
receive-ttl-exceeded;
remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
rpf-check {
    fail-filter filter-name
    mode loose;
}
sampling {
    input;
    output;
}
service {
    input {
        post-service-filter filter-name;
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
service-name-table table-name;
short-cycle-protection <lockout-time-min minimum-seconds lockout-time-max maximum-seconds> <filter [aci]>;
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
translate-plp-control-word-de;
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address destination-profile profile-name;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-list [number number-number];
address address {
    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
broadcast address;
destination address;
destination-profile name;
eui-64;
master-only;
multipoint-destination address dlci dlci-identifier;
multipoint-destination address {
    epd-threshold cells;
    inverse-arp;
    oam-liveness {
        up-count cells;
        down-count cells;
    }
oam-period (disable | seconds);
    shaping {
        (cbr rate | rtvbr burst length peak rate sustained rate | vbr burst length peak rate sustained rate);
        queue-length number;
    }
    vci vpi-identifier vci-identifier;
}
pREFERRED;
primary;
vrp-group group-id {
    (accept-data | no-accept-data);
    advertise-interval seconds;
    authentication-key key;
    authentication-type authentication;
    fast-interval milliseconds;
    (preempt | no-preempt) {
        hold-time seconds;
    }
    priority number;
    track {
        interface interface-name {
            bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second priority-cost priority;
            priority-cost priority;
        }
        priority-hold-time seconds;
        route prefix routing-instance instance-name priority-cost priority;
    }
}
}
virtual-address [ addresses ];
Hierarchical Level

```
{ }
virtual-link-local-address ipv6-address;
}
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Option `max-sessions-vsa-ignore` introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description

Configure protocol family information for the logical interface.

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, aggregated ethernet interfaces supports VLAN TCC (Translational cross-connect) encapsulation on MX series platforms. See Configuring VLAN TCC Encapsulation for more details.

**NOTE:** Not all subordinate statements are available to every protocol family.
Options
family—Protocol family:

- any—Protocol-independent family used for Layer 2 packet filtering

NOTE: This option is not supported on T4000 Type 5 FPCs.

- bridge—(M Series and T Series routers only) Configure only when the physical interface is configured with ethernet-bridge type encapsulation or when the logical interface is configured with vlan-bridge type encapsulation. You can optionally configure this protocol family for the logical interface on which you configure VPLS.

- ethernet-switching—(M Series and T Series routers only) Configure only when the physical interface is configured with ethernet-bridge type encapsulation or when the logical interface is configured with vlan-bridge type encapsulation.

- ccc—Circuit cross-connect protocol suite. You can configure this protocol family for the logical interface of CCC physical interfaces. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.

- inet—Internet Protocol version 4 suite. You must configure this protocol family for the logical interface to support IP protocol traffic, including Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), and Internet Protocol Control Protocol (IPCP).


- iso—International Organization for Standardization Open Systems Interconnection (ISO OSI) protocol suite. You must configure this protocol family for the logical interface to support IS-IS traffic.

- mlfr-end-to-end—Multilink Frame Relay FRF.15. You must configure this protocol or multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) for the logical interface to support multilink bundling.

- mlfr-uni-nni—Multilink Frame Relay FRF.16. You must configure this protocol or mlfr-end-to-end for the logical interface to support link services and voice services bundling.

- multilink-ppp—Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol. You must configure this protocol (or mlfr-end-to-end) for the logical interface to support multilink bundling.

- mpls—Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS). You must configure this protocol family for the logical interface to participate in an MPLS path.

- pppoe—Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet

- tcc—Translational cross-connect protocol suite. You can configure this protocol family for the logical interface of TCC physical interfaces.
• **tnp**—Trivial Network Protocol. This protocol is used to communicate between the Routing Engine and the router's packet forwarding components. The Junos OS automatically configures this protocol family on the router's internal interfaces only, as discussed in *Understanding Internal Ethernet Interfaces*.

• **vpls**—(M Series and T Series routers only) Virtual private LAN service. You can optionally configure this protocol family for the logical interface on which you configure VPLS. VPLS provides an Ethernet-based point-to-multipoint Layer 2 VPN to connect customer edge (CE) routers across an MPLS backbone. When you configure a VPLS encapsulation type, the **family vpls** statement is assumed by default.

   MX Series routers support dynamic profiles for VPLS pseudowires, VLAN identifier translation, and automatic bridge domain configuration.

   For more information about VPLS, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See **CLI Explorer**.

**Required Privilege Level**

- interface—to view this statement in the configuration.
- interface-control—to add this statement to the configuration.

**Release History Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>20.1R1</strong></td>
<td>Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, aggregated ethernet interfaces supports VLAN TCC (Translational cross-connect) encapsulation on MX series platforms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Configuring the Protocol Family*
fastether-options

Syntax

```plaintext
fastether-options {
  802.3ad {
    ae (primary | backup);
    lacp {
      port-priority;
    }
  }
  (flow-control | no-flow-control);
  ignore-l3-incompletes;
  ingress-rate-limit rate;
  (loopback | no-loopback);
  mpls {
    pop-all-labels {
      required-depth number;
    }
  }
  source-address-filter {
    mac-address;
  }
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Configure Fast Ethernet-specific interface properties.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

| Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2 |
flow-control

Syntax

(flow-control | no-flow-control);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name multiservice-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range name ether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 in EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

Description
For aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, explicitly enable flow control, which regulates the flow of packets from the router or switch to the remote side of the connection. Enabling flow control is useful when the remote device is a Gigabit Ethernet switch. Flow control is not supported on the 4-port Fast Ethernet PIC.

NOTE: On the Type 5 FPC, to prioritize control packets in case of ingress oversubscription, you must ensure that the neighboring peers support MAC flow control. If the peers do not support MAC flow control, then you must disable flow control.

Default
Flow control is enabled.

NOTE: Flow control is enabled by default only on physical interfaces and it is disabled by default on aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Flow Control | 18
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (CLI Procedure)
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces for EX Series Switches with ELS support
Syntax

```chef
fnp {
    interval <100ms | 1s | 10s | 1m | 10m> ;;
    loss-threshold number
    interface interface name {
        domain-id domain-id
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet]
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description

On routers with ge, xe, or ae interfaces, configure an OAM Ethernet failure notification protocol.

Options

- **interval number**—Specifies the time between the transmission of FNP messages.
- **loss-threshold number**—FNP messages that can be lost before the FNP message is considered aged out and flushed.
- **interface interface-name**—Name of the Ethernet interface.
- **domain-id number**—Domain ID of the access network.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Ethernet Failure Notification Protocol Overview
- Configuring the Failure Notification Protocol
force-up

Syntax

```snippet
force-up;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ethernet-options lacp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX Series routers.

**NOTE:** For EX9200 switches, you must configure `force-up` on physical interfaces of both MC-LAG peers for this feature to work properly.

Description

Configure the peer interface (in MC-LAG) to remain up even with limited LACP capability.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Forcing MC-LAG Links or Interfaces with Limited LACP Capability to Be Up*
forwarding-class (Gigabit Ethernet IQ Classifier)

Syntax

```
forwarding-class class-name {
    loss-priority (high | low);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map classifier premium]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, define forwarding class name and option values.

Options
class-name—Name of forwarding class.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252 |
| input-priority-map | 785 |
| forwarding-class statement in the Class of Service User Guide (Routers and EX9200 Switches) | |
forwarding-mode (100-Gigabit Ethernet)

Syntax

```yaml
forwarding-mode {
  (sa-multicast | ...the following vlan-steering statement...);
  vlan-steering {
    vlan-rule (high-low | odd-even);
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for MX Series routers.

Description

Configure the interoperation mode for 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC or the 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring VLAN Steering Mode for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP | 215 |
| Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs to Interoperate with Type 4 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) Using SA Multicast Mode |
| Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP | 222 |
| Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PF-1CGE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 | 223 |
| sa-multicast (100-Gigabit Ethernet) | 934 |
| vlan-rule (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP) | 1025 |
| vlan-steering (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP) | 1026 |
forwarding-mode (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers)

Syntax

```
forwarding-mode {
  sa-multicast
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot port port-number]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48R4.

Description

Configure interoperability between 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP.

The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 | 226
- Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP | 222
- Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PF-1CGE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 | 223
frame-error

Syntax

```
frame-error count;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile event link-event-rate],
[edit protocols oam link-fault-management interface interface-name event-thresholds]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description

Threshold for sending frame error events or taking the action specified in the action profile.

A frame error is any frame error on the underlying physical layer. The threshold is reached when the number of frame errors reaches the configured value within the window.

The window or period during which frame errors are counted is 5 seconds or multiples of it (with a maximum value of 1 minute). This window denotes the duration as intervals of 100 milliseconds, encoded as a 16-bit unsigned integer. This window is not configurable in Junos OS. According to the IEEE 802.3ah standard, the default value of the frame-errors window is 1 second. This window has a lower bound of 1 second and an upper bound of 1 minute.

Options

- `count`—Threshold count for frame error events.

Range: 0 through 100

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Configuring Threshold Values for Local Fault Events on an Interface*
- *Configuring Threshold Values for Fault Events in an Action Profile*
frame-period

Syntax

frame-period count;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile event link-event-rate],
[edit protocols oam link-fault-management interface interface-name event-thresholds]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description

Threshold for sending frame period error events or taking the action specified in the action profile.

A frame error is any frame error on the underlying physical layer. The frame period threshold is reached when the number of frame errors reaches the configured value within the period window. The default period window is the number of minimum-size frames that can be transmitted on the underlying physical layer in 1 second. The window is not configurable.

Options

count—Threshold count for frame period error events.

Range: 0 through 100

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Threshold Values for Local Fault Events on an Interface
Configuring Threshold Values for Fault Events in an Action Profile
frame-period-summary

Syntax

    frame-period-summary count;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile event link-event-rate],
[edit protocols oam link-fault-management interface interface-name event-thresholds]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description
Threshold for sending frame period summary error events or taking the action specified in the action profile.

An errored frame second is any 1-second period that has at least one errored frame. This event is generated if the number of errored frame seconds is equal to or greater than the specified threshold for that period window. The default window is 60 seconds. The window is not configurable.

Options

    count—Threshold count for frame period summary error events.

Range: 0 through 100

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Threshold Values for Local Fault Events on an Interface
Configuring Threshold Values for Fault Events in an Action Profile
framing (10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces)

Syntax

```
framing (lan-phy | wan-phy);
precise-bandwidth;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port]
[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port] (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and MX Series Routers)
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
The option **precise-bandwidth** introduced in Junos OS Release 19.3R1 for MX Series Routers.

Description

For routers supporting the 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, configure the framing format. WAN PHY mode is supported on MX240, MX480, MX960, T640, T1600, T4000, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers routers only.
NOTE:

- The T4000 Core Router supports only LAN PHY mode in Junos OS Release 12.1R1. Starting with Junos OS Release 12.1R2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 12-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-12XGE-SFPP). Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2, WAN PHY mode is supported on the T4000 routers with the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (PF-24XGE-SFPP).

- On PTX Series routers, WAN PHY mode is supported only on the 24-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+.

- When the PHY mode changes, interface traffic is disrupted because of port reinitialization.

- In Junos OS Releases 17.4R2, 17.4R3, and later, on the following MPCs or routers, you cannot configure wan-phy mode at 10-Gbps, 40-Gbps, and 100-Gbps on a per-port basis:
  - MPC7E-10G, MPC7E-MRATE, MX2K-MPC8E, and MX2K-MPC9E
  - MPC10003
  - MX204 router
  - JNP10K-LC2101 MPC

Default
Operates in LAN PHY mode.

Options

lan-phy—10GBASE-R interface framing format that bypasses the WIS sublayer to directly stream block-encoded Ethernet frames on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet serial interface.

wan-phy—10GBASE-W interface framing format that allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use fiber-optic cables and SONET devices.

precise-bandwidth—Enables precise bandwidth for WAN-PHY interface framing format.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Framing Overview | 184
Configuring SONET Options for 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces
gigether-options

Syntax

```
gigether-options {
  802.3ad {
    aex (primary | backup);
    lacp {
      port-priority;
    }
  }
  (asynchronous-notification | no-asynchronous-notification);
  (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation) remote-fault <local-interface-online | local-interface-offline>;
  fec (gigether)
  (flow-control | no-flow-control);
  ignore-l3-incompletes;
  (loopback | no-loopback);
  mpls {
    pop-all-labels {
      required-depth number;
    }
  }
  no-auto-mdix
  source-address-filter {
    mac-address;
  }
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
  speed
  ethernet-switch-profile {
    (mac-learn-enable | no-mac-learn-enable);
    tag-protocol-id [ tpids ];
    ethernet-policer-profile {
      input-priority-map {
        ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
      }
      output-priority-map {
        classifier {
          premium {
            forwarding-class class-name {
              loss-priority (high | low);
            }
          }
        }
      }
      policer cos-policer-name {
```
aggregate {
    bandwidth-limit bps;
    burst-size-limit bytes;
}

premium {
    bandwidth-limit bps;
    burst-size-limit bytes;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description
Configure Gigabit Ethernet specific interface properties.

In Junos OS Evolved, when you configure `set interfaces interface gigether-options 802.3ad ae name` at the same time as you apply a second configuration to the same interface at the `[edit interfaces interface]` hierarchy, the second configuration will not take effect until the interface joins the aggregated Ethernet interface `ae name`.

Table 115 on page 736 shows the supported and unsupported platforms.
Table 116: Supported Platform Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported Platforms for gigether-options</th>
<th>Supported Platforms for ether-options</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACX Series Routers (Junos OS)</td>
<td>ACX Series Routers (Junos OS)</td>
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<td>• ACX500</td>
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<td>• ACX1000</td>
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<td>MX Series Routers (Junos OS)</td>
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<td>• MX20008</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EX Series switches support both ether-options and gigether-options.

To configure Ethernet configuration options such as loopback, flow-control, auto-negotiation etc., use ether-options.

To configure Forward Error Correction (FEC), use gigether-options.
Table 116: Supported Platform Information (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported Platforms for gigether-options</th>
<th>Supported Platforms for ether-options</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MX2010</td>
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<td>MX2020</td>
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<td>MX10003</td>
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<tr>
<td>MX10008 and MX10016</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PTX Series Routers (Junos OS)</strong></td>
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<td>• PTX1000</td>
<td>• PTX1000</td>
<td>PTX Series Routers (Junos OS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• PTX3000</td>
<td>• PTX10001</td>
<td>In Junos OS Release 17.3R3S7, PTX1000 Series routers support both ether-options and gigether-options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PTX5000</td>
<td>• PTX10002</td>
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<td>• PTX10001</td>
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<td>• PTX10008 and PTX10016</td>
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<td><strong>PTX Series routers (Junos OS Evolved)</strong></td>
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<td>• PTX10003</td>
<td>• PTX10003</td>
<td>PTX Series routers (Junos OS Evolved)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• PTX10008 and PTX10016</td>
<td>• PTX10008 and PTX10016</td>
<td>Starting in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R1, PTX Series routers support ether-options only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QFX Series Switches (Junos OS)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>QFX Series switches support both ether-options and gigether-options.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>To configure Ethernet configuration options such as loopback, flow-control, auto-negotiation etc., use ether-options.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To configure Forward Error Correction (FEC), use gigether-options.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supported Platforms for gigether-options</td>
<td>Supported Platforms for ether-options</td>
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<tr>
<td>QFX Series Switches (Junos OS)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To configure gigabit-Ethernet interfaces (ge-), use **gigether-options**. To configure ethernet interfaces (et-) and fast ethernet interfaces (fe-), use **ether-options**.
The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2 |
| ether-options | 732 |
hash-key (Chassis LAG)

Syntax

```
hash-key {
    family {
        inet {
            layer-3;
            layer-4;
            symmetric-hash {
                complement;
            }
        }
        multiservice {
            source-mac;
            destination-mac;
            payload {
                ip {
                    layer-3 (source-ip-only | destination-ip-only);
                    layer-4;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
```

Release Information


Description

(MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms only) Configure data used in a hash key for a PIC for symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group.

Options

family—Configure data used in a hash key for a protocol family. This statement has the following suboptions:

- **inet**—Configure data used in a hash key for the **inet** protocol family.
- **multiservice**—Configure data used in a hash key for the **multiservice** protocol family.
**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers | 117
hold-time up

Syntax

    hold-time up timer-value;

Hierarchy Level

    [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options lacp],

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2R3.

Description

Specifies the time period for which the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) maintains the state of a child (member) link as expired or default.

When a child link goes from the current state to the expired state, the LACP monitors the reception of protocol data units (PDUs) on the child link for the configured hold-up time interval and does not allow the child link to transition back to the current state. This configuration thus prevents excessive flapping of a child link on an aggregated Ethernet interface.

The configured hold-up timer value is applicable to all the child links within a link aggregated (LAG) interface. By default, this feature is disabled.

Options

    timer-value—Hold-up interval in seconds.

Range: 1 to 6000 seconds

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

    Configuring LACP for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces
    Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure)
ieee802.1p

Syntax

ieee802.1p premium [ values ];

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile input-priority-map]
[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile input-priority-map]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, configure premium priority values for IEEE 802.1p input traffic.

Options

values—Define IEEE 802.1p priority values to be treated as premium.

Range: 0 through 7

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| krupac |
ignore-l3-incompletes

Syntax

ignore-l3-incompletes;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

Description
Ignore the counting of Layer 3 incomplete errors on Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Ignoring Layer 3 Incomplete Errors
inet (chassis)

Syntax

inet {
    layer-3;
    layer-4;
    symmetric-hash {
        complement;
    }
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family]

Release Information


Description

(MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms only) Configure data used in a hash key for the inet protocol family when configuring PIC-level symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group.

Options

layer-3—Include Layer 3 IP data in the hash key.
layer-4—Include Layer 4 IP data in the hash key.
symmetric-hash—Configure symmetric hash key with source and destination ports.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers | 117
**ingress-policer-overhead**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ingress-policer-overhead bytes;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.1.  
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D30 for vSRX.

**Description**

Add the configured number of bytes to the length of a packet entering the interface.

Configure a policer overhead to control the rate of traffic received on an interface. Use this feature to help prevent denial-of-service (DoS) attacks or to enforce traffic rates to conform to the service-level agreement (SLA). When you configure a policer overhead, the configured policer overhead value (bytes) is added to the length of the final Ethernet frame. This calculated length of frame is used to determine the policer or the rate-limiting action.

Traffic policing combines the configured policy bandwidth limits and the burst size to determine how to meter the incoming traffic. If you configure a policer overhead on an interface, Junos OS adds those bytes to the length of incoming Ethernet frames. This added overhead fills each frame closer to the burst size, allowing you to control the rate of traffic received on an interface.

You can configure the policer overhead to rate-limit queues and Layer 2 and Layer 3 policers, for standalone (SA) and high-availability (HA) deployments. The policer overhead and the shaping overhead can be configured simultaneously on an interface.

**NOTE:** vSRX supports policer overhead on Layer 3 policers only.

The policer overhead applies to all interfaces on the PIC. In the following example, Junos OS adds 10 bytes of overhead to all incoming Ethernet frames on ports ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/4.

```plaintext
set chassis fpc 0 pic 0 ingress-policer-overhead 10
```
NOTE: vSRX only supports fpc 0 pic 0. When you commit the `ingress-policer-overhead` statement, the vSRX takes the PIC offline and then back online.

You need to craft the policer overhead size to match your network traffic. A value that is too low will have minimal impact on traffic bursts. A value that is too high will rate-limit too much of your incoming traffic.

In this example, the policer overhead of 255 bytes is configured for ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/4. The firewall policer is configured to discard traffic when the burst size is over 1500 bytes. This policer is applied to ge-0/0/0 and ge 0/0/1. Junos OS adds 255 bytes to every Ethernet frame that comes into the configured ports. If, during a burst of traffic, the combined length of incoming frames and the overhead bytes exceeds 1500 bytes, the policer starts to discard further incoming traffic.

```
set chassis fpc 0 pic 0 ingress-policer-overhead 255
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet policer input overhead_policer
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.9.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet policer input overhead_policer
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.9.2.2/24
set firewall policer overhead_policer if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 32k
set firewall policer overhead_policer if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1500
set firewall policer overhead_policer then discard
```

**Options**

- `bytes`—Number of bytes added to a frame entering an interface.

**Range:** 0–255 bytes

**Default:** 0

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0]
user@host# set ingress-policer-overhead 10;
```

**Required Privilege Level**

- `interface`—To view this statement in the configuration.
- `interface-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.
ingress-rate-limit

Syntax

```
ingress-rate-limit rate;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Perform port-based rate limiting on ingress traffic arriving on Fast Ethernet 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port PICs.

Options
rate—Traffic rate, in megabits per second (Mbps).

Range: 1 through 100 Mbps

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the Ingress Rate Limit
**inline**

**Syntax**

```
inline;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

[edit protocols lacp ppm]

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1 for MX Series routers with MPC line cards.

**Description**

(MX Series routers with MPC line cards only) To enable the inline Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) PDU transmission processing.

This statement disables the default distributed periodic packet management (PPM) processing for Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) packets and run all Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) PDU transmission processing inline. The inline option can be used in scenarios where the line card CPU is under heavy load and cannot schedule the PPM processing for LACP packets. PPM, by default, delegates the transmission of PDUs to the PPMAN process on the PFE/line card. But when the inline option is configured, it delegates the transmission of LCAP PDUs even further away from the line card CPU and into the forwarding chipset.

For example, in a system with both MPCs and DPCs, upon configuration of `[protocols lacp ppm inline]`, the PDUs are sent inline on the MPCs and performed by periodic packet management (PPM) on DPCs.

**BEST PRACTICE:** We recommend to retain the default and disable distributed PPM or enable inline processing only if Juniper Networks Customer Service advises you to do so. You should disable distributed PPM or enable inline processing only if you have a compelling reason to disable it.

Refer *Disabling or Enabling Inline Periodic Packet Management for LACP Packets* for more details.

**Default**

Distributed PPM processing is enabled for all packets that use PPM.

**Required Privilege Level**

- **routing**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **routing-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.
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input-policer

Syntax

input-policer police-name;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description

Apply a single-rate two-color policer to the Layer 2 input traffic at the logical interface. The input-policer and input-three-color statements are mutually exclusive.

Options

policer-name—Name of the single-rate two-color policer that you define at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.

Usage Guidelines

See Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2
Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces
Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
input-three-color | 786
layer2-policer | 805
logical-interface-policer
output-policer | 888
output-three-color | 890
**input-priority-map**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
input-priority-map {
    ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile]
[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile]
```

**Release Information**
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

**Description**
For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, define the input policer priority map to be applied to incoming frames on this interface.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- output-priority-map | 889
input-three-color

Syntax

```plaintext
input-three-color policer-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description

Apply a single-rate or two-rate three-color policer to the Layer 2 input traffic at the logical interface. The `input-three-color` and `input-policer` statements are mutually exclusive.

Options

`policer-name`—Name of the single-rate or two-rate three-color policer.

Usage Guidelines

See Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2
- Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- input-policer | 784
- layer2-policer | 805
- logical-interface-policer
- output-policer | 888
- output-three-color | 890
**input-vlan-map (Aggregated Ethernet)**

**Syntax**

```
input-vlan-map {
    (pop | push | swap);
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, input-vlan-map for outer vlan is supported for L2 circuit over aggregated Ethernet interfaces for QFX10000 Series switches.

**Description**

Define the rewrite profile to be applied to incoming frames on this logical interface. On MX Series routers, this statement only applies to aggregated Ethernet interfaces using Gigabit Ethernet IQ, 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Stacking a VLAN Tag*

output-vlan-map (Aggregated Ethernet) | 891
interface (LLDP)

Syntax

```fortran
interface (all | [interface-name-list]) {
  (disable | enable);
  power-negotiation <(disable | enable)>;
  (tlv-filter | tlv-select);
  trap-notification (disable | enable);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- [edit protocols lldp]
- [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols lldp]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6 for MX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
power-negotiation introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for EX and QFX Series switches.
trap-notification introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R7-S3 for EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550, EX6200, EX8200 switches.

Description

Configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) on all interfaces or on a particular interface.

NOTE: On MX Series and T Series routers, you run LLDP on a physical interface, such as `ge-1/0/0`, and not at the logical interface (unit) level.

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, on MX Series devices, you can also configure LLDP on management interfaces, such as `fxp` or `me`.

For information about interface names, see `Interface Naming Overview`. For information about interface names for TX Matrix routers, see `TX Matrix Router Chassis and Interface Names`. For information about FPC numbering on TX Matrix routers, see `Routing Matrix with a TX Matrix Router FPC Numbering`.

For information about extended port names in the Junos Fusion technology, see `Understanding Junos Fusion Ports`.
NOTE: On EX4300 switches, LLDP cannot be configured on the me0 or vme interface. Issuing the command `set protocols lldp interface me0` generates the following error message:

```
error: name: 'me0': Invalid interface
error: statement creation failed: interface
```

Issuing the command `set protocols lldp interface vme` generates the following error message:

```
error: name: 'vme': Invalid interface
error: statement creation failed: interface
```

**Options**

**(all | [interface-name-list])**—Configure LLDP on all interfaces or on one or more interfaces.

**(disable | enable)**—Disable or enable LLDP on all interfaces or on the specified interfaces.

**Default:** Disable

**power-negotiation <(disable | enable)>**—(EX, QFX Series only) Configure LLDP power negotiation, which negotiates with Power over Ethernet (PoE) powered devices to allocate power.

You must also configure the **management class** statement at the [edit poe] hierarchy level to activate LLDP power negotiation.

**Values:** Configure one of the following:

- **disable**—Disable LLDP power negotiation.
- **enable**—Enable LLDP power negotiation.

**trap-notification (disable | enable)**—Disables or enables the LLDP and physical topology SNMP traps for the specific interface or all the interfaces.

**Values:** Configure one of the following:

- **disable**—Disable the LLDP and physical topology SNMP trap notifications.
- **enable**—Enable the LLDP and physical topology SNMP trap notifications.

**Default:** disable

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in **CLI Explorer** or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.
**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure)
- Configuring LLDP
- Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure)
interface (OAM Link-Fault Management)

Syntax

```
interface interface-name {
    apply-action-profile profile-name;
    link-discovery (active | passive);
    pdu-interval interval;
    pdu-threshold threshold-value;
    remote-loopback;
    event-thresholds {
        frame-error count;
        frame-period count;
        frame-period-summary count;
        symbol-period count;
    }
    negotiation-options {
        allow-remote-loopback;
        no-allow-link-events;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Description

For Ethernet interfaces on M320, MX Series, and T Series routers, configure IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.

Options

**interface interface-name**—Interface to be enabled for IEEE 802.3ah link fault management OAM support.

The remaining statements are described separately.

Required Privilege Level

**interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
**interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.
RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Enabling IEEE 802.3ah OAM Support*
interface-group

Syntax

```
interface-group {
    interface-device-name
    unit-list
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain md-name maintenance-association ma-name mep mep-id remote-mep mep-id]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.

Description

Mark the interface group down for the action profile configured with the action `interface-group-down`. Provides information for the interface-group on which the configured action will be taken when the configured event occur for a specific remote MEP ID.

Options

- **interface-device name**—Name of the interface device. Only Ethernet devices are allowed. The device interface name includes `ge, ae, xe and et`.

- **unit-list**—One or more logical interface unit numbers.
  
  **Range:** A string in the range `<0-16385>` or `<0-16385>-<0-16385>`. For example, `unit-list[12 23-33 44]`

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring a CFM Action Profile to Bring Down a Group of Logical Interfaces
  - `interface-group-down` | 794
interface-group-down

Syntax

interface-group-down

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management action-profile action-profile-name action]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.

Description

Mark the interface group down.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring a CFM Action Profile to Bring Down a Group of Logical Interfaces

interface-group | 793
interface-none

Syntax

interface-none;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols protection-group ethernet-ring ring-name east-interface]

[edit protocols protection-group ethernet-ring ring-name west-interface]

Description

Designates port as not used for Ethernet ring protection.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Overview
- Ethernet Ring Protection Using Ring Instances for Load Balancing
- Example: Configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching on EX Series Switches
- Configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching on Switches (CLI Procedure)
isolated-vlan (MX Series)

Syntax

isolated-vlan vlan-id;

Hierarchy Level

[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name ],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name ],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name ],

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers.

Description

Configure the specified isolated VLAN to be a secondary VLAN of the specified primary VLAN. An isolated VLAN receives packets only from the primary VLAN and forwards frames upstream to the primary VLAN.

NOTE: When you specify this configuration statement, the VLAN ID of a logical interface that you associate with a bridge domain that matches with the VLAN ID that you specify using the isolated-vlan state is treated as an isolated port.

Options

vlan-id—Individual VLAN IDs separated by a space.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.
system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
iwf-params (tdm-options)

Syntax

```plaintext
iwf-params {
    decap-ecid value;
    encap-ecid value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name tdm-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4 for the MX Series routers.

Description

Configure TDM interworking functionality (IWF) parameters. You can configure these parameters to support multiple streams.

Default

If you do not specify an emulation circuit id, the default emulation circuit id for decapsulation and encapsulation is 0. You cannot configure multiple streams if the emulation circuit id is 0.

Options

decap-ecid value—Emulation circuit id for de-encapsulation. Possible values: 0 through 1048575.

encap-ecid value—Emulation circuit id for encapsulation. Possible values: 0 through 1048575.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- `show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics` | 1423
- `show interfaces smart-sfp-defects` | 1412
**lACP (802.3ad)**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
lACP {
    port-priority port-priority;
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options 802.3ad],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options 802.3ad]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

**Description**

Configure the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port priority for Ethernet interfaces.

**Options**

- `port-priority`—Priority for being elected as the active port to collect and distribute traffic. A smaller value indicates a higher priority for selection.

**Range:** 0 through 65,535  
**Default:** 127

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring LACP for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces

  ```text
  port-priority | 907
  ```
**lACP (Aggregated Ethernet)**

**List of Syntax**

Syntax (NFX Series) on page 799
Syntax (EX Series) on page 799

**Syntax (NFX Series)**

```plaintext
lACP (active | passive) {
  admin-key key;
  fast-failover;
  link-protection {
    disable;
    (revertive | non-revertive);
  }
  periodic interval;
  system-ID mac-address;
  system-priority priority;
  force-up;
}
```

**Syntax (EX Series)**

```plaintext
lACP {
  (active | passive);
  admin-key key;
  accept-data;
  fast-failover;
  link-protection {
    disable;
    (revertive | non-revertive);
  }
  periodic interval;
  system-id mac-address;
  system-priority priority;
}
```

**Hierarchy Level (EX Series)**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options]
```

**Hierarchy Level (NFX Series)**
[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description
Configure the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) parameters for interfaces. The remaining statement is explained separately.

For EX Series, when you configure the accept-data statement at the [edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options lacp] hierarchy level, the router processes packets received on a member link irrespective of the LACP state if the aggregated Ethernet bundle is up.

NOTE: When you configure the accept-data statement at the [edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options lacp] hierarchy level, this behavior occurs:

- By default, the accept-data statement is not configured when LACP is enabled.
- You can configure the accept-data statement to improve convergence and reduce the number of dropped packets when member links in the bundle are enabled or disabled.
- When LACP is down and a member link receives packets, the router or switch does not process packets as defined in the IEEE 802.1ax standard. According to this standard, the packets should be dropped, but they are processed instead because the accept-data statement is configured.

NOTE: The force-up statement is not supported on QFX10002 switches.

Default
If you do not specify LACP as either active or passive, LACP remains passive.
Options

**active**—Initiate transmission of LACP packets.

**admin-key number**—Specify an administrative key for the router or switch.

**NOTE:** You must also configure multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) when you configure the **admin-key**.

**fast-failover**—Specify to override the IEEE 802.3ad standard and allow the standby link to receive traffic. Overriding the default behavior facilitates subsecond failover.

**passive**—Respond to LACP packets.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Link Aggregation
- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure)
- Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces and LACP for Switches
- Configuring LACP for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces
lACP

Syntax

```plaintext
lACP {
  link-protection {
    non-revertive;
  }
  system-priority priority;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis aggregated-devices ethernet]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description

For aggregated Ethernet interfaces only, configure Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) parameters at the global level for use by LACP at the interface level.

Options

The statements are described separately.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Junos OS for Supporting Aggregated Devices
lACP (Protocols)

Syntax

```
lACP {
  traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
  }
  fast-hello-issu;
  ppm (Ethernet Switching) centralized;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.  
The `ppm centralized` option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.  
The `fast-hello-issu` option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

Description

On MX and T Series routers, you can specify periodic packet management (PPM) as centralized. By default, the PPM is distributed.

MX Series routers support Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) with fast hellos during unified ISSU. This support is disabled by default. You must enable the `fast-hello-issu` option on the main router and on the peer routers before starting unified ISSU. Note that the peer router must also be an MX Series router for this functionality to work.

Default

Distributed PPM processing is enabled for all packets that use PPM.

Options

- `ppm`—Set PPM to centralized.
- `fast-hello-issu`—Enable LACP with fast hellos during unified ISSU.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring LACP for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces
- Unified ISSU System Requirements
layer2-policer

Syntax

layer2-policer {
    input-policer policer-name;
    input-three-color policer-name;
    output-policer policer-name;
    output-three-color policer-name;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description
For 1-Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces on M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers, and for aggregated Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches, apply Layer 2 logical interface policers. The following policers are supported:

- Two-color
- Single-rate tricolor marking (srTCM)
- Two-rate tricolor marking (trTCM)

Two-color and tricolor policers are configured at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.

Options
input-policer policer-name—Two-color input policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the input-three-color statement.

input-three-color policer-name—Tricolor input policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the input-policer statement.

output-policer policer-name—Two-color output policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the output-three-color statement.

output-three-color policer-name—Tricolor output policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the output-policer statement.
Required Privilege Level
interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces |
| Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers | 259 |

link-adjacency-loss

Syntax

```
link-adjacency-loss;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile event]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description

Loss of adjacency with IEEE 802.3ah link-fault management peer event. When included, the loss-of-adjacency event triggers the action specified under the action statement.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Monitoring the Loss of Link Adjacency |
link-discovery

Syntax

link-discovery (active | passive);

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management interface interface-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Description

For Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches, and M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers, specify
the discovery mode used for IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.
The discovery process is triggered automatically when OAM 802.3ah functionality is enabled on a port.
Link monitoring is done when the interface sends periodic OAM PDUs.

Options

(active | passive)—Passive or active mode. In active mode, the interface discovers and monitors the peer
on the link if the peer also supports IEEE 802.3ah OAM functionality. In passive mode, the peer initiates
the discovery process. Once the discovery process is initiated, both sides participate in discovery.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Link Discovery
link-degrade-monitor

Syntax

```plaintext
link-degrade-monitor {
  actions media-based;
  recovery {
    (auto | manual);
    timer timer;
  }
  thresholds {
    clear clear-value;
    interval interval-value;
    set set-value;
    warning-clear warning-clear-value;
    warning-set warning-set-value;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interfaces-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure link degrade monitoring on an interface and specify the corrective action to be triggered when a link degrade event is detected. Deleting the configuration disables the feature. When configured, the feature monitors the quality of physical links on Ethernet interfaces (10-Gigabit, 40-Gigabit, and 100-Gigabit) and triggers the user-configured action when the link’s bit error rate (BER) value breaches the preconfigured threshold. This feature can detect a BER value as low as 10^-12 to 10^-5.

Options

**actions media based**—Action to be taken when a link degrade event is detected. A media-based action brings down the physical link at both local and remote ends of the interface, and stops BER monitoring at the local end until an autorecovery is triggered.

The remaining statements are described separately.

Required Privilege Level

**interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
**interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.
link-down

Syntax

link-down;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description

Mark the interface down for transit traffic.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Specifying the Actions to Be Taken for Link-Fault Management Events
link-event-rate

Syntax

link-event-rate {
    frame-error count;
    frame-period count;
    frame-period-summary count;
    symbol-period count;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile event]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description
Configure the number of link-fault management events per second.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Threshold Values for Fault Events in an Action Profile
link-fault-management

Syntax

link-fault-management [ 
  action-profile profile-name [ 
    action { 
      link-down; 
      send-critical-event; 
      syslog; 
    } 
    event { 
      link-adjacency-loss; 
      link-event-rate { 
        frame-error count; 
        frame-period count; 
        frame-period-summary count; 
        symbol-period count; 
      } 
      protocol-down; 
    } 
  } 
] 

interface interface-name [ 
  apply-action-profile profile-name; 
  link-discovery (active | passive); 
  loopback-tracking; 
  pdu-interval interval; 
  pdu-threshold threshold-value; 
  remote-loopback; 
  event-thresholds { 
    frame-error count; 
    frame-period count; 
    frame-period-summary count; 
    symbol-period count; 
  } 
  negotiation-options { 
    allow-remote-loopback; 
    no-allow-link-events; 
  } 
] 

Hierarchy Level
[edit protocols oam ethernet]

**Release Information**
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

**Description**
For Ethernet interfaces on M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers and EX Series switches, specify fault signaling and detection for IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| Enabling IEEE 802.3ah OAM Support |
link-mode

Syntax

    link-mode mode (automatic | full-duplex | half-duplex);

Hierarchy Level

    [edit interfaces interface-name],
    [edit interfaces interface-name ether-options],
    [edit interfaces ge-pim/0/0 switch-options switch-port port-number]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

Description

Set the device's link connection characteristic.

Options

    mode—Link characteristics:

    • automatic—Link mode is negotiated. This is the default for EX Series switches.
    • full-duplex—Connection is full duplex.
    • half-duplex—Connection is half duplex.

Default: Fast Ethernet interfaces can operate in either full-duplex or half-duplex mode. The router's or switch's management Ethernet interface, fxp0 or em0, and the built-in Fast Ethernet interfaces on the FIC (M7i router) autonegotiate whether to operate in full-duplex or half-duplex mode. Unless otherwise noted here, all other interfaces operate only in full-duplex mode.

NOTE: On EX Series switches, if no-auto-negotiation is specified in [edit interfaces interface-name ether-options], you can select only full-duplex or half-duplex. If auto-negotiation is specified, you can select any mode.
NOTE:

- Member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle must not be explicitly configured with a link mode. You must remove any such link-mode configuration before committing the aggregated Ethernet configuration.
- Starting with Junos OS release 16.1R7 and later, the link-mode configuration is not supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces.
- Starting in Junos OS release 18.4R1, half-duplex mode is supported on SRX340 and SRX345 devices.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring the Link Characteristics on Ethernet Interfaces
- Understanding Management Ethernet Interfaces
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (CLI Procedure)
- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces for EX Series Switches with ELS support
link-protection

Syntax

```link–protection{
   disable;
   (revertive|non-revertive);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options]
- [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options lacp]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.
Support for disable, revertive, and non-revertive statements added in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description

On the router, for aggregated Ethernet interfaces only, configure link protection. In addition to enabling link protection, a primary and a secondary (backup) link must be configured to specify what links egress traffic should traverse. To configure primary and secondary links on the router, include the primary and backup statements at the [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options 802.3ad aex] hierarchy level or the [edit interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port fastether-options 802.3ad aex] hierarchy level.

On the switch, you can configure either Junos OS link protection for aggregated Ethernet interfaces or the LACP standards link protection for aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

For Junos OS link protection, specify link-protection at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port ether-options 802.3ad aex]
- [edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port ether-options 802.3ad aex] hierarchy level or at the [edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port ether-options 802.3ad aex] hierarchy level.

To disable link protection, use the delete interface ae aggregate-ether-options link-protection statement at the [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options] hierarchy level or the [edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options lacp] hierarchy level.

Options

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection  |  95
Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches
**link-protection (non-LACP)**

**Syntax**

```
link-protection {
    link-protection-revertive;
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces ae aggregated-ether-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

**Description**

User can specify the `link-protection-revertive` statement in the link protection configuration at the aggregated Ethernet interface level to set revertive mode. In revertive mode, adding a higher-priority link to the aggregated Ethernet bundle results in recalculation of the priorities and traffic will switch from the currently active link to the newly added, higher-priority link. Recalculation of priorities is performed only while link event such as addition\deletion and UP/Down operation on link, that is, configuration of this option will not result in any recalculation immediately until next link-event occurs.

In addition to enabling static link protection, a primary and a secondary (backup) link must be configured to specify what links egress traffic should traverse. To configure primary and secondary links on the router, include the primary and backup statements at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options 802.3ad ae]` hierarchy level or the `[edit interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port fastether-options 802.3ad ae]` hierarchy level.

For static link protection, specify `link-protection` at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port ether-options 802.3ad ae]`
- `[edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port ether-options 802.3ad ae]` hierarchy level or at the `[edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port ether-options 802.3ad ae]` hierarchy level.

To disable static link protection, use the `delete interface ae aggregate-ether-options link-protection` statement at the `[edit interfaces ae aggregated-ether-options]` hierarchy level.

**Options**

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

**Required Privilege Level**

- `interface`—To view this statement in the configuration.
- `interface-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.
link-protection (Protocols LACP)

Syntax

```plaintext
link-protection {
    non-revertive;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis aggregated-devices ethernet lacp]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description
Enable LACP link protection at the global (chassis) level.

Options
The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level
- interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
- interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
link-speed (Aggregated Ethernet)

Syntax

link-speed speed;

Hierarchy Level (EX Series)

[edit interfaces ae] aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range name aggregated-sonet-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
mixed option added in Junos OS Release 15.1F3 and 16.1R2 for PTX5000 routers and 15.1F6 and 16.1R2 for PTX3000 routers.

Description

For aggregated Ethernet interfaces only, set the required link speed.

Options

speed—For aggregated Ethernet links, you can specify speed in bits per second either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation k (1000), m (1,000,000), or g (1,000,000,000).

Aggregated Ethernet links on the M120 router can have one of the following speeds:

- 100m—Links are 100 Mbps.
- 10g—Links are 10 Gbps.
- 1g—Links are 1 Gbps.
- oc192—Links are OC192 or STM64c.

Aggregated Ethernet links on EX Series switches can be configured to operate at one of the following speeds:

- 10m—Links are 10 Mbps.
- 100m—Links are 100 Mbps.
- 1g—Links are 1 Gbps.
- 10g—Links are 10 Gbps.

Aggregated Ethernet links on T Series, MX Series, PTX Series routers, and QFX5100, QFX10002, QFX10008, and QFX10016 switches can be configured to operate at one of the following speeds:
- **100g**—Links are 100 Gbps.
- **100m**—Links are 100 Mbps.
- **10g**—Links are 10 Gbps.
- **1g**—Links are 1 Gbps.
- **40g**—Links are 40 Gbps.
- **50g**—Links are 50 Gbps.
- **80g**—Links are 80 Gbps.
- **8g**—Links are 8 Gbps.
- **mixed**—Enables bundling of different Ethernet rate links in the same Aggregated Ethernet interface.
- **oc192**—Links are OC192.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Overview*
- *Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Speed*
- *Configuring Mixed Rates and Mixed Modes on Aggregated Ethernet Bundles*
- *Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Links (CLI Procedure)*
- *Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet High-Speed Uplinks Between an EX4200 Virtual Chassis Access Switch and an EX4200 Virtual Chassis Distribution Switch*
link-speed (Aggregated SONET/SDH)

**Syntax**

```
link-speed (speed | mixed);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces asx aggregated-sonet-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
mixed option added in Release 8.0.

**Description**

For aggregated SONET/SDH interfaces only, set the required link speed.

**Options**

*speed*—Aggregated SONET/SDH links can have one of the following speed values.

- **oc3**—Links are OC3c or STM1c.
- **oc12**—Links are OC12c or STM4c.
- **oc48**—Links are OC48c or STM16c.
- **oc192**—Links are OC192c or STM64c.
- **oc768**—Links are OC768c or STM256c.

*mixed*—For aggregated SONET/SDH links on T Series routers, you can mix interface speeds in SONET/SDH aggregation bundles. Interface speeds from OC3 through OC768 are supported.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Speed
- Configuring Aggregated SONET/SDH Interfaces
Imi (Ethernet OAM)

Syntax

Imi {
    status-counter count;
    polling-verification-timer value;
    interface name {
        uni-id uni-name;
        status-counter number;
        polling-verification-timer value;
        evc-map-type (all-to-one-bundling | bundling | service-multiplexing);
        evc evc-name {
            default-evc;
            vlan-list vlan-id-list;
        }
    }
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

Description

On routers with ge, xe, or ae interfaces, configure an OAM Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI).

NOTE: On MX Series routers, E-LMI is supported on Gigabit Ethernet (ge), 10-Gigabit Ethernet (xe), and Aggregated Ethernet (ae) interfaces configured on MX Series routers with DPC only.

Options

status-counter count—Status counter (N393), defaults to 4.

interface name—Polling verification timer (T392), defaults to 15 seconds.

uni-id uni-name—(Optional) Defaults to the physical interface name.

status-counter number—(Optional) Defaults to a global value.

polling-verification-timer value—(Optional) Defaults to a global value.
evc-map-type (all-to-one-bundling | bundling | service-multiplexing)—Specify the Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) map type.

`evc evc-name`—Specify the name of the EVC.

`default-evc`—Set the specified EVC as the default EVC.

`vlan-list vlan-id-list`—Specify a group of VLANs to assign to the EVC.

**Required Privilege Level**

*interface*—To view this statement in the configuration.

*interface-control*—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| Configuring Ethernet Local Management Interface | evcs | 743 |
load-balance

Syntax

```
load-balance {
  adaptive {
    pps;
    scan-interval multiple;
    tolerance percentage;
  }
  no-adaptive;
  per-packet;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name logical-tunnel-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces interface-range name logical-tunnel-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name logical-tunnel-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces interface-range name logical-tunnel-options],
[edit interfaces name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces name logical-tunnel-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range name logical-tunnel-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

Description

Load-balances the received traffic across all the available paths of aggregated Ethernet bundles for better link utilization.

Options

- **adaptive**— (MX Series and PTX Series) Corrects a genuine traffic imbalance by using a feedback mechanism to distribute the traffic across the links of an Aggregated Ethernet bundle.

- **no-adaptive**— (MX Series and PTX Series) Disables the adaptive load-balancing solution configured to distribute traffic by using a feedback mechanism.
**per-packet**—(MX Series only) Randomly sprays packets to the aggregate next hops in a round-robin manner to avoid traffic imbalance.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 102 |
| Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 122 |
**load-balance-stateful (Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces)**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
load-balance-stateful {
    per-flow;
    rebalance interval;
    load-type (low | medium | large);
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R1.

**Description**

Define the capability to perform uniform load balancing and also perform rebalancing is introduced on MX Series routers with MPCs, except MPC3Es and MPC4Es. Rebalancing is not supported when load-balancing is skewed or distorted owing to a change in the number of flows. The mechanism to record and retain states for the flows and distribute the traffic load accordingly is added. As a result, for m number of flows, they are distributed among n member links of a LAG bundle or among the unilist of next-hops in an ECMP link. This method of splitting the load among member links is called stateful load balancing and it uses 5-tuple information (source and destination addresses, protocol, source and destination ports). Such a method can be mapped directly to the flows, or to a precompute hash based on certain fields in the flow. As a result, the deviation observed on each child link is reduced.

**Options**

- **stateful**—Define the stateful load-distribution mechanism for traffic flows on aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring Stateful Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 108
**load-type (Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces)**

**Syntax**

```bash
load-type (low | medium | large);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options load-balance-stateful]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R1.

**Description**

Define the load-balancing type to inform the Packet Forwarding Engine regarding the appropriate memory pattern to be used for traffic flows. The approximate number of flows for effective load-balancing for each keyword is a derivative.

**Options**

- **low**—Define a low load-balancing method if the number of flows that flow on the specified aggregated Ethernet interface is less or minimal (between 1 and 100 flows).
- **medium**—Define a medium or moderate load-balancing method if the number of flows that flow on the specified aggregated Ethernet interface is relatively higher (between 100 and 1000 flows).
- **large**—Define a high load-balancing method if the number of flows that flow on the specified aggregated Ethernet interface is excessive or reaches the maximum supported flows (between 1000 and 10,000 flows).

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring Stateful Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 108
local-bias (ae load-balance)

Syntax

local-bias percent bias;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options load-balance]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1.

Description

Next hop addresses may be local or remote, and traffic can be expected to be more-or-less evenly distributed among the available next-hop addresses whether they are local or remote. You can skew distribution to favor local addresses, however, by setting a value for local bias (local relative to the packet forwarding engine (PFE) performing the packet look up).

For example, a value of 100 would exclude remote next-hop addresses from the traffic distribution by forcing 100% of next-hop traffic flows to use local addresses. A value of 50, on the other hand, would skew 50% of the flows that would otherwise use remote links so they use local links instead. That is, for a value set to 50, given four next-hop links, two of which are local and two of which are remote, each of the remote links could be expected to get one eighth of the flows (25% / 2) = 12.5%. Likewise, each of the local links could also be expected to receive about a third of the flows (25% + 12.5%) = 37.5%.

In contrast, with no value set for local bias, each of the four links would be expected to receive 25% of the total flows.

You can use local-bias with adaptive load balancing, which uses a feedback mechanism to automatically correct load imbalance by adjusting the bandwidth and packet streams traversing links within an AE bundle. In this case, local-bias also employs a combination of link-saturation prediction, and random restart delay, to govern link utilization in a way that prevents oscillation of the load and load balancing schemes in effect.

NOTE: MPC5 and MPC6 line cards include XM and XL-based packet forwarding engines, or PFEs, and locality is decided on the basis of the XL chip, not the XM chip. Therefore, when an AE bundle has child links hosted on two different XMs that are connected (in the chip architecture) to a single XL, they are considered local to the XL PFE. In practice, what this means is that if a single AE interface includes member links that happen to be spread over two XMs but are actually served by the same XL, local-bias may not work as expected because links considered local to the XL PFE.
Required Privilege Level

interface - To view statement in the configuration.
interface-control - To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 102 |
| Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 122 |
logical-tunnel-options

Syntax

```snippet
logical-tunnel-options {
  link-protection {
    non-revertive;
    revertive;
  }
  load-balance {
    adaptive {
      pps;
      scan-interval scan-interval;
      tolerance percent;
    }
    no-adaptive;
    per-packet;
    local-bias percent;
  }
  per-unit-mac-disable;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- [edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces],
- [edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces],
- [edit interfaces]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1.

Description

For redundant logical tunnels, specifies the logical tunnel interface-specific options for load balancing and link protection. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Options

**link-protection**—Enables link protection for redundant logical tunnel interfaces. In addition to enabling static link protection, you must configure a primary and secondary (backup) link for egress traffic.

**Values:**
- non-revertive—Do not revert back from active backup link to primary, if primary is UP.
- revertive—Revert back from active backup link to primary, if primary is UP.

**Default:** revertive
per-unit-mac-disable—Disable the creation of per unit mac address on LT IFLs for VPLS/CCC encaps

Required Privilege Level
interface
loopback (Aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet)

Syntax

(loopback | no-loopback);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range name ether-options]

For QFX Series and EX Series:

[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options],

For SRX Series Devices and vSRX:

[edit interfaces interface-name redundant-ether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4 for MX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Statement modified in Junos OS Release 9.2 for the SRX Series.

Description
For aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, enable or disable loopback mode.
NOTE:

- By default, local aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Tri-Rate Ethernet copper, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces connect to a remote system.
- IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) addresses are not supported on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces when loopback mode is enabled on the interface. That is, if the `loopback` statement is configured at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]` hierarchy level, an NDP address cannot be configured at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number family inet6 address]` hierarchy level.

Default
By default, loopback is disabled.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Ethernet Loopback Capability
- Understanding Interfaces
**loopback (Local and Remote)**

**Syntax**

```
loopback (local | remote);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F3 and 16.1R2 for PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 and 16.1R2 for PTX3000 routers.

**Description**

Enables local loopback and enables remote loopback. This allows you to test the transceiver cable connection from the far end to the retimer interface without changing the cable.

**Options**

- **local**—Enables local loopback
- **remote**—Enables remote loopback

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Configuring Ethernet Loopback Capability*
loopback-tracking

Syntax

```
loopback-tracking;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Description

Enables loopback tracking on Ethernet interfaces. When loopback tracking is enabled and the Ethernet Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) link-fault management process (lfmd) detects its own generated packets on an interface, it marks the interface as down. When the loopback issue resolves, the interface is brought back up.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *IEEE 802.3ah OAM Link-Fault Management Overview*
- *Enabling IEEE 802.3ah OAM Support*
**loss-priority**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
loss-priority (high | low);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map classifier premium forwarding-class class-name]
```

**Release Information**
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

**Description**
Specify the packet loss priority value.

**Options**
- **high**—Packet has high loss priority.
- **low**—Packet has low loss priority.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
mac

Syntax

mac mac-address;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Set the MAC address of the interface.

Use this statement at the [edit interfaces ... ps0] hierarchy level to configure the MAC address for a pseudowire logical device that is used for subscriber interfaces over point-to-point MPLS pseudowires.

Options

mac-address—MAC address. Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: nnnn.nnnn.nnnn or nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn. For example, 0000.5e00.5355 or 00:00:5e:00:53:55.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the MAC Address on the Management Ethernet Interface | 27
Configuring a Pseudowire Subscriber Logical Interface Device
mac-address (Accept Source Mac)

Syntax

mac-address mac-address policer;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number accept-source-mac],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number accept-source-mac ]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

Description
For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, specify a remote MAC address on which to count incoming and outgoing packets.

Options
mac-address—MAC address. Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: nnnn.nnnn.nnnn or nnnn:nnnn:nnnn:nnnn. For example, 0011.2233.4455 or 00:11:22:33:44:55.
policer—MAC policer. For more information, see policer (MAC).

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
mac-learn-enable

Syntax

mac-learn-enable;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile]
[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, and for MPC3E, MPC4E, MPC5E, MPC5EQ, and MPC6E MPCs, configure dynamic learning of the source and destination MAC addresses. By default, the interface is not allowed to dynamically learn source and destination MAC addresses.

To disable dynamic learning of the source and destination MAC addresses after it has been configured, you must delete mac-learn-enable from the configuration.

MPCs support MAC address accounting for an individual interface or an aggregated Ethernet interface member link only after the interface has received traffic from the MAC source. If traffic is only exiting an interface, the MAC address is not learned and MAC address accounting does not occur.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252 |
| Configuring MAC Address Accounting | 23 |
**mac-validate**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
mac-validate (loose | strict);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

**Description**

Enable IP and MAC address validation for static Ethernet and IP demux interfaces.

**Options**

- **loose**—Forwards incoming packets when both the IP source address and the MAC source address match one of the trusted address tuples. Drops packets when the IP source address matches one of the trusted tuples, but the MAC address does not match the MAC address of the tuple. Continues to forward incoming packets when the source address of the incoming packet does not match any of the trusted IP addresses.

- **strict**—Forwards incoming packets when both the IP source address and the MAC source address match one of the trusted address tuples. Drops packets when the MAC address does not match the tuple's MAC source address, or when IP source address of the incoming packet does not match any of the trusted IP addresses.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- [MAC Address Validation on Static Ethernet Interfaces Overview](#)
- Configuring an IP Demultiplexing Interface
- Configuring a VLAN Demultiplexing Interface
master-only

Syntax

master-only;

Hierarchy Level

[edit groups rex interfaces (fxp0 | em0) unit logical-unit-number family family address],
[edit groups rex logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces fxp0 unit logical-unit-number family family address],
[edit interfaces (fxp0 | em0) unit logical-unit-number family family address],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces fxp0 unit logical-unit-number family family address]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

Description

Configure the IP address to be used when the Routing Engine is the current master.

Required Privilege Level

interface—to view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—to add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring a Consistent Management IP Address | 25

CLI User Guide
max-sessions (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax

max-sessions number;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description

Configure the maximum number of active PPPoE sessions using either static or dynamic PPPoE interfaces that the router can establish with the specified named service, empty service, or any service entry in a PPPoE service name table. The router maintains a count of active PPPoE sessions for each service entry to determine when the maximum sessions limit has been reached.

The router uses the max-sessions value for a PPPoE service name table entry in conjunction with the max-sessions value configured for the PPPoE underlying interface, and with the maximum number of PPPoE sessions supported on your router. If your configuration exceeds any of these maximum session limits, the router is unable to establish the PPPoE session.

Options

number—Maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified PPPoE service name table entry, in the range 1 to the platform-specific maximum PPPoE sessions supported for your router. The default value is equal to the maximum number of PPPoE sessions supported on your routing platform.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name
Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
PPPoE Maximum Session Limit Overview
Configuring an Interface Set of Subscribers in a Dynamic Profile
Subscriber Interfaces and PPPoE Overview
max-sessions-vsa-ignore (Static and Dynamic Subscribers)

Syntax

```
max-sessions-vsa-ignore;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe-
 underling-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-underlying-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe-
 underling-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-
 underling-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description

Configure the router to ignore (clear) the value returned by RADIUS in the Max-Clients-Per-Interface Juniper Networks vendor-specific attribute (VSA) [26-143], and restore the PPPoE maximum session value on the underlying interface to the value configured in the CLI with the `max-sessions` statement. The PPPoE maximum session value specifies the maximum number of concurrent static or dynamic PPPoE logical interfaces (sessions) that the router can activate on the PPPoE underlying interface, or the maximum number of active static or dynamic PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with a particular service entry in a PPPoE service name table.

Default

If you do not include the `max-sessions-vsa-ignore` statement, the maximum session value returned by RADIUS in the Max-Clients-Per-Interface VSA takes precedence over the PPPoE maximum session value configured with the `max-sessions` statement.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Limiting the Maximum Number of PPPoE Sessions on the Underlying Interface
- PPPoE Maximum Session Limit Overview
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidelines for Using PPPoE Maximum Session Limit from RADIUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juniper Networks VSAs Supported by the AAA Service Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring an Interface Set of Subscribers in a Dynamic Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriber Interfaces and PPPoE Overview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
maximum-links

Syntax

maximum-links maximum-links-limit;

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis aggregated-devices]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for T Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for MX Series routers.

Description

Configure the maximum links limit for aggregated devices. Note that for MX Series routers, to set a range of 32 or 64 the router must be running in Enhanced IP mode, which is only supported for Trio-based MPCs and multiservice DPCs (MS-DPCs). For more information on Enhanced IP mode, Network Services Mode Overview.

For MX series routers and PTX series switches, the option for 64 links is only supported for Junos OS release 12.3 and later.

NOTE: This statement is not supported on the MX80, MX104, and PTX1000 routers.

Options

maximum-links-limit—Maximum links limit for aggregated devices.

Range: 16, 32, 64

NOTE: On T-Series routers, the maximum-links supported is 32 in an aggregated Ethernet link.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Services Mode Overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Junos OS for Supporting Aggregated Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring an Aggregated Ethernet Interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*network-services*
**mc-ae**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
cmc-ae {
  chassis-id chassis-id;
  events {
    iccp-peer-down;
    force-icl-down;
    prefer-status-control-active;
  }
  init-delay-time seconds;
  mc-ae-id mc-ae-id;
  mode (active-active | active-standby);
  redundancy-group group-id;
  revert-time revert-time;
  status-control (active | standby);
  switchover-mode (non-revertive | revertive);
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options]
```

**Release Information**

- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6 for MX Series routers.
- **events** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4R4 for MX Series routers.
- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the QFX Series. Only the **chassis-id, mc-ae-id, mode active-active**, and **status-control (active | standby)** options are supported on QFX Series devices.
- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
- **prefer-status-control-active** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R1 for EX Series switches.
- **init-delay-time seconds** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R3 for EX Series switches.
- **switchover-mode** and **revert-time** statements introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
- Support for logical systems introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

**Description**

Enable multichassis link aggregation groups (MC-LAG), which enables one device to form a logical LAG interface with two or more other devices.

**Options**

- **chassis-id**—Specify the chassis ID for Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to calculate the port number of MC-LAG physical member links. Each MC-LAG peer should have a unique chassis ID.
Values: 0 or 1

events—Specify an action if a specific MC-LAG event occurs.

iccp-peer-down—Specify an action if the ICCP peer of this node goes down.

force-icl-down—If the node’s ICCP peer goes down, bring down the interchassis-link logical interface.

prefer-status-control-active—Specify that the node configured as status-control active become the active node if the peer of this node goes down.

When ICCP goes down, you can use this keyword to make a mc-lag PE to become the active PE. For example, if you want mc-lag PE1 to be Active on ICCP down, then configure this keyword in PE1. It is not recommended to configure this keyword in both the mc-lag PEs.

NOTE: The prefer-status-control-active statement can be configured with the status-control standby configuration to prevent the LACP MC-LAG system ID from reverting to the default LACP system ID on ICCP failure. Use this configuration only if you can ensure that ICCP will not go down unless the router or switch is down. You must also configure the hold-time down value (at the [edit interfaces interface-name] hierarchy level) for the interchassis link with the status-control standby configuration to be higher than the ICCP BFD timeout. This configuration prevents data traffic loss by ensuring that when the router or switch with the status-control active configuration goes down, the router or switch with the status-control standby configuration does not go into standby mode.

To make the prefer-status-control-active configuration work with the status-control standby configuration when an interchassis-link logical interface is configured on aggregate Ethernet interface, you must either configure the lacp periodic interval statement at the [edit interface interface-name aggregated-ether-options] hierarchy level as slow or configure the detection-time threshold statement at the [edit protocols iccp peer liveness-detection] hierarchy level as less than 3 seconds.

init-delay-time seconds—To minimize traffic loss, specify the number of seconds in which to delay bringing the multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface back to the up state when you reboot an MC-LAG peer. By delaying the startup of the interface until after protocol convergence, you can prevent packet loss during the recovery of failed links and devices.

NOTE: On QFX and EX Series switches, the default session establishment hold time is 300 seconds. However, the session establishment time must be at least 100 seconds higher than the init delay time. You can optionally update the session establishment time to be 340 seconds and the init delay time to be 240 seconds.
mc-ae-id mc-ae-id—Specify the identification number of the MC-LAG device. The two MC-LAG network devices that manage a given MC-LAG must have the same identification number.

Range: 1 through 65,535
**mode (active-active | active-standby)**—Specify whether the MC-LAG is in active-active or active-standby mode. Chassis that are in the same group must be in the same mode.

**NOTE:** You can configure IPv4 (inet) and IPv6 (inet6) addresses on `mc-ae` interfaces when the **active-standby** mode is configured.

In active-active mode, all member links are active on the MC-LAG. In this mode, media access control (MAC) addresses learned on one MC-LAG peer are propagated to the other MC-LAG peer. Active-active mode is a simple and deterministic design and is easier to troubleshoot than active-standby mode.

**NOTE:** Active-active mode is not supported on Dense Port Concentrator (DPC) line cards. Instead, use active-standby mode.

In active-active MC-LAG topologies, network interfaces are categorized into three interface types, as follows:

- **S-Link**—Single-homed link (S-Link) terminating on an MC-LAG peer device
- **MC-Link**—MC-LAG link
- **ICL**—Inter-chassis link

**Mode**

Indicates whether an MC-LAG is in active-standby mode or active-active mode. Chassis that are in the same group must be in the same mode.

In active-active mode, all member links are active on the MC-LAG. In this mode, media access control (MAC) addresses learned on one MC-LAG peer are propagated to the other MC-LAG peer. Active-active mode is a simple and deterministic design and is easier to troubleshoot than active-standby mode.

**NOTE:** Active-active mode is not supported on Dense Port Concentrator (DPC) line cards. Instead, use active-standby mode.

Depending on the incoming and outgoing interface types, some constraints are added to the Layer 2 forwarding rules for MC-LAG configurations. The following data traffic forwarding rules apply.

**NOTE:** If only one MC-LAG member link is in the up state, it is considered an S-Link.
• When an MC-LAG network receives a packet from a local MC-Link or S-Link, the packet is forwarded to other local interfaces, including S-Links and MC-Links based on the normal Layer 2 forwarding rules and on the configuration of the mesh-group and no-local-switching statements. If MC-Links and S-Links are in the same mesh group and their no-local-switching statements are enabled, the received packets are only forwarded upstream and not sent to MC-Links and S-Links.

• The following circumstances determine whether or not an ICL receives a packet from a local MC-Link or S-Link:
  - If the peer MC-LAG network device has S-Links or MC-LAGs that do not reside on the local MC-LAG network device
  - Whether or not interfaces on two peering MC-LAG network devices are allowed to talk to each other

• When an MC-LAG network receives a packet from the ICL, the packet is forwarded to all local S-Links and active MC-LAGs that do not exist in the MC-LAG network from which the packet was sent.

In active-standby mode, only one of the MC-LAG peers is active at any given time. The other MC-LAG peer is in backup (standby) mode. The active MC-LAG peer uses Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to advertise to client devices that its child link is available for forwarding data traffic. Active-standby mode should be used if you are interested in redundancy only. If you require both redundancy and load sharing across member links, use active-active mode.

NOTE: Active-standby mode is not supported on EX4300 and QFX Series switches.

`redundancy-group group-id`—Specify the redundancy group identification number. The Inter-Chassis Control Protocol (ICCP) uses the redundancy group ID to associate multiple chassis that perform similar redundancy functions.

BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you configure only one redundancy group between MC-LAG nodes. The redundancy group represents the domain of high availability between the MC-LAG nodes. One redundancy group is sufficient between a pair of MC-LAG nodes. If you are using logical systems, then configure one redundancy group between MC-LAG nodes in each logical system.

Range: 1 through 4,294,967,294
revert-time—Wait interval (in minutes) before the switchover to the preferred node is performed when the **switchover-mode** is configured as revertive.

**Range:** 1 through 10

**status-control (active | standby)**—Specify whether the chassis becomes active or remains in standby mode when an interchassis link failure occurs.

- **Events ICCP-Peer-Down Force-ICL-Down**
  Forces the ICL to be down if the peer of this node goes down.
- **Events ICCP-Peer-Down Prefer-Status-Control-Active**
  Allows the LACP system ID to be retained during a reboot, which provides better convergence after a failover.

**switchover-mode (non-revertive | revertive)**—Specify whether Junos OS should trigger a link switchover to the preferred node when the active node is available.

**NOTE:** For **revertive** mode to automatically switch over to the preferred node, the **status-control** statement should be configured as **active**.

**Required Privilege Level**

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.
minimum-bandwidth (aggregated Ethernet)

Syntax

minimum-bandwidth bw-unit unit bw-value value;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces aex aggregated-ether-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 14.1R1 and 14.2 for MX Series.

Description

Configure the minimum bandwidth unit for an aggregated Ethernet bundle as bps, Gbps, Kbps, or Mbps and the bandwidth value from 1 through 128,000.

(T Series, MX Series, PTX Series routers) You cannot configure the minimum number of links and the minimum bandwidth for an aggregated Ethernet bundle at the same time. They are mutually exclusive. To determine the status of the bundle, the device compares the value configured for minimum links and the value for minimum bandwidth. Because both cannot be configured at the same time, the device compares the configured value of the parameter with the default value of the other parameter. The device picks the higher value of the two parameters to determine the status of the Ethernet bundle. Table 117 on page 853 describes how the device determines the bundle status based on sample values assigned to both parameters

Table 117: Determination of Bundle Status based on Minimum links and Minimum bandwidth Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Bandwidth</th>
<th>Minimum Links</th>
<th>Minimum Bandwidth</th>
<th>Bundle Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100G (10x10G)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bandwidth=20G (2x10G)</td>
<td>Default (1 bps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50G (5x10G)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20G</td>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Default (1 link) Bandwidth = 10G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50G (5x10G)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60G</td>
<td>Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Default (1 link) Bandwidth = 10G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Options

unit—Minimum bandwidth unit for the aggregated Ethernet bundle as bps, Gbps, Kbps, or Mbps.

value—Minimum bandwidth value from 1 through 128,000.
Default: 1

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces Overview
- Understanding Mixed Rates and Mixed Modes on Aggregated Ethernet Bundles
- Configuring Mixed Rates and Mixed Modes on Aggregated Ethernet Bundles
minimum-links

Syntax (SRX, MX, T, M, EX, QFX Series, EX4600, Qfabric System)

minimum-links number;

Hierarchy Level (EX Series)

[edit interfaces ae aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces ae aggregated-sonet-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name mlfr-uni-nni-bundle-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit interfaces interface-range range aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-range range aggregated-sonet-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]

Hierarchy Level (QFX Series)

[edit interfaces ae aggregated-ether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

Description
For aggregated Ethernet, SONET/SDH, multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces only, set the minimum number of links that must be up for the bundle to be labeled up.

(T Series, MX Series, PTX Series routers) You cannot configure the minimum number of links and the minimum bandwidth of an aggregated Ethernet bundle at the same time. They are mutually exclusive. To determine the status of the bundle, the device compares the value configured for minimum links and the value for minimum bandwidth. Because both cannot be configured at the same time, the device compares the configured value of the parameter with the default value of the other parameter. The device picks the higher value of the two parameters to determine the status of the Ethernet bundle. Table 117 on page 853 describes how the device determines the bundle status based on sample values assigned to both parameters.
Table 118: Determination of Bundle Status based on Minimum links and Minimum bandwidth Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Bandwidth</th>
<th>Minimum Links</th>
<th>Minimum Bandwidth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100G (10x10G)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bandwidth=20G (2x10G)</td>
<td>Default (1 bps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50G (5x10G)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20G</td>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Default (1 link) Bandwidth = 10G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50G (5x10G)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60G</td>
<td>Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Default (1 link) Bandwidth = 10G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Options**

**number**—Number of links.

**Range:** On M120, M320, MX Series, T Series, and TX Matrix routers with Ethernet interfaces, the valid range for minimum-links number is 1 through 64. When the maximum value (16) is specified, all configured links of a bundle must be up for the bundle to be labeled up. On all other routers and on EX Series switches, other than EX8200 switches, the range of valid values for minimum-links number is 1 through 8. When the maximum value (8) is specified, all configured links of a bundle must be up for the bundle to be labeled up. On EX8200 switches, the range of valid values for minimum-links number is 1 through 12. When the maximum value (12) is specified, all configured links of a bundle must be up for the bundle to be labeled up. On EX4600, QFX Series and Q Fabric Systems, the range of valid values for minimum-links number is 1 through 8. When the maximum value (8) is specified, all configured links of a bundle must be up for the bundle to be labeled up.

**Default:** 1

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
mixed-rate-mode

**Syntax**
mixed-rate-mode;

**Hierarchy Level**
- [edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number mixed-rate-mode],
- [edit chassis lcc number fpc slot-number pic pic-number mixed-rate-mode] (Routing Matrix)

**Release Information**
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

**Description**
Configure the mixed-rate mode for the 24-port 10 Gigabit Ethernet PIC (PF-24XGE-SFPP) only.

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

**Syntax**

```plaintext
mtu bytes;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols l2circuit local-switching interface interface-name backup-neighbor address],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name backup-neighbor address],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols vpls],
[edit protocols l2circuit local-switching interface interface-name backup-neighbor address],
[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name]
[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name backup-neighbor address],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols vpls],
[edit logical-systems name protocols ospf area name interface ],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols ospf area name interface],
[edit protocols ospf area name interface ],
[edit routing-instances name protocols ospf area name interface]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Support for Layer 2 VPNs and VPLS introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.
Support at the [set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family ccc] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R3 for MX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS 17.3R1 Release for MX Series Routers.

**Description**
Specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the media or protocol. The default MTU size depends on the device type. Changing the media MTU or protocol MTU causes an interface to be deleted and added again.

To route jumbo data packets on an integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interface or routed VLAN interface (RVI) on EX Series switches, you must configure the jumbo MTU size on the member physical interfaces of the VLAN that you have associated with the IRB interface or RVI, as well as on the IRB interface or RVI itself (the interface named irb or vlan, respectively).

**CAUTION:** For EX Series switches, setting or deleting the jumbo MTU size on an IRB interface or RVI while the switch is transmitting packets might cause packets to be dropped.

**NOTE:**

The MTU for an IRB interface is calculated by removing the Ethernet header overhead [6(DMAC)+6(SMAC)+2(EtherType)]. Because, the MTU is the lower value of the MTU configured on the IRB interface and the MTU configured on the IRB’s associated bridge domain IFDs or IFLs, the IRB MTU is calculated as follows:

- In case of Layer 2 IFL configured with the `flexible-vlan-tagging` statement, the IRB MTU is calculated by including 8 bytes overhead (SVLAN+CVLAN).

- In case of Layer 2 IFL configured with the `vlan-tagging` statement, the IRB MTU is calculated by including a single VLAN 4 bytes overhead.
NOTE:

- If a packet whose size is larger than the configured MTU size is received on the receiving interface, the packet is eventually dropped. The value considered for MRU (maximum receive unit) size is also the same as the MTU size configured on that interface.

- Not all devices allow you to set an MTU value, and some devices have restrictions on the range of allowable MTU values. You cannot configure an MTU for management Ethernet interfaces (fxp0, em0, or me0) or for loopback, multilink, and multicast tunnel devices.

- On ACX Series routers, you can configure the protocol MTU by including the `mtu` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet]` or `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet6]` hierarchy level.

  - If you configure the protocol MTU at any of these hierarchy levels, the configured value is applied to all families that are configured on the logical interface.

  - If you are configuring the protocol MTU for both `inet` and `inet6` families on the same logical interface, you must configure the same value for both the families. It is not recommended to configure different MTU size values for `inet` and `inet6` families that are configured on the same logical interface.

- Starting in Release 14.2, MTU for IRB interfaces is calculated by removing the Ethernet header overhead (6(DMAC)+6(SMAC)+2(EtherType)), and the MTU is a minimum of the two values:
  - Configured MTU
  - Associated bridge domain's physical or logical interface MTU

    - For Layer 2 logical interfaces configured with `flexible-vlan-tagging`, IRB MTU is calculated by including 8 bytes overhead (SVLAN+CVLAN).

    - For Layer 2 logical interfaces configured with `vlan-tagging`, IRB MTU is calculated by including single VLAN 4 bytes overhead.

NOTE: Changing the Layer 2 logical interface option from `vlan-tagging` to `flexible-vlan-tagging` or vice versa adjusts the logical interface MTU by 4 bytes with the existing MTU size. As a result, the Layer 2 logical interface is deleted and re-added, and the IRB MTU is re-computed appropriately.

For more information about configuring MTU for specific interfaces and router or switch combinations, see *Configuring the Media MTU*. 
Options

_bytes_—MTU size.

Range: 256 through 9192 bytes, 256 through 9216 (EX Series switch interfaces), 256 through 9500 bytes (Junos OS 12.1X48R2 for PTX Series routers), 256 through 9500 bytes (Junos OS 16.1R1 for MX Series routers)

**NOTE:** Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, the MTU size for a media or protocol is increased from 9192 to 9500 for Ethernet interfaces on the following MX Series MPCs:

- MPC1
- MPC2
- MPC2E
- MPC3E
- MPC4E
- MPC5E
- MPC6E

Default: 1500 bytes (INET, INET6, and ISO families), 1448 bytes (MPLS), 1514 bytes (EX Series switch interfaces)

Required Privilege Level

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

 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring the Media MTU
- Configuring the MTU for Layer 2 Interfaces
- Setting the Protocol MTU
**mru**

**Syntax**

```
mru mru;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name gigether-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name gigether-options],
[edit interfaces name gigether-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1 for MX Series Routers.

**Description**

Configure the maximum receive unit (MRU) of the interface in bytes. The maximum receive unit of an interface indicates the largest size of a packet that the interface can accept. You can configure the parameters so that the value of MRU equals the value of MTU. You can also configure different values for MRU and MTU. When a device receives packets whose size is greater than the interface MRU, those packets are dropped by the device’s forwarding plane.

**Options**

- `mru`—MRU size in bytes.

**Range:** 256 through 16008 bytes.

**Required Privilege Level**

interface

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethernet Interfaces Overview</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
multicast-statistics

Syntax

multicast-statistics;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description

For Ethernet, SONET, aggregated Ethernet, and aggregated SONET interfaces in T Series or TX Matrix routers, specify support for multicast statistics on a physical interface to enable multicast accounting for all the logical interfaces below the physical interface.

Default

not enabled—must be configured to enable

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Multicast Statistics Collection on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces
Configuring Multicast Statistics Collection on Aggregated SONET Interfaces
Configuring Multicast Statistics Collection on Ethernet Interfaces
Configuring Multicast Statistics Collection on SONET Interfaces
multiservice

Syntax

```plaintext
multiservice {
  source-mac;
  destination-mac;
  payload {
    ip {
      layer-3 (source-ip-only | destination-ip-only);
      layer-4;
    }
  }
  symmetric-hash {
    complement;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family]
```

Release Information

Description
(MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms only) Configure data used in a hash key for the multiservice protocol family when configuring PIC-level symmetrical hashing for load balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group.

Options

destination-mac—Include destination MAC address in the hash key.

payload—Include payload data in the hash key. This option has the following suboptions:

- layer-3—Include Layer 3 IP information in the hash key.
- layer-4—Include Layer 4 IP information in the hash key.

source-mac—Include source MAC address in the hash key.

symmetric-hash—Create a symmetric hash or symmetric hash complement key with any attribute.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers | 117

negotiate-address

Syntax

negotiate-address;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For interfaces with PPP encapsulation, enable the interface to be assigned an IP address by the remote end.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring IPCP Options for Interfaces with PPP Encapsulation

address | 676
unnumbered-address (PPP) | 1021

Junos OS Administration Library
negotiation-options

Syntax

```plaintext
negotiation-options {
    allow-remote-loopback;
    no-allow-link-events;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit protocols oam link-fault-management interface interface-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description

Enable and disable IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) features for Ethernet interfaces.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- IEEE 802.3ah OAM Link-Fault Management Overview
no-adaptive

Syntax

no-adaptive;

Hierarchy Level

[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces interface logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces interface logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces interface logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces interface logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces logical-tunnel-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options load-balance],
[edit interfaces interface-range logical-tunnel-options load-balance]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R3.

Description
Disables the adaptive load-balancing solution configured on the aggregated Ethernet bundle to distribute traffic by using a feedback mechanism.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Load Balancing | 102
no-allow-link-events

Syntax

no-allow-link-events;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management interface interface-name negotiation-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description
Disable the sending of link event TLVs.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Disabling the Sending of Link Event TLVs
no-auto-mdix

Syntax

no-auto-mdix;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interface ge-fpc/port/pic gigether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.

Description
Disable the Auto MDI/MDIX feature.

MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet interfaces automatically detect MDI and MDIX port connections. Use this statement to override the default setting. Remove this statement to return to the default setting.

Default
Auto MDI/MDIX is enabled by default.

Options
There are no options for this statement.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2

| gigether-options | 766. |
**no-keepalives**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
no-keepalives;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

**Description**

Disable the sending of keepalives on a physical interface configured with PPP, Frame Relay, or Cisco HDLC encapsulation. The default keepalive interval is 10 seconds.

For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, you can disable keepalives on a logical interface unit if the logical interface is configured with one of the following PPP over ATM encapsulation types:

- **atm-ppp-llc**—PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.
- **atm-ppp-vc-mux**—PPP over AAL5 multiplex encapsulation.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Configuring Keepalives*
- *Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages* | 51
- *Configuring Frame Relay Keepalives*
no-pre-classifier

Syntax

no-pre-classifier;

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc n pic n]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.

Description
Specify disabling the control queue for all ports on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC. Deleting this configuration re enables the control queue feature on all ports of the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC.

NOTE: For the 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with SFP+ (model number PD-5-10XGE-SFPP), the control queue has a rate limiter to limit the control traffic to 2 Mbps (fixed, not user-configurable) per port. If the transit control traffic crosses this limit, then it can cause drops on locally terminating control traffic, causing flap of protocols such as BGP and OSPF. To avoid the control traffic being dropped, configure the no-pre-classifier statement to disable the control queue.

Default
The no-pre-classifier statement is not configured and the control queue is operational.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC Overview | 159
Disabling Control Queue Disable on a 10-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC | 191
no-send-pads-ac-info

Syntax

no-send-pads-ac-info;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols pppoe]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.

Description

Prevent the router from sending the AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags in the PPPoE Active Discovery Session (PADS) packet. When you configure this statement, it affects PADS packets sent on all PPPoE interfaces configured on the router after the command is issued; it has no effect on previously created PPPoE interfaces. By default, the AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags are transmitted in the PADS packet, along with the Service-Name, Host-Uniq, Relay-Session-Id, and PPP-Max-Payload tags.

NOTE: In Junos OS Release 12.1 and earlier, only the Service-Name, Host-Uniq, Relay-Session-Id, and PPP-Max-Payload tags are contained in the PADS packet by default. The AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags are not transmitted in the PADS packet by default.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Access Concentrator Tags in PADS Packets
no-send-pads-error

Syntax

no-send-pads-error;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols pppoe]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.

Description

Discard PADR messages to prevent transmission of PADS control packets with AC-System-Error tags.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Discarding PADR Messages to Accommodate Abnormal CPE Behavior
non-revertive (Chassis)

Syntax

    non-revertive;

Hierarchy Level

    [edit chassis aggregated-devices ethernet lacp link-protection]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.

Description
Disable the ability to switch to a better priority link (if one is available) once a link is established as active and a collection or distribution is enabled.

BEST PRACTICE: (MX Series) By default, Link Aggregation Control Protocol link protection is revertive. This means that after the current link becomes active, the router switches to a higher-priority link if one becomes operational or is added to the aggregated Ethernet bundle. In a highly scaled configuration over aggregated Ethernet, we recommend that you prevent the router from performing such a switch by including the `non-revertive` statement. Failure to do so may result in some traffic loss if a MIC on which a member interface is located reboots. Using the `non-revertive` statement for this purpose is not effective if both the primary and secondary interfaces are on the MIC that reboots.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Junos OS for Supporting Aggregated Devices
- Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches
non-revertive (Interfaces)

Syntax

non-revertive;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options lACP link-protection]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.

Description
Disable the ability to switch to a better priority link (if one is available) once a link is established as active and collection distribution is enabled.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- link-protection | 815
- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection | 95
- Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches
number-of-ports

Syntax

number-of-ports number-of-active-physical-ports;

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number]
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number pic-mode pic-speed]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1 for the 16x10GE MPC.
Support for MPC3, MPC4, MPC5, and MPC6 introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3R2.
Support for MPC7E-MRATE MPC introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4.
Support for MPC8E and MPC9E introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F5.
Support for MX10003 MPC introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1
Support for MX204 routers introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for EX9200 switches.

Description

Administratively enable physical ports, for example, to prevent oversubscription of the line card fabric interface. By default, all available ports are enabled. When disabled, the LED on the affected line card will appear yellow on capable line cards.

(MX Series with 16x10GE MPC, MPC3, MPC4, MPC5, and MPC6) You can disable a subset of the physical ports available on the Packet Forwarding Engines of the 16x10GE MPC, and for MICs installed in MPC3, MPC4, MPC5, and MPC6. Specify either 8 or 12 ports by using this statement. When eight active ports are configured, two ports per Packet Forwarding Engine are disabled, and the LEDs on the MPC appear yellow. When you specify 12 active ports, one port per Packet Forwarding Engine is disabled and the corresponding LED appear yellow. When you do not include this statement in the configuration, all 16 default ports on the MPC are active.

(MX Series with MPC7E-MRATE, MPC8E, and MPC9E) To ensure guaranteed bandwidth by preventing fabric oversubscription, you can disable a subset of the physical ports available on MPC7E-MRATE, MPC8E, and MPC9E. For information about the active ports for MPC7E-MRATE, MPC8E, and MPC9E, see "Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription" on page 316.
(MX204 routers) To ensure guaranteed bandwidth by preventing oversubscription, you can disable a subset of the physical ports available on MX204 routers. For information about the active ports for MX204 routers, see “Supported Active Physical Rate-Selectable Ports to Prevent Oversubscription on MX204 Router” on page 321

(EX9200 switches)

Options

*number-of-active-physical-ports*—Specify the number of physical ports to enable on PICs or MICs on an MPC.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuring the Number of Active Ports on 16-Port MPCs of MX Series Routers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Rate Selectability on MPC7E (Multi-Rate) to Enable Different Port Speeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE to Enable Different Port Speeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 to Enable Different Port Speeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding Rate Selectability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
number-of-sub-ports

Syntax

    number-of-sub-ports <number-of-sub-ports>;

Hierarchy Level

    [edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-number port port-num]
    [edit interfaces interface-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1 for MPC10E-15C-MRATE supported on MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 19.1R1 for PTX10003-80C and PTX10003-160C router.
Hierarchy introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R2 for JNP10K-LC1201 line cards on PTX10008 routers.

Description

For PTX10003-80C, PTX10003-160C router:

To configure the number of optical channels for a particular port if the optics are used in a channelized mode. You can use this configuration option to configure a speed (10, 40, and 100 Gbps) in different number of channels based on the optics used. The default value of number-of-sub-ports per optics is 1. Following are the configurable values for the corresponding optic types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optic Type</th>
<th>QSFP56-DD-400GBASE-LR8 (400G)</th>
<th>QSFP DD 28F (200G)</th>
<th>QSFP 28 (100G)</th>
<th>QSFP+ (40G)</th>
<th>QSFP 28 (25G)</th>
<th>QSFP 28 DD(25G)</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channelized</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-channelized</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are not required to set any value for number-of-sub-ports while configuring 40G or 400G, as the default value for number-of-sub-ports is 1.

For MPC10E-15C-MRATE supported on MX240, MX480, MX960 routers:

To configure the number of sub-channels for a particular port if the optics are used in a channelized mode.
(Channelized mode) To specify the number of IFDs (or interfaces) that need to be created on a physical port for a specified speed, use the `number-of-sub-ports <number-of-sub-ports>` configuration statement. For example, on a given port that supports 4x10GE mode, if the `number-of-sub-ports` to 2, then two IFDs are created, namely et-x/y/z:0 and et-x/y/z:1.

The default value of channelized 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface is 4. The number of sub-ports that can be configured are, 1, 2, 3, or 4. You must set the `number-of-sub-ports` to 4, to channelize 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface to four 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

The `number-of-sub-ports` configuration statement can be used with rate selectability configuration at both PIC level and port level. This configuration statement is effective only when the port speed is 10 Gbps.

**NOTE:** You can configure the `number-of-sub-ports` only for 10-Gbps speed. For other speeds, this configuration is not supported.

(MPC11E) To specify the number of interfaces to be created on a physical port.

(JNP10K-LC1201) Specifies the number of channelized interfaces that you can configure on a physical port with the specified speed.

**Options**

`number-of-sub-ports number-of-subports`—Specify the number of sub-ports per physical port. For PTX10003-80C and PTX10003-160C routers, the values are 1, 2, and 4. On MPC10E-15C-MRATE line card, the values are 1, 2, 3, and 4. On JNP10K-LC1201, the values are 0 through 7.

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- speed (Ethernet) | 954
- PTX10003 Router Rate-Selectability Overview | 292
- Configuring the Port Speed on the JNP10K-LC1201 by Using New Port Profile Configuration | 386
oam

Syntax

```
oam {
  ethernet {
    connectivity-fault-management {
      action-profile profile-name {
        default-actions {
          interface-down;
        }
      }
    }
    performance-monitoring {
      delegate-server-processing;
      hardware-assisted-timestamping;
      hardware-assisted-keepalives;
      sla-iterator-profiles {
        profile-name {
          avg-fd-twoway-threshold;
          avg-ifdv-twoway-threshold;
          avg-flr-forward-threshold;
          avg-flr-backward-threshold;
          disable;
          calculation-weight {
            delay delay-weight;
            delay-variation delay-variation-weight;
          }
          cycle-time milliseconds;
          iteration-period connections;
          measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay);
        }
      }
    }
    linktrace {
      age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
      path-database-size path-database-size;
    }
    maintenance-domain domain-name {
      level number;
      name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2octet);
      maintenance-association ma-name {
        short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);
        protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;
        remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;
        continuity-check {
```
convey-loss-threshold;
hold-interval minutes;
interface-status-tlv;
interval (100ms | 10m | 10ms | 10s | 1m | 1s);
loss-threshold number;
port-status-tlv;
}

mep mep-id {
    auto-discovery;
direction (up | down);
interface interface-name (protect | working);
lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect | rem-err-xcon | xcon);
priority number;
remote-mep mep-id {
    action-profile profile-name;
sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
        data-tlv-size size;
        iteration-count count-value;
        priority priority-value;
    }
}
}
}
link-fault-management {
    action-profile profile-name {
        action {
            link-down;
            send-critical-event;
            syslog;
        }
        event {
            link-adjacency-loss;
            link-event-rate {
                frame-error count;
                frame-period count;
                frame-period-summary count;
                symbol-period count;
            }
            protocol-down;
        }
    }
    interface interface-name {
        apply-action-profile
        link-discovery (active | passive);
        loopback-tracking;
        pdu-interval interval;
        pdu-threshold threshold-value;
        remote-loopback;
        event-thresholds {
            frame-error count;
            frame-period count;
            frame-period-summary count;
            symbol-period count;
        }
        negotiation-options {
            allow-remote-loopback;
            no-allow-link-events;
        }
    }
}
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols]
Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

Description
For Ethernet interfaces on M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, provide IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) support.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
- IEEE 802.3ah OAM Link-Fault Management Overview
## optics-options

### Syntax

```plaintext
optics-options {
    alarm low-light-alarm {
        (link-down | syslog);
    }
    tca tca-identifier (enable-tca | no-enable-tca) (threshold number | threshold-24hrs number);
    tx-power dbm;
    warning low-light-warning {
        (link-down | syslog);
    }
    wavelength nm;
    loopback;
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
```

### Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

- **alarm** option and **warning** options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.
- Statement and **tx-power** option introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series routers.
- **tca** option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX Series routers.
- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for PTX10K-LC1104 on the PTX10008 and PTX10016 routers.
- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for ACX6360 routers.
- **loopback** option introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for QSFP-100GE-DWDM2 transceiver on MX10003, MX10008, MX10016, and MX204 routers.
- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

### Description

For 10-Gigabit Ethernet or 100-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) interfaces only, configure full C-band International Telecommunication Union (ITU)-Grid tunable optics.

On the PTX Series routers, when an interface is configured in 8QAM mode, you must configure both the optics from a AC400 module with the same optics-options for the links to come up.

### Options
loopback—Displays the electrical loopback status of QSFP-100GE-DWDM2 transceiver on MX10003, MX10008, MX10016, and MX204 routers.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview | 474 |
| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Supported Forward Error Correction Modes on ACX6360 Router | 473 |
otn-options

Syntax

```plaintext
otn-options {
    bytes (otn-options) transmit-payload-type value;
    fec (efec | gfec | gfec-sfec | none);
    (is-ma | no-is-ma);
    (laser-enable | no-laser-enable);
    (line-loopback | no-line-loopback);
    (local-loopback | no-local-loopback);
    (odu-ttim-action-enable | no-odu-ttim-action-enable);
    (otu-ttim-action-enable | no-otu-ttim-action-enable);
    odu-delay-management {
        (bypass | no-bypass);
        (monitor-end-point | no-monitor-end-point);
        number-of-frames value;
        (no-start-measurement | start-measurement;
    }
    odu-signal-degrade {
        ber-threshold-clear value;
        ber-threshold-signal-degrade value;
        interval value;
    }
    (prbs | no-prbs);
    preemptive-fast-reroute {
        (backward-frr-enable | no-backward-frr-enable);
        (signal-degrade-monitor-enable | no-signal-degrade-monitor-enable);
        odu-backward-frr-enable | no-odu-backward-frr-enable;
        odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable | no-odu-signal-degrade-monitor-enable;
    }
    rate {
        (fixed-stuff-bytes | no-fixed-stuff-bytes);
        oc192;
        otu4;
        (pass-through | no-pass-through);
    }
    signal-degrade {
        ber-threshold-clear value;
        ber-threshold-signal-degrade value;
        interval value;
    }
    tca tca-identifier (enable-tca | no-enable-tca) (threshold number | threshold-24hrs number);
    transport-monitoring;
    trigger trigger-identifier;
```
tti tti-identifier;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]
[edit interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port]
[edit interfaces et-fpc/pic/port]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
bytes, is-ma, local-loopback, no-is-ma, no-local-loopback, no-odu-ttim-action-enable,
no-odu-ttim-action-enable, no-prbs, odu-delay-management, odu-ttim-action-enable,
oc192 statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3R3 for MX Series routers.
odu-signal-degrade, odu-backward-frr-enable | no-odu-backward-frr-enable,
tca option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for PTX Series routers.
bytes, line-loopback, local-loopback, preemptive-fast-reroute, tca, trigger, prbs, and tti statements introduced in 18.3R1 for ACX6360 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

Description
Specify the Ethernet optical transport network (OTN) interface and options.

Options
The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| 10-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| 100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393 |
| Configuring OTN Interfaces on P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM | 482 |
output-policer

Syntax

output-policer policer-name;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description

Apply a single-rate two-color policer to the Layer 2 output traffic at the logical interface. The output-policer and output-three-color statements are mutually exclusive.

Options

policer-name—Name of the single-rate two-color policer that you define at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2 |
| Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces |
| Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252 |
| input-policer | 784 |
| input-three-color | 786 |
| layer2-policer | 805 |
| logical-interface-policer |
| output-three-color | 890 |
output-priority-map

Syntax

```
output-priority-map {
  classifier {
    premium {
      forwarding-class class-name {
        loss-priority (high | low);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-optionsethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile]
[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, define the output policer priority map to be applied to outgoing frames on this interface.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252 |
| input-priority-map | 785 |
output-three-color

Syntax

output-three-color policer-name;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number layer2-policer]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description

Apply a single-rate or two-rate three-color policer to the Layer 2 output traffic at the logical interface. The output-three-color and output-policer statements are mutually exclusive.

Options

policer-name—Name of the single-rate or two-rate three-color policer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2
Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces
Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
input-three-color | 786
input-policer | 784
layer2-policer | 805
logical-interface-policer
output-policer | 888
output-vlan-map (Aggregated Ethernet)

Syntax

```
output-vlan-map {
(pop | push | swap);
tag-protocol-id tpid;
vlan-id number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.
Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, input-vlan-map for outer vlan is supported for L2 circuit over aggregated Ethernet interfaces for QFX10000 Series switches.

Description

Define the rewrite profile to be applied to outgoing frames on this logical interface. On MX Series routers, this statement only applies to aggregated Ethernet interfaces using Gigabit Ethernet IQ, 10-Gigabit Ethernet I/Q2 and I/Q2-E interfaces and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags
- input-vlan-map (Aggregated Ethernet)
**pado-advertise**

**Syntax**

```
pado-advertise;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

[edit protocols pppoe]

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

**Description**

Enable named services configured in PPPoE service name tables to be advertised in PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) control packets. By default, advertisement of named services in PADO packets is disabled.

**NOTE:** If you enable advertisement of named services in PADO packets, make sure the number and length of all advertised service entries does not exceed the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of the PPPoE underlying interface.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
- Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets
passive-monitor-mode

Syntax

passive-monitor-mode;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Monitor packet flows from another router. If you include this statement in the configuration, the interface does not send keepalives or alarms, and does not participate actively on the network.

This statement is supported on ATM, Ethernet, and SONET/SDH interfaces. For more information, see ATM Interfaces User Guide for Routing Devices.

For ATM and Ethernet interfaces, you can include this statement on the physical interface only.

For SONET/SDH interfaces, you can include this statement on the logical interface only.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Enabling Passive Monitoring on ATM Interfaces
- Passive Monitoring on Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 513
- Enabling Packet Flow Monitoring on SONET/SDH Interfaces
- multiservice-options
- Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices
payload

Syntax

```
payload {
  ip {
    layer-3;
    layer-4;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number hash-key family multiservice]
```

Release Information


Description

(MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms only) Include payload data in a hash key for the multiservice protocol family when configuring PIC-level symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group.

Options

- **ip**—Include IPv4 payload data in the hash key. This option has the following suboptions:
  - **layer-3**—Include Layer 3 IP information in the hash key.
  - **layer-4**—Include Layer 4 IP information in the hash key.

Required Privilege Level

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers | 117
**pdu-interval**

**Syntax**

```
pdu-interval interval;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management interface interface-name]
```

**Release Information**
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2 for MX, M, T, ACX, Series routers, SRX Series firewalls, and EX Series Switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4 for EX Series switches.

**Description**
For Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches and M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers, specify the periodic OAMPDU sending interval for fault detection. Used for IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.

**Options**
- `interval`—Periodic OAMPDU sending interval.

**Range:** For MX, M, T, ACX, Series routers, SRX Series firewalls and EX Series switches – 100 through 1000 milliseconds

**Default:** 1000 milliseconds

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- **Configuring the OAM PDU Interval**
- **Example: Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Fault Management**
- **Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Fault Management**
pdu-threshold

Syntax

pdu-threshold threshold-value;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management interface interface-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2 for T, M, MX and ACX Series routers, SRX Series firewalls and EX Series switches.

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4 for EX Series switches and NFX Series devices.

Description

Configure how many protocol data units (PDUs) are missed before declaring the peer lost in Ethernet OAM link fault management (LFM) for all interfaces or for specific interfaces.

For Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches and M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers, specify the number of OAM PDUs to miss before an error is logged. Used for IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.

Options

threshold-value—The number of PDUs missed before declaring the peer lost.

Range: 3 through 10 PDUs

Default: 3 PDUs

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring the OAM PDU Threshold

Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Fault Management
per-flow (Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces)

Syntax

```plaintext
per-flow;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options load-balance-stateful]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R1.

Description
Enable the mechanism to perform an even, effective distribution of traffic flows across member links of an aggregated Ethernet interface (ae) bundle on MX Series routers with MPCs, except MPC3Es and MPC4Es. When multiple flows are transmitted out of an ae interface, the flows must be distributed across the different member links evenly to enable an effective and optimal load-balancing behavior. To obtain a streamlined and robust method of load-balancing, the member link of the aggregated Ethernet interface bundle that is selected each time for load balancing plays a significant part.

Options
```
per-flow—Enable the stateful load-distribution mechanism per traffic flow on an aggregated Ethernet interface.
```

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
```
Configuring Stateful Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 108
```
**periodic**

**List of Syntax**

Syntax (EX Series) on page 898
Syntax (QFX Series) on page 898

**Syntax (EX Series)**

```
periodic interval;
```

**Syntax (QFX Series)**

```
periodic (fast | slow);
```

**Hierarchy Level (EX Series)**

```
[edit interfaces ae x aggregated-ether-options lacp],
[edit interfaces interface-range name aggregated-ether-options lacp]
```

**Hierarchy Level (QFX Series)**

```
[edit interfaces ae x aggregated-ether-options lacp]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.

**Description**

For aggregated Ethernet interfaces only, configure the interval for periodic transmission of LACP packets.

**Options**

- **interval**—Interval for periodic transmission of LACP packets.
  - **fast**—Transmit packets every second.
  - **slow**—Transmit packets every 30 seconds.

**Default:** fast

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring LACP for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces
- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure)
- Example: Configuring Aggregated Ethernet High-Speed Uplinks Between an EX4200 Virtual Chassis Access Switch and an EX4200 Virtual Chassis Distribution Switch
- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure)
- Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces and LACP for Switches
- Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices
**Syntax**

```
pic-mode pic-speed;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit chassis (EX Series) fpc slot pic pic-number ]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for MX Series routers with the MPC7E-MRATE MPC.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F5 for MX Series routers with the MIC-MRATE MIC.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for MX10003 routers with the MX10003 MPC.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX204 Universal Routing Platforms.

**Description**

Configure the operating speed of all ports on the MPC7E-MRATE MPC, MIC-MRATE MIC, MX10003 MPC, and MX204 routers.

(MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers with MPC7E-MRATE) To configure 100 Gbps, 10 Gbps, and 40 Gbps speed on all supported ports, specify **100G**, **10G**, or **40G**, respectively, as the speed for the specified PIC. All the six ports of PIC 0 and PIC 1 of an MPC7E-MRATE MPC support 10-Gbps and 40-Gbps speeds. However, only ports 2 and 5 of PIC 0 and PIC 1 support 100-Gbps speed. Therefore, if you configure **100G** as the operating speed of a PIC, the PIC is rebooted and the ports 0, 1, 3, and 4 are disabled.

(MX2010 and MX2020 routers with MIC-MRATE on MPC8E and MPC9E) To configure the port speed at MIC level or on all supported ports, specify **100G**, **10G**, or **40G**, respectively, as the speed for the MIC-MRATE MIC on MPC8E and MPC9E. All the twelve ports of MIC-MRATE MIC support 10 Gbps and 40 Gbps speeds. When you configure the port speed as 100 Gbps at the PIC level for MPC8E, you can configure only 4 ports of the 12 MIC-MRATE ports on MPC8E to operate at 100 Gbps port speed. The other ports are disabled. Therefore, if you configure **100G** as the operating speed for ports 0, 1, 6, and 7, the other ports are disabled on MPC8E. Similarly, when you configure the port speed as 100 Gbps at the PIC level you can configure only 8 ports of the 12 MIC-MRATE ports on MPC9E with 100 Gbps port speed. Therefore, if you configure **100G** as the operating speed for ports 0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the other ports can support only 40 Gbps or 10 Gbps. However, enabling port speed of 40 Gbps or 10 Gbps at the PIC level, enables all ports and sets the desired port speed on all ports.

(MX10003 routers with MX10003 MPC) To configure 100 Gbps, 10 Gbps, and 40 Gbps speed on all supported ports, specify 100G, 10G, or 40G, respectively, as the speed for the specified PIC. All the six ports of the fixed port PIC support 10-Gbps and 40-Gbps speeds. All the 12 ports of the Multi-rate MIC support 100-Gbps, 10-Gbps and 40-Gbps speeds. To configure all ports to operate at the same speed,
configure rate selectability at the PIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the PIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. For more information see *MX10003 MPC on MX10003 Router Overview* and "Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription on MX10003 MPC" on page 319.

(MX204 routers) To configure all ports to operate at the same speed, configure rate selectability at the PIC level, in which case you cannot configure the speed of individual ports. To configure rate selectability at the PIC level, use the `pic-mode` statement and specify the port speed. The MX204 has four rate-selectable ports (referred to as PIC 0 ports) that can be configured as 100-Gigabit Ethernet ports or 40-Gigabit Ethernet port, or each port can be configured as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (by using a breakout cable). The MX204 also has eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (referred to as PIC 1 ports).

The MX204 router does not support heterogeneous mode. That is, in PIC mode if 40-Gbps or 100-Gbps speed is configured on PIC 0, then the `number-of-ports` on PIC 1 must be configured to 0 only. For more information, see *MX204 Router Overview* and "Supported Active Physical Rate-Selectable Ports to Prevent Oversubscription on MX204 Router" on page 321.

Options

`pic-speed`—Operating speed of the interfaces configured on the ports of an MPC7E-MRATE MPC.

- **100G**—Supported ports operate at 100 Gbps speed.
- **10G**—Supported ports operate at 10 Gbps speed.
- **40G**—Supported ports operate at 40 Gbps speed.

Default: **10G**

**Required Privilege Level**

`interface`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`interface-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| Configuring Rate Selectability on MPC7E (Multi-Rate) to Enable Different Port Speeds | 336 |
| Configuring Rate Selectability on MIC-MRATE to Enable Different Port Speeds | 332 |
| Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds | 341 |
| Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 to Enable Different Port Speeds | 345 |
| Understanding Rate Selectability | 273 |
policer (CFM Firewall)

Syntax

```text
policer cfm-policer {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 8k;
    burst-size-limit 2k;
  }
  then discard;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```text
[edit firewall]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

Description

Attach an explicit policer to CFM sessions.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Rate Limiting of Ethernet OAM Messages
- policer (CFM Global)
- policer (CFM Session)
policer (CoS)

Syntax

```
policer cos-policer-name {
    aggregate {
        bandwidth-limit bps;
        burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    premium {
        bandwidth-limit bps;
        burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, define a CoS policer template to specify the premium bandwidth and burst-size limits, and the aggregate bandwidth and burst-size limits. The premium policer is not supported on MX Series routers or for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router).

Options

- **cos-policer-name**—Name of one policer to specify the premium bandwidth and burst-size limits, and the aggregate bandwidth and burst-size limits.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

- interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
- interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
policer (MAC)

Syntax

```plaintext
policer {
  input cos-policer-name;
  output cos-policer-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number accept-source-mac mac-address mac-address],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number accept-source-mac mac-address mac-address]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, configure MAC policing.

**NOTE:**

On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet PICs, the following considerations apply:

- Interface counters do not count the 7-byte preamble and 1-byte frame delimiter in Ethernet frames.
- In MAC statistics, the frame size includes MAC header and CRC before any VLAN rewrite/imposition rules are applied.
- In traffic statistics, the frame size encompasses the L2 header without CRC after any VLAN rewrite/imposition rule.

Options

- **input cos-policer-name**—Name of one policer to specify the premium bandwidth and aggregate bandwidth.
- **output cos-policer-name**—Name of one policer to specify the premium bandwidth and aggregate bandwidth.
Required Privilege Level

interface—to view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—to add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
port-priority

Syntax

```plaintext
port-priority priority;
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options 802.3ad lacp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.

Description

Define LACP port priority at the interface level.

Options

- `priority`—Priority for being elected to be the active port and both collect and distribute traffic. A smaller value indicates a higher priority for being elected.

Range: 0 through 65535

Default: 127

Required Privilege Level

- interface—to view this statement in the configuration.
- interface-control—to add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches
- Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure)
pp0 (Dynamic PPPoE)

Syntax

```plaintext
pp0 {
  unit logical-unit-number {
    keepalives interval seconds;
    no-keepalives;
    pppoe-options {
      underlying-interface interface-name;
      server;
    }
  }
  ppp-options {
    aaa-options aaa-options-name;
    authentication [ authentication-protocols ];
    chap {
      challenge-length minimum minimum-length maximum maximum-length;
    }
    ignore-magic-number-mismatch;
    initiate-ncp (ip | ipv6 | dual-stack-passive)
    ipcp-suggest-dns-option;
    mru size;
    mtu (size | use-lower-layer);
    on-demand-ip-address;
    pap;
    peer-ip-address-optional;
  }
  family inet {
    unnumbered-address interface-name;
    address address;
    service {
      input {
        service-set service-set-name {
          service-filter filter-name;
        } post-service-filter filter-name;
      }
      output {
        service-set service-set-name {
          service-filter filter-name;
        }
      }
    }
    filter {
      input filter-name {
```
Hierarchy Level

[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

Description
Configure the dynamic PPPoE logical interface in a dynamic profile. When the router creates a dynamic PPPoE logical interface on an underlying Ethernet interface configured with PPPoE (ppp-over-ether) encapsulation, it uses the information in the dynamic profile to determine the properties of the dynamic PPPoE logical interface.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring a PPPoE Dynamic Profile
- Configuring Dynamic Authentication for PPP Subscribers

For information about creating static PPPoE interfaces, see Configuring PPPoE | 44
ppm (Ethernet Switching)

Syntax

```plaintext
ppm {
    centralized;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lacp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4 for MX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for T Series devices.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description

Configure PPM processing options for Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) packets.

This command configures the PPM processing options for LACP packets only. You can disable distributed PPM processing for all packets that use PPM and run all PPM processing on the Routing Engine by configuring the `no-delegate-processing` configuration statement in the `[edit routing-options ppm]` statement hierarchy.

Default

Distributed PPM processing is enabled for all packets that use PPM.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Distributed Periodic Packet Management on an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)
- Configuring Distributed Periodic Packet Management
**pppoe-options**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
pppoe-options {
  access-concentrator name;
  auto-reconnect seconds;
  (client | server);
  service-name name;
  underlying-interface interface-name;
  ppp-max-payload ppp-max-payload
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number]
[set interface ppp interface unit logical-unit-number ppp-max-payload ppp-max-payload],
```

**Release Information**

- Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
- client Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
- server Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
- **ppp-max-payload** Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X49-D100.

**Description**

Configure PPP over Ethernet-specific interface properties.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in [CLI Explorer](#) or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

The maximum payload allowed on an Ethernet frame is 1500 bytes. For a PPPoE interface, the PPPoE header uses 6 bytes and the PPP protocol ID uses 2 bytes. This restricts the maximum MTU size on a PPPoE interface to 1492 bytes, which can cause frequent fragmentation and reassembly of larger PPP packets received over the PPPoE interface. To prevent frequent fragmentation and reassembly for PPP packets over Ethernet, you can configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) and MRU sizes for PPP subscribers.

For PPPoE subscribers, the PPP MRU or PPP MTU size can be greater than 1492 bytes if the PPP-Max-Payload tag is received in the PPPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) packets.

The PPP-Max-Payload option allows you to override the default behavior of the PPPoE client by providing a maximum size that the PPP payload can support in both sending and receiving directions. The PPPoE
server might allow the negotiation of an MRU larger than 1492 octets and the ability to use an MTU larger than 1500 octets.

It is important to set an appropriate value for the MTU size of the physical interface before setting `ppp-max-payload`. The value of `mtu` must be greater than the value of `ppp-max-payload`.

To enable Jumbo frames refer *Understanding Jumbo Frames Support for Ethernet Interfaces*.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring a PPPoE Interface | 44
pppoe-underlying-options (Static and Dynamic Subscribers)

Syntax

```plaintext
pppoe-underlying-options {
    access-concentrator name;
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    direct-connect
duplicate-protection;
    max-sessions number;
    max-sessions-vsa-ignore;
    service-name-table table-name;
    short-cycle-protection <lockout-time-min minimum-seconds> <lockout-time-max maximum-seconds> <filter [aci]>;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

Description
Configure PPPoE-specific interface properties for the underlying interface on which the router creates a static or dynamic PPPoE logical interface. The underlying interface must be configured with PPPoE (ppp-over-ether) encapsulation.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring PPPoE | 44 (for static interfaces)
- Configuring an Underlying Interface for Dynamic PPPoE Subscriber Interfaces
- Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface
preferred-source-address

Syntax

preferred-source-address address;

Hierarchy Level

[edit dynamic-profiles interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family unnumbered-address interface-name],
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number family family],

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Support for the $junos-preferred-source-address and $junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address predefined variables introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Description

For unnumbered Ethernet interfaces configured with a loopback interface as the donor interface, specify one of the loopback interface’s secondary addresses as the preferred source address for the unnumbered Ethernet interface. Configuring the preferred source address enables you to use an IP address other than the primary IP address on some of the unnumbered Ethernet interfaces in your network. To configure the preferred source address dynamically, instead of using this statement, you must include the $junos-preferred-source-address predefined variable for IPv4 (family inet) addresses or the $junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address predefined variable for IPv6 (family inet6) addresses.

Configuration of a preferred source address for unnumbered Ethernet interfaces is supported for IPv4 and IPv6 address families.

NOTE: When you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the $junos-routing-instance predefined variable, you must not configure a preferred source address, whether with the $junos-preferred-source-address predefined variable, the $junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address predefined variable, or the preferred-source-address statement. Configuring the preferred source address in this circumstance causes a commit failure.

Options

address—Secondary IP address of the donor loopback interface. Alternatively, use the $junos-preferred-source-address or the $junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address predefined variable to dynamically apply a preferred source address to the unnumbered Ethernet interface.
**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Configuring an Unnumbered Interface*
- *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*
- *Junos OS Administration Library*
premium (Output Priority Map)

Syntax

```plaintext
premium {
forwarding-class class-name {
loss-priority (high | low);
}
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map classifier]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, define the classifier for egress premium traffic.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- input-priority-map | 785
premium (Policer)

Syntax

```
premium {
    bandwidth-limit bps;
    burst-size-limit bytes;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile policer cos-policer-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- aggregate (Gigabit Ethernet CoS Policer) | 683
- ieee802.1p | 776
### protocol-down

#### Syntax

```
protocol-down;
```

#### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile event]
```

#### Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

#### Description

Upper layer indication of protocol down event. When the `protocol-down` statement is included, the protocol down event triggers the action specified under the `action` statement.

#### Required Privilege Level

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

#### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Configuring an OAM Action Profile*
premium (Output Priority Map)

Syntax

```java
premium {
    forwarding-class class-name {
        loss-priority (high | low);
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map classifier]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, define the classifier for egress premium traffic.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252 |
| input-priority-map | 785 |
premium (Policer)

Syntax

```
premium {
    bandwidth-limit bps;
    burst-size-limit bytes;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile policer cos-policer-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers | 252
- aggregate (Gigabit Ethernet CoS Policer) | 683
- ieee802.1p | 776
proxy

Syntax

proxy inet-address address;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family tcc],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family tcc]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For Layer 2.5 VPNs using an Ethernet interface as the TCC router, configure the IP address for which the TCC router is proxying. Ethernet TCC is supported on interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic only. Ethernet TCC encapsulation is supported on 1-port Gigabit Ethernet, 2-port Gigabit Ethernet, 4-port Gigabit Ethernet, and 4-port Fast Ethernet PICs only. Ethernet TCC is not supported on the T640 router.

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, aggregated ethernet interfaces supports VLAN TCC (Translational cross-connect) encapsulation on MX series platforms. See Configuring VLAN TCC Encapsulation for more details.

Options

inet-address—Configure the IP address of the neighbor to the TCC router.

Required Privilege Level

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

Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>20.1R1</td>
<td>Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, aggregated ethernet interfaces supports VLAN TCC (Translational cross-connect) encapsulation on MX series platforms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Translation Cross-Connect Interface Switching

Configuring Translation Cross-Connect Interface Switching
rebalance (Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces)

Syntax

```
rebalance interval
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number forwarding-options load-balance-stateful per-flow]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R1.

Description

Configure periodic rebalancing of traffic flows of an aggregated Ethernet bundle by clearing the load balance state at a specified interval.

Options

```
interval—Number of minutes after which the load-balancing state must be cleared for the specified interface.
```

Range: 1 through 1000 flows per minute

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

```
Configuring Stateful Load Balancing on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces | 108
```
receive-options-packets

Syntax

```plaintext
receive-options-packets;
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For a Monitoring Services PIC and an ATM or SONET/SDH PIC installed in an M160, M40e, or T Series router, guarantee conformity with cflowd records structure. This statement is required when you enable passive monitoring.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Enabling Passive Monitoring on ATM Interfaces
- Enabling Packet Flow Monitoring on SONET/SDH Interfaces
receive-ttl-exceeded

Syntax

receive-ttl-exceeded;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For Monitoring Services PIC and an ATM or SONET/SDH PIC installed in an M160, M40e, or T Series router, guarantee conformity with cflowd records structure. This statement is required when you enable passive monitoring.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Enabling Passive Monitoring on ATM Interfaces
Enabling Packet Flow Monitoring on SONET/SDH Interfaces
recovery

Syntax

```
recovery {
  (auto | manual);
  timer timer-value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interfaces-name link-degrade-monitor]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure the mechanism to be used to recover a degraded link. The recovery options supported are auto and manual.

Options

**auto**—Recover a degraded link automatically. Use this option with the media-based action when there are no Layer 2 or Layer 3 protocols configured on the interface. If this option is configured, the degraded link is monitored at user-configured intervals; and if the link quality is found to have improved (if bit error rate hits the clear threshold), the link is automatically recovered. With this configuration, you must configure a timer value.

**manual**—Recover a degraded link manually. Use this option with the media-based action configuration when Layer 2 and Layer 3 protocols are configured on the interface. If this option is configured, you need to use the `request interface link-degrade-recover interface-name` statement to recover the link.

**NOTE:** The manual recovery option is recommended for user deployments that have static route configurations causing the remote end of the link to start forwarding packets (as soon as the physical link is up) while autorecovery is in progress.

**timer timer-value**—Specify the interval value (in seconds) after which autorecovery of the degraded link must be triggered. This option is applicable if you configure the autorecovery option. The interval period starts from the time the link is degraded. The default interval is 1800 seconds. The autorecovery attempt is repeated until the link is recovered or the link monitoring feature is disabled through configuration.
NOTE: During autorecovery, you might notice link flaps at the remote end of the link.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Link Degrade Monitoring Overview | 517
- link-degrade-monitor | 808
- thresholds | 985
- request interface link-degrade-recover | 1040
remote-loopback

Syntax

remote-loopback;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam link-fault-management interface interface-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Description

For Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches and M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers, set the remote DTE into loopback mode. Remove the statement from the configuration to take the remote DTE out of loopback mode. Used for IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Setting a Remote Interface into Loopback Mode
## restore-interval

### Syntax

```
restore-interval number;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols protection-group ethernet-ring ring-name]
```

### Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.

### Description

Configures the number of minutes that the node does not process any Ethernet ring protection (ERP) protocol data units (PDUs). This configuration is a global configuration and applies to all Ethernet rings if the Ethernet ring does not have a more specific configuration for this value. If no parameter is configured at the protection group level, the global configuration of this parameter uses the default value.

### Options

- `number`—Specify the restore interval.

**Range:** 1 through 12 minutes

### Required Privilege Level

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

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Overview](#)
- [Example: Configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching on EX Series Switches](#)
- [Example: Configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching on QFX Series and EX Series Switches Supporting ELS](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching on Switches (CLI Procedure)](#)
**revertive**

**Syntax**

```syntax
gervertive;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```syntax
[edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options lACP link-protection]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.

**Description**

Enable the ability to switch to a better priority link (if one is available).

**NOTE:** By default, LACP link protection is revertive. However, you can use this statement to define a specific aggregated Ethernet interface as revertive to override a global non-revertive statement specified at the [edit chassis] hierarchy level.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- `non-revertive (Chassis) | 874`
- *Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches*
routing-instance

Syntax

```
routing-instance {
    destination routing-instance-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number tunnel],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number tunnel]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

To configure interfaces and logical-systems, specify the destination routing instance that points to the routing table containing the tunnel destination address.

Default

The default Internet routing table is inet.0.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices |
**routing-instance (PPPoE Service Name Tables)**

**Syntax**

```
routing-instance routing-instance-name;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name],
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

**Description**

Use in conjunction with the dynamic-profile statement at the same hierarchy levels to specify the routing instance in which to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface. You can associate a routing instance with a named service entry, `empty` service entry, or `any` service entry configured in a PPPoE service name table, or with an agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair defined for these services.

The routing instance associated with a service entry in a PPPoE service name table overrides the routing instance associated with the PPPoE underlying interface on which the dynamic PPPoE interface is created.

If you include the `routing-instance` statement at the `[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]` hierarchy level, you cannot also include the `static-interface` statement at this level. The `routing-instance` and `static-interface` statements are mutually exclusive for ACI/ARI pair configurations.

**Options**

`routing-instance-name`—Name of the routing instance in which the router instantiates the dynamic PPPoE interface.

**Required Privilege Level**

`interface`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`interface-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

---

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables*
- *Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation*
rx-enable

Syntax

```plaintext
expected-defect {
  rx-enable ;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management expected-defect]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.

Description
Enable the ethernet expected defect (ETH-ED) function to process the received EDM PDUs.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Default
The MEP does not process EDM PDUs.

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

**Syntax**

```plaintext
expected-defect {
  rx-max-duration ;
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management expected-defect]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.

**Description**

Duration to indicate the maximum acceptable value at which the loss of continuity alarms are suppressed. If the duration in the received EDM PDU exceeds this configured value then the duration value will be truncated to this configured value and loss of continuity (LoC) alarms shall be suppressed for this duration.

**Options**

**Minimum value**—The minimum value at which the loss of continuity alarms will be suppressed is 120 seconds.

**Minimum value**—The maximum acceptable value at which the loss of continuity alarms will be suppressed is 3600 seconds.

**Default**—900 seconds.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| connectivity-fault-management | 709 |
| show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database |
sa-multicast (100-Gigabit Ethernet)

Syntax

```plaintext
sa-multicast;
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot forwarding-mode]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.

Description

Configure the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC or MIC to interoperate with other Juniper Networks 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.

NOTE: The default packet steering mode for PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 is SA multicast bit mode. No SA multicast configuration is required to enable this mode.

sa-multicast supports interoperability between the following PICs and MICs:

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP (PF-1CGE-CFP) and the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4).
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs and the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4).

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and PF-1CGE-CFP | 222 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PF-1CGE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 | 223 |
| Configuring 100-Gigabit Ethernet MICs to Interoperate with Type 4 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) Using SA Multicast Mode |
| Interoperability Between MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE) and 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on Type 4 FPC |
Configuring MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE) to Interoperate with 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs on Type 4 FPC Using SA Multicast Mode

Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP | 225

Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 | 226

forwarding-mode (100-Gigabit Ethernet) | 759

sa-multicast (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers) | 936

vlan-steering (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP) | 1026

Configuring VLAN Steering Mode for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP | 215
sa-multicast (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers)

Syntax

```
sa-multicast;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot port-number forwarding-mode]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48R4.

Description
Configure source address (SA) multicast bit mode on the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP to enable interoperability with 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4.

**NOTE:** When SA multicast bit steering mode is configured on a PTX Series Packet Transport Router 100-Gigabit Ethernet port, VLANs are not supported for that port.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 and P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP | 225
- Configuring the Interoperability Between the 100-Gigabit Ethernet PICs P1-PTX-2-100GE-CFP and PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4 | 226
**send-critical-event**

**Syntax**

```
send-critical-event;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile action]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

**Description**

Send OAM PDUs with the critical event bit set.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

*Specifying the Actions to Be Taken for Link-Fault Management Events*
server

Syntax

server;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description
Configure the router to operate in the PPPoE server mode. Supported on M120 and M320 Multiservice
Edge Routers and MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms operating as access concentrators.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring the PPPoE Server Mode | 49 |
service (PPPoE)

Syntax

```
service service-name {
  drop;
  delay seconds;
  terminate;
  dynamic-profile profile-name;
  routing-instance routing-instance-name;
  max-sessions number;
  agent-specifier {
    aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string {
      drop;
      delay seconds;
      terminate;
      dynamic-profile profile-name;
      routing-instance routing-instance-name;
      static-interface interface-name;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0. any, dynamic-profile, routing-instance, max-sessions, and static-interface options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description

Specify the action taken by the interface on receipt of a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet for the specified named service, empty service, or any service in a PPPoE service name table. You can also specify the dynamic profile and routing instance that the router uses to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface, and the maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified service.

Default

The default action is terminate.

Options
**service-name**—Service entry in the PPPoE service name table:

- **service-name**—Named service entry of up to 32 characters; for example, **premiumService**. You can configure a maximum of 512 named service entries across all PPPoE service name tables on the router.

- **empty**—Service entry of zero length that represents an unspecified service. Each PPPoE service name table includes one **empty** service entry by default.

- **any**—Default service for non-empty service entries that do not match the named or **empty** service entries configured in the PPPoE service name table. Each PPPoE service name table includes one **any** service entry by default.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in **CLI Explorer** or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
- Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag
- Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag
- Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service
service-name

Syntax

```
service-name name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
PPP over Ethernet interfaces, configure the service to be requested from the PPP over Ethernet server; that is, the access concentrator. For example, you can use this statement to indicate an Internet service provider (ISP) name or a class of service.

Options

- **name**—Service to be requested from the PPP over Ethernet server.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring the PPPoE Service Name | 48
- Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide
service-name-table

Syntax

```
service-name-table table-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-underlying-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family pppoe],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number pppoe-underlying-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
Support at the [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

Description

Specify the PPPoE service name table assigned to a PPPoE underlying interface. This underlying interface is configured with either the `encapsulation ppp-over-ether` statement or the `family pppoe` statement; the two statements are mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies are supported only on MX Series routers with MPCs.

Options

`table-name`—Name of the PPPoE service name table, a string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
- Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface
Configuring the PPPoE Family for an Underlying Interface
service-name-tables

Syntax

service-name-tables table-name {
  service service-name {
    drop;
    delay seconds;
    terminate;
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    routing-instance routing-instance-name;
    max-sessions number;
    agent-specifier {
      aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string {
        drop;
        delay seconds;
        terminate;
        dynamic-profile profile-name;
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;
      }
    }
  }
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols pppoe]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
*dynamic-profile, routing-instance, max-sessions*, and *static-interface* options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description
Create and configure a PPPoE service name table. Specify the action taken for each service and remote access concentrator on receipt of a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet. You can also specify the dynamic profile and routing instance that the router uses to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface, and the maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified service. A maximum of 32 PPPoE service name tables is supported per router.

Options
*table-name*—Name of the PPPoE service name table, a string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
- Creating a Service Name Table

### session-expiry (MX Series in Enhanced LAN Mode)

**Syntax**

```
session-expiry seconds;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit protocols authentication-access-control interface (all | [interface-names])]
```

**Release Information**
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers in enhanced LAN mode.

**Description**
Configure the maximum duration in seconds of a session.

**Options**

- `seconds`—Duration of session.

**Range:** 1 through 65535  
**Default:** 3600

**Required Privilege Level**

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.  
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
sonet

Syntax

sonet {
    device-count number;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis aggregated-devices]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Configure properties for SONET/SDH aggregated devices on the router.

Options
The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Junos OS for Supporting Aggregated Devices
source-address-filter

Syntax

source-address-filter {
    mac-address;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Packet Transport Routers.

Description
For aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces, and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), specify the MAC addresses from which the interface can receive packets. For this statement to have any effect, you must include the source-filtering statement in the configuration to enable source address filtering.

Options
mac-address—MAC address filter. You can specify the MAC address as nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn or nnnn.nnnn.nnnn, where n is a decimal digit. To specify more than one address, include multiple mac-address options in the source-address-filter statement.

If you enable the VRRP on a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface, as described in VRRP and VRRP for IPv6 Overview, and if you enable MAC source address filtering on the interface, you must include the virtual MAC address in the list of source MAC addresses that you specify in the source-address-filter statement. MAC addresses ranging from 00:00:5e:00:1:00 through 00:00:5e:00:1:ff are reserved for VRRP, as defined in RFC 3768, Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol. When you configure the VRRP group, the group number must be the decimal equivalent of the last hexadecimal byte of the virtual MAC address.

On untagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the source-address-filter statement and the accept-source-mac statement simultaneously. On tagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the source-address-filter statement and the accept-source-mac statement with an identical MAC address specified in both filters.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring MAC Address Filtering for Ethernet Interfaces | 20 |
| Configuring MAC Address Filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers | 22 |
| source-filtering | 949 |
source-filtering

Syntax

(source-filtering | no-source-filtering);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces interface-name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name fastether-options],
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Packet Transport Routers.

Description
For aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, enable the filtering of MAC source addresses, which blocks all incoming packets to that interface. To allow the interface to receive packets from specific MAC addresses, include the source-address-filter statement.

If the remote Ethernet card is changed, the interface is no longer able to receive packets from the new card because it has a different MAC address.

Default
Source address filtering is disabled.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring MAC Address Filtering for Ethernet Interfaces | 20 |
| Configuring MAC Address Filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers | 22 |
| accept-source-mac | 670 |
| source-address-filter | 947 |
**speed**

**Syntax**

```
speed [10G | 40G | 100G];
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port port-number]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F3 and 16.1R2 for PTX5000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 and 16.1R2 for PTX3000 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1X65 for PTX1000 routers.

**Description**

Configure the port speed on interface modules that support multiple port speeds. To check the port speed, use the `show interfaces` command. To determine whether a PIC has specific port speed configuration requirements, see the PIC’s description in *PTX Series Interface Module Reference*.

**Options**

- **10G**—10 Gbps
- **40G**—40 Gbps
- **100G**—100 Gbps

**NOTE:** For PTX 1000 routers, the default port speed is 10 Gbps.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Modes of Operation | 187
- Configuring Mixed-Rate Mode Operation | 188
- mixed-rate-mode | 857
**Syntax**

```
speed (oc3-stm1 | oc12-stm4 | oc48-stm16 | 10G | 25G | 40G | 50G | 100G | 200G | 400G);
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port port-number]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Support for MPC7E (Multi-Rate) introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4.
Support for MX10003 MPC introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.
Support for MX204 routers introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.
Speed option 10Gbps, 40Gbps, and 100Gbps introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 19.1R1 for PTX10003-80C, PTX10003-160C routers.
Speed options 100-Gbps, 40-Gbps, 25-Gbps, and 10-Gbps introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.

**Description**

Configure the port speed for the ports on a line card or a device with a built-in FPC.

**Default**

*oc3-stm1*

**Options**

- **100g**—Supported ports operate at 100-Gbps speed.
- **10g**—Supported ports operate at 10-Gbps speed.
- **1g**—Supported ports operate at 1-Gbps speed.
- **200g**—Supported ports operate at 200-Gbps speed.
- **25g**—Supported ports operate at 25-Gbps speed.
- **400g**—Supported ports operate at 400-Gbps speed.
- **40g**—Supported ports operate at 40-Gbps speed.
- **50g**—Supported ports operate at 50-Gbps speed.
- **oc12-stm4**—Supported ports operate at OC12 or STM4 speed.
- **oc3-stm1**—Supported ports operate at OC3 or STM1 speed.
Supported ports operate at OC48 or STM16 speed.

(OC48/STM16) Note: You can configure the oc12-stm4, oc3-stm1, and oc48-stm16 port speed options for SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MICs. However, for Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MICs with SFP and ATM MICs, you can configure only the oc12-stm4 and oc3-stm1 port speed options.

(MX Series with MPCs and ATM MICs with SFP) To configure up to OC12 CBR bandwidth speed per virtual circuit (VC) on an ATM MIC with SFP (MIC-3D-8OC3-2OC12-ATM), specify oc12-stm4 as the speed for the specified port. You can configure the oc12-stm4 port speed option only for ports 0 and 4 on an ATM MIC. If you configure the oc12-stm4 port speed option for port 0, then ports 1, 2, and 3 are disabled. Similarly, if you configure the oc12-stm4 port speed option for port 4, then ports 5, 6, and 7 are disabled.

(MX Series with MPC7E-MRATE) To configure 100-Gbps, 10-Gbps, or 40-Gbps speed per port on an MPC7E (Multi-Rate) MPC, specify 100G, 10G, or 40G, respectively, as the speed for the specified port. You can configure 10G and 40G port speed options on all the six ports of PIC 0 and PIC 1 of an MPC7E-MRATE MPC. However, you can configure the 100G port speed option only for ports 2 and 5 of PIC 0 and PIC 1 of an MPC7E-MRATE MPC.

(MX10003 routers with MX10003 MPC) To configure 100 Gbps, 10 Gbps, and 40 Gbps speed on all supported ports, specify 100G, 10G, or 40G, respectively, as the speed for the specified PIC. All the six ports of the fixed port PIC support 10-Gbps and 40-Gbps speeds. All the 12 ports of the Multi-rate MIC support 100-Gbps, 10-Gbps, and 40-Gbps speeds. For more information see MX10003 MPC on MX10003 Router Overview and "Supported Active Physical Ports for Configuring Rate Selectability to Prevent Oversubscription on MX10003 MPC" on page 319.

(MX204 Routers) The MX204 has four rate-selectable ports (referred to as PIC 0 ports) that can be configured as 100-Gigabit Ethernet ports or 40-Gigabit Ethernet port, or each port can be configured as four 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (by using a breakout cable). The MX204 also has eight 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports (referred to as PIC 1 ports). For more information, see MX204 Router Overview and "Supported Active Physical Rate-Selectable Ports to Prevent Oversubscription on MX204 Router" on page 321.

(PTX1000 routers) The PTX1000 routers has 72 network ports that support the QSFP+ transceivers and can be configured as channelized 4x10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces by default (for a maximum of 288 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports). When you configure the speed of a port, you must reset the FPC for the configuration to take effect. If you do not reset the FPC after modifying the port speed configuration, the router displays the following error message:

pic_need_skip_port_speed_change: pic-0/0: Port speed changed while previous port speed transition is pending.

This PIC needs to be restarted. Please take this PIC or FPC offline and online via CLI.

Refer "Port Speed on PTX10001-36MR Router Overview" on page 378 to learn about multiple port speeds supported on PTX10001-36MR router, guidelines, and how to configure the port speed.
To configure 100-Gbps, 10-Gbps, or 40-Gbps speed per port on the PTX10003-80C and PTX10003-160C line cards, specify 100g, 10g, or 40g, respectively, as the speed for the specified port. Use the number-of-sub-ports statement to configure the number of channels for a particular port if the optics are used in a channelized mode. Use the number-of-sub-ports statement with the speed statement to configure a supported for the different channels based on the optics used. See “PTX10003 Router Rate-Selectability Overview” on page 292 for more details.

To configure 100-Gbps, 10-Gbps, or 40-Gbps speed per port on the ACX5448-D router, specify 100g, 10g, or 40g, respectively, as the speed for the specified port.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Port Speed on Multi-Rate MICs
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MPC7E (Multi-Rate) to Enable Different Port Speeds | 336
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds | 341
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 to Enable Different Port Speeds | 345
- speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface) | 963
speed (Ethernet)

List of Syntax
Syntax (ACX Series, EX Series, MX Series) on page 954
Syntax (ACX5448, ACX710) on page 954
Syntax (ACX5448-D) on page 954
Syntax (EX Series) on page 954
Syntax (EX2300) on page 954
Syntax (EX4300) on page 954
Syntax (EX4600, OCX1100, QFX Series) on page 954
Syntax (QFX5100-48T) on page 955

Syntax (ACX Series, EX Series, MX Series)

speed (10m | 100m | 10g | 1g | 2.5g | 5g | auto | auto-10m-100m);

Syntax (ACX5448, ACX710)

speed (10g | 25g | 40g | 100g | 100m | 1g | auto);

Syntax (ACX5448-D)

speed (10g | 25g | 40g | 100g | 1g | auto);

Syntax (EX Series)

speed (auto-negotiation | speed);

Syntax (EX2300)

speed (10m | 100m | 1g | 2.5g);

Syntax (EX4300)

speed (10m | 100m | 1g | 2.5g | 5g | 10g);

Syntax (EX4600, OCX1100, QFX Series)

speed (10g | 1g | 100m)
Syntax (QFX5100-48T)

```
speed (10g | 1g | 100m | auto)
```

Hierarchy Level (ACX Series, EX Series, MX Series)

```
[edit interfaces interface-name],
[edit interfaces ge-pim/0/0 switch-options switch-port port-number]
```

Hierarchy Level (EX Series)

```
[edit interfaces interface-name ether-options]
```

Hierarchy Level (ACX5448, ACX5448-D, ACX710, EX2300, EX4300, EX4600, OCX Series, QFX Series, QFX5100-48T)

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches.
Speed option 2.5Gbps introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R2 for EX2300 switch.
Speed option 10Gbps and 5Gbps introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for EX4300 switch.
Speed option 1-Gbps is introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1 on the 4-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet/10-Gigabit Ethernet uplink module on EX4300-48MP switches.
Speed options 100-Mbps, 1-Gbps, and auto is introduced in Junos OS Releases 18.4R1S2, 18.4R2, and 19.2R1 and later for ACX5448 Universal Metro Routers.
Speed option 10Gbps, 40Gbps, and 100Gbps introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 19.1R1 for PTX10003-80C, PTX10003-160C routers.
Speed options 100-Gbps, 40-Gbps, 25-Gbps, and 10-Gbps introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1-S1 for ACX5448-D routers.
**Description**

Configure the interface speed. This statement applies to the following interfaces:

- Management Ethernet interface (fxp0 or em0)
- Fast Ethernet 12-port and 48-port PICs
- Built-in Fast Ethernet port on the FIC (M7i router)
- Combo Line Rate DPCs and Tri-Rate Ethernet Copper interfaces on MX Series routers
- Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches

If you enable autonegotiation, then the device automatically negotiates the speed based on the speed of the other end of the link. Table 119 on page 956 describes the autonegotiation option available for different platforms:

**Table 119: Autonegotiation Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autonegotiation Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto-negotiation</td>
<td>Automatically negotiate the speed based on the speed of the other end of the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Automatically negotiate the speed (10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, or 1 Gbps) based on the speed of the other end of the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto-10m-100m</td>
<td>Automatically negotiate the speed (10 Mbps or 100 Mbps) based on the speed of the other end of the link.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See *Speed and Autonegotiation* for more details.
Options

Routers support autonegotiation by default. To enable or disable autonegotiation, see autonegotiation (Routers). Table 120 on page 957 summarizes the speed and autonegotiation supported on different routing platforms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Router</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Supported (Yes/No)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACX Series</td>
<td>• 10M</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.5G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 5G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto-10m-100m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACX5448, ACX710</td>
<td>• 10G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 25G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 40G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACX5448-D</td>
<td>• 10G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 25G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 40G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX Series</td>
<td>• 10M</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.5G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 5G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto-10m-100m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Switches support autonegotiation by default. To enable or disable autonegotiation, see *auto-negotiation (Switches)*. Table 121 on page 959 summarizes the speed and autonegotiation supported on different switching platforms:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switch</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Autonegotiation Supported (Yes/No)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EX Series</td>
<td>• 10M</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.5G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 5G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• auto-10m-100m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX2300-48MP and EX2300-24MP</td>
<td>• 10M — supported on EX series switches and only on ge interfaces of EX2300MP switch.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.5G — supported only on mge interfaces of E2300MP switch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX4300-48MP (EX-UM-4SFPP-MR)</td>
<td>• 10M — supported only on ge interfaces.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100M — supported on ge and mge interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1G — supported on ge, mge interfaces, and 4-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet/10-Gigabit Ethernet uplink module on EX4300-48MP switches. The 1-Gbps speed is supported on the 4-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet/10-Gigabit Ethernet uplink module of EX4300-48MP switches from Junos OS Release 19.1R1 onwards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.5G — supported only on mge interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 5G — supported only on mge interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10G — supported on mge interfaces and 4-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet/10-Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch</td>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Autonegotiation Supported (Yes/No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uplink module on EX4300-48MP switches.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX4600, OCX1100, QFX Series, QFabric</td>
<td>100M, 1G, 10G</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFX5100-48T</td>
<td>100M, 1G, 10G, auto</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFX5110-48S (connected with QFX-SFP-1GE-T transceiver)</td>
<td>100M, 1G, 10G, 40G, 100G, auto</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFX5110-48S and QFX5100-48S (connected with JNP-SFPP-10GE-T transceiver)</td>
<td>100M, 1G, 10G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFX5120-48Y (connected with JNP-SFPP-10GE-T transceiver)</td>
<td>1G, 10G</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Speed and Autonegotiation*
  - *Port Settings*
    - *Configuring the Interface Speed*
      - *Configuring the Interface Speed on Ethernet Interfaces* | 6
      - *Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation* | 265
      - *Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces for EX Series Switches with ELS support*
      - *auto-negotiation*
      - *Configuring Gigabit and 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces for EX4600 and QFX Series Switches*
      - *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*
      - *Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (CLI Procedure)*
      - *Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (J-Web Procedure)*
      - *Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide*
      - *Configure Rate Selectability on ACX5448-D and ACX5448-M Routers* | 353
speed (MX Series DPC)

Syntax

```
speed (auto | 1Gbps | 100Mbps | 10Mbps);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces ge-/fpc/pic/port]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

Description
On MX Series routers with Combo Line Rate DPCs and Tri-Rate Copper SFPs you can set auto negotiation of speed. To specify the auto negotiation speed, use the `speed (auto | 1Gbps | 100Mbps | 10Mbps)` statement under the `[edit interface ge-/fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level. The `auto` option will attempt to automatically match the rate of the connected interface. To set port speed negotiation to a specific rate, set the port speed to `1Gbps`, `100Mbps`, or `10Mbps`.

NOTE: If the negotiated speed and the interface speed do not match, the link will not be brought up. Half duplex mode is not supported.

Options
You can specify the speed as either `auto` (autonegotiate), `10Mbps` (10 Mbps), `100Mbps` (100 Mbps), or `1Gbps` (1 Gbps).

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Autonegotiation | 265
- no-auto-mdix | 869
speed (Gigabit Ethernet interface)

Syntax

speed (1G | 10G);

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces intf-name gigether-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 for MX10003 and MX204 routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4R1 for MX10008 and MX10016 routers.

Description

(MX10003, MX204, MX10008, and MX10016 routers) the 10-Gbps port can operate in 1-Gbps mode also. When a port operates in 10-Gbps speed, you can change the operating speed to 1-Gbps using the configuration speed 1G in this configuration statement. After you commit this configuration, the operating speed of the 10-Gbps port changes to 1-Gbps speed.

On fixed-port PIC and non-MACsec MIC of MX10003 router, you can configure one or all 10-Gbps port operating in 4x10-Gbps speed to operate in 1-Gbps speed. On MX204 routers, you can configure the 4x10-Gbps port on one of the fixed-port PICs to operate in 1-Gbps mode. And on the other fixed-port PIC, you can configure the 10-Gbps port to 1-Gbps speed. On MX10003 and MX204 routers, 1-Gbps speed is supported with speed 1g configuration. On MX204 routers, the 1-Gbps SFP port supports auto-negotiation. You can configure auto-negotiation by using the command set interfaces interface-name gigether-options auto-negotiation. For more information, see auto-negotiation.

On JNP10K-LC2101 MPC, you can configure one or all 10-Gbps ports operating in 4x10-Gbps speed to operate in 1-Gbps speed. Also, autonegotiation is supported when the interface speed is configured for 1-Gbps speed.
NOTE:

- On the MX10003 router, the MACsec MIC does not provide 1-Gbps speed. If you attempt to change the operating speed to 1-Gbps, syslog displays that this feature is not supported on the MACsec MIC.

- (MX10003, MX204, MX10008, and MX10016 routers) Rate selectability at PIC level and port level does not support 1-Gbps speed.

- (MX10003, MX204, MX10008, and MX10016 routers) The interface name prefix is xe.

- (MX10003, MX204, MX10008, and MX10016 routers) After configuring 1-Gbps speed, the protocol continues to advertise the bandwidth as 10-Gigabit Ethernet.

- On MX10003 and MX204 routers, Link Aggregation Group (LAG) is supported on 10-Gbps speed only. It is not supported on 1-Gbps speed.

To view the speed configured for the interface, execute the show interfaces extensive command. The Speed Configuration output parameter in the command output indicates the current operation speed of the interface. If the interface is configured with 1-Gbps speed, then Speed Configuration displays 1G; if the interface is configured with 10-Gbps speed, Speed Configuration displays AUTO.

Default

10G

Options

1G—Supported ports operate at 1-Gbps speed.

10G—Supported ports operate at 10-Gbps speed.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Port Speed on Multi-Rate MICs
- MX10003 MPC Rate-Selectability Overview | 279
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX204 to Enable Different Port Speeds | 345
- Configuring Rate Selectability on MX10003 MPC to Enable Different Port Speeds | 341
speed (24-port and 12-port 10 Gigabit Ethernet PIC)

Syntax
speed 1G | 10G

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port port-number]
[edit chassis lcc number fpc slot-number pic pic-number mixed-rate-mode] (Routing Matrix)

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for the PTX Series.

Description
Configure the port speed on the following interface modules:

- PF-24XGE-SFPP or the PF-12XGE-SFPP PIC on a T4000 standalone router or on an LCC in a TX Matrix
  Plus routing matrix with 3D SIBs

  NOTE: To change the port speed from 10 Gbps to 1 Gbps on PF-24XGE-SFPP and
  PF-12XGE-SFPP PICs, SFP optics is required.

- P1-PTX-24-10GE-SFPP PIC on the PTX3000 router
- P1-PTX-24-10GE-SFPP PIC with the FPC2-PTX-P1A on the PTX5000 router

Dual-rate support for the P1-PTX-24-10GE-SFPP enables you to switch all port speeds to either 1 Gbps
or 10 Gbps. The default is 10 Gbps. All ports are configured to the same speed; there is no mixed-rate-mode
capability. Changing the port speed causes the PIC to reboot.

To return all ports to the 10-Gbps port speed, use the delete chassis fpc fpc-number pic pic-number speed
1G statement. To check the port speed, use the show interfaces command.

  NOTE: For the 1-Gbps port speed on the P1-PTX-24-10GE-SFPP PIC, you can use either the
  SFP-1GE-SX or the SFP-1GE-LX transceiver.

Options
1 G—1 Gbps
10 G—10 Gbps

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modes of Operation</th>
<th>187</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Mixed-Rate Mode Operation</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed-rate-mode</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
static-interface

Syntax

static-interface interface-name;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description
Reserve the specified static PPPoE interface for use only by the PPPoE client with matching agent circuit identifier (ACI) and agent remote identifier (ARI) information. You can specify only one static interface per ACI/ARI pair configured for a named service entry, empty service entry, or any service entry in the PPPoE service name table.

The static interface associated with an ACI/ARI pair takes precedence over the general pool of static interfaces associated with the PPPoE underlying interface.

If you include the static-interface statement in the configuration, you cannot also include either the dynamic-profile statement or the routing-instance statement. The dynamic-profile, routing-instance, and static-interface statements are mutually exclusive for ACI/ARI pair configurations.

Options
interface-name—Name of the static PPPoE interface reserved for use by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information. Specify the interface in the format pp0.logical, where logical is a logical unit number from 0 through 16385 for static interfaces.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client
switch-options

Syntax

```plaintext
switch-options {
    switch-port port-number {
        (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation);
        speed (10m | 100m | 1g);
        link-mode (full-duplex | half-duplex);
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces ge-pim/0/0]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description
Configuration of the physical port characteristics is done under the single physical interface.

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

**Syntax**

```
switch-port port-number {
  (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation);
  speed (10m | 100m | 1g);
  link-mode (full-duplex | half-duplex);
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces ge-pim/0/0 switch-options]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

**Description**

Configuration of the physical port characteristics, done under the single physical interface.

**Default**

Autonegotiation is enabled by default. If the link speed and duplex are also configured, the interfaces use the values configured as the desired values in the negotiation.

**Options**

- **port-number**—Ports are numbered 0 through 5 on the 6-port Gigabit Ethernet uPIM, 0 through 7 on the 8-port Gigabit Ethernet uPIM, and 0 through 15 on the 16-port Gigabit Ethernet uPIM.

  The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

**Required Privilege Level**

- interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
- interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
symbol-period

Syntax

symbol-period count;

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile event, link-event-rate],
[edit protocols oam link-fault-management interface interface-name event-thresholds]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description

Configure the threshold for sending symbol period events or taking the action specified in the action profile.

A symbol error is any symbol code error on the underlying physical layer. The symbol period threshold is reached when the number of symbol errors reaches the configured value within the period window. The default period window is the number of symbols that can be transmitted on the underlying physical layer in 1 second. The window is not configurable.

Options

count—Threshold count for symbol period events.

Range: 0 through 100

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Threshold Values for Local Fault Events on an Interface
Configuring Threshold Values for Fault Events in an Action Profile
symmetric-hash

Syntax

symmetric-hash {
    complement;
}

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic slot-number hash-key family inet],
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic slot-number hash-key family multiservice]

Release Information

Description
(MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms only) Configure the symmetric hash or symmetric hash complement at the PIC level for configuring symmetrical load balancing on an 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group.

Options
complement—Include the complement of the symmetric hash in the hash key.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring PIC-Level Symmetrical Hashing for Load Balancing on 802.3ad LAGs for MX Series Routers | 117
sync-reset

Syntax

sync-reset (disable | enable);

Hierarchy Level

[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options lACP],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options lACP],
[edit interfaces name aggregated-ether-options lACP]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1.

Description

For redundant Ethernet interface link aggregation group links, you can configure the minimum number of physical child links on the primary node in the redundant Ethernet interface that must be working. If the minimum number of operating child links falls below the configured value, the interface is marked down even if some of the child interfaces are working. LACP marks these operating child interfaces or links that are working, as out of synchronization. This enables a peer switch, that does not have the minimum link configuration, to mark its interface as down as well. The peer switch can be a Juniper Switch or any other third party switch. As a result, the interface is marked as down on both the switches until the number of operating child links is more than the configured value. By default, LACP handles the minimum-link failure. You can disable the minimum-link failure at LACP level, by using the disable option with the sync-reset command.

Default

(ACX Series routers) Disabled.

(MX Series routers) Disabled.

(PTX Series routers) Disabled.

(QFX10002 switches) Enabled.

Options

disable—Disable synchronization reset.

enable—Enable synchronization reset.

Required Privilege Level

interface
syslog (OAM Action)

Syntax

```plaintext
syslog;
```

Hierarchy Level

```plaintext
[edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management action-profile action]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5 for T, M, MX and ACX Series routers, SRX Series firewalls and EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4 for EX Series switches and NFX Series devices.

Description

Generate a syslog message for the Ethernet Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) event.
Generate a system log message for the Ethernet Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) link fault management (LFM) event.

Required Privilege Level

- `interface`—To view this statement in the configuration.
- `interface-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.
- `routing`—To view this statement in the configuration.
- `routing-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Specifying the Actions to Be Taken for Link-Fault Management Events
- Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Fault Management
**system-id**

**Syntax**

```
system-id system-id;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options lacp]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2R1
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.

**Description**

Define the LACP system identifier at the aggregated Ethernet interface level.

The user-defined system identifier in LACP enables two ports from two separate routers (M Series or MX Series routers) to act as though they were part of the same aggregate group.

The system identifier is a 48-bit (6-byte) globally unique field. It is used in combination with a 16-bit system-priority value, which results in a unique LACP system identifier.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Configuring LACP for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces*
system-priority

Syntax

```
system-priority priority;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit chassis aggregated-devices ethernet lACP]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.

Description

Define LACP system priority for aggregated Ethernet interfaces at the global (chassis) level.

The device with the lower system priority value determines which links between LACP partner devices are active and which are in standby for each LACP group. The device on the controlling end of the link uses port priorities to determine which ports are bundled into the aggregated bundle and which ports are put in standby mode. Port priorities on the other device (the noncontrolling end of the link) are ignored. In priority comparisons, numerically lower values have higher priority. Therefore, the system with the numerically lower value (higher priority value) for LACP system priority becomes the controlling system. If both devices have the same LACP system priority (for example, they are both configured with the default setting of 127), the device MAC address determines which switch is in control.

Options

- **priority**—Priority for the aggregated Ethernet system. A smaller value indicates a higher priority.

Range: 0 through 65535

Default: 127

Required Privilege Level

- interface—to view this statement in the configuration.
- interface-control—to add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Junos OS for Supporting Aggregated Devices
- Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches
system-priority

Syntax

```
system-priority priority;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces aeX aggregated-ether-options lACP]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.

Description

Define LACP system priority at the aggregated Ethernet interface level. This system priority value takes precedence over a system priority value configured at the global [edit chassis] hierarchy level.

The device with the lower system priority value determines which links between LACP partner devices are active and which are in standby for each LACP group. The device on the controlling end of the link uses port priorities to determine which ports are bundled into the aggregated bundle and which ports are put in standby mode. Port priorities on the other device (the noncontrolling end of the link) are ignored. In priority comparisons, numerically lower values have higher priority. Therefore, the system with the numerically lower value (higher priority value) for LACP system priority becomes the controlling system.

If both devices have the same LACP system priority (for example, they are both configured with the default setting of 127), the device MAC address determines which switch is in control.

Options

- **priority**—Priority for the aggregated Ethernet system. A smaller value indicates a higher priority.

  **Range:** 0 through 65535

  **Default:** 127

Required Privilege Level

- **interface**—To view this statement in the configuration.
- **interface-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.
targeted-options (Grouping Subscribers by Bandwidth Usage)

Syntax

```plaintext
targeted-options {
    backup backup;
    group group;
    primary primary;
    weight ($junos-interface-target-weight | weight-value);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- [edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name unit logical-unit-number],
- [edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name unit logical-unit-number],
- [edit interfaces name unit logical-unit-number]

Release Information

- `weight` option added in Junos OS Release 17.3 for MX Series and MX Virtual Chassis.
- `$junos-interface-target-weight` option added in Junos OS Release 18.4R1.

Description

Configure primary and backup links, group similar subscribers, and specify a subscriber weight for manual targeting to distribute subscribers across aggregated Ethernet member links.

Options

- **backup**—(Optional) Specify a backup member link per subscriber when you configure manual targeting.

- **group**—(Optional) Assign a group name for subscribers with similar bandwidth usage. Subscribers that are configured for targeted distribution without a group name are added to the `default` group and distributed evenly across member links. Grouping of subscribers is supported only for static subscribers.
  - **Default:** `default`

- **primary**—Specify a primary member link per subscriber when you configure manual targeting. You must always configure a primary link when you configure manual targeting.

- **weight ($junos-interface-target-weight | weight-value)**—Specify the weight for targeted subscribers like PPPoe, demux, and conventional VLANs based on factors such as customer preferences, class of service (CoS), or bandwidth requirement. Member links for logical interfaces of aggregated Ethernet logical interfaces are assigned based on the value of the weight. When a new VLAN is added to the same aggregated Ethernet bundle, then the primary member link selected for targeting is the one with the minimum primary load and the backup link selected for targeting is the one with the minimum overall load.
The $junos-interface-target-weight predefined variable is supported for dynamic configuration only. When you configure this predefined variable, the weight value is sourced from VSA 26-213 in the RADIUS Access-Accept message when a dynamic subscriber is authenticated.

**Range:** 1 through 1000

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Understanding Support for Targeted Distribution of Logical Interface Sets of Static VLANs over Aggregated Ethernet Logical Interfaces
- Using RADIUS-Sourced Weights for Interface and Interface Set Targeted Distribution
- RADIUS-Sourced Weights for Interface and Interface Set Targeted Distribution
targeted-options (Manual Targeting)

Syntax

```plaintext
targeted-options {
    (logical-interface-chassis-redundancy | logical-interface-fpc-redundancy);
    rebalance-periodic {
        interval interval;
        start-time start-time;
    }
    type (auto | manual);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options],
[edit interfaces name aggregated-ether-options]
[edit interfaces name unit ]
```

Release Information

Description
Configure manual targeting or auto-targeting.

Options

**type**—Configure manual targeting type as **manual** or **auto**.

*Values:*

- **auto**—Configure targeted-distribution without specific primary and backup links.
- **manual**—Configure targeted distribution with specific member links as primary and backup for a subscriber. When you configure manual targeting, you must always configure a primary link. Configuring a backup link is optional. You specify the primary and backup links for a subscriber in the individual interface configuration. You configure primary and backup links by using the `targeted-options` statement at the `[edit interfaces name unit]` hierarchy level.

  Manual targeting enhances the distribution of targeted VLANs or subscribers across member links of an aggregated Ethernet bundle by making it bandwidth-aware.

  **Default:** auto

The remaining statements are described separately.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Ethernet Interfaces Overview | 2 |
| targeted-options (Grouping Subscribers by Bandwidth Usage) | 977 |

Targeted Traffic Distribution on Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces in a Virtual Chassis
targeted-distribution

Syntax

targeted-distribution primary-list primary-list | backup-list backup-list;

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems name interfaces name unit ]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1.

Description

Configure egress data for a member link in an aggregated Ethernet bundle. Specify a distribution list as primary list and a different distribution list as backup list. A backup list is provisioned in the event the primary list goes down.

Options

primary-list—(Optional) Specify the role of the distribution list as primary. Member links of the aggregated Ethernet are assigned membership to the distribution list.

backup-list—(Optional) Specify the role of the distribution list as backup. Member links of the aggregated Ethernet are assigned membership to the distribution list.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Targeted Distribution of Static Logical interfaces Across Aggregated Ethernet Member Links
distribution-list
targeted-options | 982
targeted-options

Syntax

```plaintext
targeted-options {
    type (auto | manual);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

- [edit dynamic-profiles name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options]
- [edit dynamic-profiles name logical-systems name interfaces name aggregated-ether-options]
- [edit interfaces name aggregated-ether-options]

Release Information


Description

Specify the type of targeting to be used for targeted distribution. Specify the targeting option as **manual** for conventional VLAN targeting. By default, the targeting option is **auto**.

Options

- **type**—Specify the type of targeting to be used for targeted distribution.
  - **Default**: **auto**—By default, targeted option is set to **auto**.
  - **Values**:
    - **manual**—Use **manual** keyword to enforce manual targeting on conventional VLANs.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [Targeted Distribution of Static Logical interfaces Across Aggregated Ethernet Member Links](#)
tdm-options (Interfaces)

Syntax

```
| tdm-options { 
|   ces-psn-channel ... 
|   ces-psn-port-dmac-check-enable; 
|   iwf-params... 
|   sfp-type sfptype; 
|   tdm-in-loop ; 
|   tdm-out-loop ; 
| }
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4.

Description
Configure TDM options to enable the smart SFP to encapsulate PDH (Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy) and SDH (synchronous Digital Hierarchy) traffic over packet switched networks (PSNs).

Options
ces-psn-port-dmac-check-enable — Enables checking of the destination MAC address of the incoming packets on the receiving SFP. If you have configured the destination MAC address using the dmac-address option, use this option to verify the MAC address on the receiving SFP. If you have enabled MAC address verification and the MAC address does not match, the packet is discarded by the smart SFP.

sfp-type sfptype— Specify the smart SFP type you want to configure on the interface. Values: T1, E1, DS3, STM1, STM4, and STM16.

tdm-in-loop— Enables looping back of the input path (Rx) of TDM traffic on the SFP TDM port.

tdm-out-loop— Enables looping back of the output path (Tx) of TDM traffic on the SFP TDM port.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level
interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
**terminate (PPPoE Service Name Tables)**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
terminate;
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```plaintext
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name],
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name service service-name agent-specifier aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string]
```

**Release Information**


**Description**

Direct the router to immediately respond to a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet received from a PPPoE client by sending the client a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet. The PADO packet contains the name of the access concentrator (router) that can service the client request. The **terminate** action is the default action for a named service entry, empty service entry, any service entry, or agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair in a PPPoE service name table.

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
thresholds

Syntax

```thresholds {
   clear clear-value;
   interval interval-value;
   set set-value;
   warning-clear warning-clear-value;
   warning-set warning-set-value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interfaces-name link-degrade-monitor]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure the BER threshold values (such as set and clear thresholds) at which different corrective actions must be triggered on a degraded interface.

Options

- **clear clear-value**—The BER threshold value at which the degraded link is considered recovered and the corrective action applied to the interface is reverted. You can configure this value in the 1E–n format, where 1 is the mantissa (remains constant) and n is the exponent. For example, a threshold value of 1E–3 refers to the BER threshold value of 1x10⁻³. The supported exponent range is 1 through 16, and the default value is 12.

- **interval interval-value**—The number of consecutive link degrade events that are considered before any corrective action is taken. The supported value range for the interval is 1 through 256, and the default interval is 10.

- **set set-value**—The BER threshold value at which the link is considered degraded and a corrective action, specified by the user, is triggered. You can configure this value in the 1E–n format, where 1 is the mantissa (remains constant) and n is the exponent. For example, a threshold value of 1E–3 refers to the BER threshold value of 1x10⁻³. The supported exponent range is 1 through 16, and the default value is 7.

- **warning clear warning-clear-value**—The link clear warning threshold. Every time this threshold value is reached, a system message is logged to indicate that the link degrade condition has been cleared on the interface. You can configure this value in the 1E–n format, where 1 is the mantissa (remains
constant) and \( n \) is the exponent. For example, a threshold value of \( 1E-3 \) refers to the BER threshold value of \( 1 \times 10^{-3} \). The supported exponent range is 1 through 16, and the default value is 11.

**Warning set warning-set-value**—The link degrade warning threshold. Every time this threshold value is reached, a system message is logged to indicate that a link degrade has occurred on the interface. You can configure this value in the \( 1E-n \) format, where 1 is the mantissa (remains constant) and \( n \) is the exponent. For example, a threshold value of \( 1E-3 \) refers to the BER threshold value of \( 1 \times 10^{-3} \). The supported exponent range is 1 through 16, and the default value is 9.

**NOTE:** The lower the BER with high confidence level, the longer it takes to estimate it. In such cases, a few packet drops might be noticed (based on the bit error distribution) before a link degrade event is detected.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Link Degrade Monitoring Overview | 517
- link-degrade-monitor | 808
- recovery | 925
- request interface link-degrade-recover | 1040
traceoptions (LLDP)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag <disable>;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lldp],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols lldp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6 for MX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

Description

Define tracing operations for the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP). You can trace messages under LLDP for LLDP and physical topology SNMP MIBs.

```
NOTE: The traceoptions statement is not supported on the QFX3000 QFabric system.
```

Default

The default LLDP protocol-level trace options are inherited from the global `traceoptions` statement.

Options

disable—(Optional) Disable the tracing operation. One use of this option is to disable a single operation when you have defined a broad group of tracing operations, such as `all`.

file `filename`—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name in quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory `/var/log`. We recommend that you place spanning-tree protocol tracing output in the file `/var/log/stp-log`.

files `number`—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named `trace-file` reaches its maximum size, it is renamed `trace-file.0`, then `trace-file.1`, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then, the oldest trace file is overwritten.
If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also specify a maximum file size with the **size** option.

**Range:** 2 through 1000 files

**Default:** 1 trace file only

**flag**—Specify a tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple **flag** statements.

**Values:** The following are the LLDP-specific tracing options:
- **all**—Trace all operations.
- **configuration**—Log configuration events.
- **interface**—Trace interface update events.
- **packet**—Trace packet events.
- **protocol**—Trace protocol information.
- **rtsock**—Trace socket events.
- **snmp**—Trace SNMP configuration operations.
- **vlan**—Trace VLAN update events.

The following are the global tracing options:
- **all**—All tracing operations.
- **config-internal**—Trace configuration internals.
- **general**—Trace general events.
- **normal**—All normal events. This is the default. If you do not specify this option, only unusual or abnormal operations are traced.
- **parse**—Trace configuration parsing.
- **policy**—Trace policy operations and actions.
- **regex-parse**—Trace regular-expression parsing.
- **route**—Trace routing table changes.
- **state**—Trace state transitions.
- **task**—Trace protocol task processing.
- **timer**—Trace protocol task timer processing.
no-world-readable—(Optional) Prevent any user from reading the log file. This is the default. If you do not include this option, tracing output is appended to an existing trace file.

size maximum-file-size—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB) or megabytes (MB). When a trace file named `trace-file` reaches this size, it is renamed `trace-file.0`. When the `trace-file` again reaches its maximum size, `trace-file.0` is renamed `trace-file.1` and `trace-file` is renamed `trace-file.0`. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum file size, you must also specify a maximum number of trace files with the files option.

Syntax: `xk` to specify KB, `xm` to specify MB, or `xg` to specify GB

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system

Default: 1 MB

world-readable—(Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring LLDP-MED (CLI Procedure)
- Understanding LLDP and LLDP-MED on EX Series Switches
- Understanding LLDP
- Tracing LLDP Operations
traceoptions (Individual Interfaces)

List of Syntax
Syntax (Individual interfaces with PTX Series, EX Series, ACX Series) on page 990
Syntax (Individual interfaces with QFX Series, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series) on page 990
Syntax (OAMLFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series) on page 990
Syntax (Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series) on page 990

Syntax (Individual interfaces with PTX Series, EX Series, ACX Series)

traceoptions {
  file filename <files name> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
  match;
}

Syntax (Individual interfaces with QFX Series, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series)

traceoptions {
  flag flag;
}

Syntax (OAMLFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series)

traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <match regex> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
  no-remote-trace;
}

Syntax (Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series)

traceoptions {
  file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <disable>:
  no-remote-trace;
}

Hierarchy Level (Individual interfaces with PTX Series, EX Series, ACX Series, QFX Series, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series)

[edit interfaces interface-name]
Hierarchy Level (Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series)

[edit interfaces]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in JUNOS Release 10.2 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description
Define tracing operations for individual interfaces.

To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements.

The interfaces traceoptions statement does not support a trace file. The logging is done by the kernel, so the tracing information is placed in the system syslog file in the directory /var/log/dcd.

On EX Series, QFX Series, and NFX Series platforms, configure tracing options the link fault management.

On ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, and T Series platforms define tracing operations for the interface process (dcd).

Default
If you do not include this statement, no interface-specific tracing operations are performed.
Options

Table 122 on page 993 lists options for traceoption command for the following platforms:
### Table 122: Options for traceoptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Individual interfaces with PTX Series, ACX Series, EX Series</th>
<th>Individual interfaces with QFX Series, QFabric System, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series</th>
<th>Interface Process with OAMLFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series</th>
<th>Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>file filename</strong></td>
<td>—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory <code>/var/log/dcd</code>. By default, interface process tracing output is placed in the file.</td>
<td>—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory <code>/var/log/dcd</code>.</td>
<td>—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory <code>/var/log/dcd</code>.</td>
<td>—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the file <code>dcd</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>files number</strong></td>
<td>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>, then <code>trace-file.1</code>, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</td>
<td>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>, then <code>trace-file.1</code>, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the size option.</td>
<td>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>, then <code>trace-file.1</code>, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the size option.</td>
<td>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>, then <code>trace-file.1</code>, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the size option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Individual interfaces with PTX Series, ACX Series, EX Series</td>
<td>Individual interfaces with QFX Series, QFabric System, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series</td>
<td>Interface Process with OAMLFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series</td>
<td>Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| flag   | —Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements. The following are the interface-specific tracing options.  
  - all—All interface tracing operations  
  - event—Interface events  
  - ipc—Interface interprocess communication (IPC) messages  
  - media—Interface media changes  
  - q921—Trace ISDN Q.921 frames  
  - q931—Trace ISDN Q.931 frames | —Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements. The following are the interface-specific tracing options.  
  - all—All interface tracing operations  
  - event—Interface events  
  - ipc—Interface interprocess communication (IPC) messages  
  - media—Interface media changes  
  - q921—Trace ISDN Q.921 frames  
  - q931—Trace ISDN Q.931 frames | —Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements. You can include the following flags:  
  - action-profile—Trace action profile invocation events.  
  - all—Trace all events.  
  - configuration—Trace configuration events.  
  - protocol—Trace protocol processing events.  
  - routing socket—Trace routing socket events.  
  - kernel—Log configuration IPC messages to kernel  
  - kernel-detail—Log details of configuration messages to kernel | 1000  
  Default: 3 files |
<p>| match  | —(Optional) Regular expression for lines to be traced. | —(Optional) Refine the output to log only those lines that match the given regular expression. | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Individual interfaces with PTX Series, ACX Series, EX Series</th>
<th>Individual interfaces with QFX Series, QFabric System, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series</th>
<th>Interface Process with OAMLFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series</th>
<th>Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>size size</td>
<td><em>(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named trace-file reaches this size, it is renamed trace-file.0. When the trace-file again reaches its maximum size, trace-file.0 is renamed trace-file.1 and trace-file is renamed trace-file.0. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then, the oldest trace file is overwritten.</em></td>
<td><em>(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named trace-file reaches its maximum size, it is renamed trace-file.0, then trace-file.1, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the files option.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td><em>xk</em> to specify KB, <em>xm</em> to specify MB, or <em>xg</em> to specify GB</td>
<td><em>Syntax:</em> <em>xk</em> to specify KB, <em>xm</em> to specify MB, or <em>xg</em> to specify GB</td>
<td><em>Syntax:</em> <em>xk</em> to specify KB, <em>xm</em> to specify MB, or <em>xg</em> to specify GB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range:</td>
<td>10 KB through 1 GB</td>
<td>10 KB through 1 GB</td>
<td>10 KB through 1 GB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>128 KB</td>
<td>128 KB</td>
<td>128 KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>If you do not include this option, tracing output is appended to an existing trace file.</td>
<td>If you do not include this option, tracing output is appended to an existing trace file.</td>
<td>If you do not include this option, tracing output is appended to an existing trace file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Individual interfaces with QFX Series, QFabric System, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series</td>
<td>Individual interfaces with OAM, LFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series</td>
<td>Interface Process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Individual interfaces with PTX Series, ACX Series, EX Series</td>
<td>Interface Process with OAM, LFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series</td>
<td>Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named `trace-file` reaches this size, it is renamed `trace-file.0`. When the `trace-file` again reaches its maximum size, `trace-file.0` is renamed `trace-file.1` and `trace-file` is renamed `trace-file.0`. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then, the oldest trace file is overwritten. If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the `files` option.

Syntax: `xk` to specify kilobytes, `xm` to specify megabytes, or `xg` to specify gigabytes

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size
Table 122: Options for traceoptions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Individual interfaces with PTX Series, ACX Series, EX Series</th>
<th>Individual interfaces with QFX Series, QFabric System, OCX1100, EX4600, NFX Series</th>
<th>Interface Process with OAMLFM with EX Series, QFX Series, NFX Series</th>
<th>Interface process with ACX Series, SRX Series, MX Series, M Series, T Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| no-world-readable       | —(Optional) Prevent any user from reading the log file.     | —(Optional) Restrict file access to the user who created the file.             | —(Optional) Disallow any user to read the log file.                  | supported on your router<br>
|                         |                                                              |                                                                                   | Default: 1 MB                                                         |                                                                          |
| world-readable          | —(Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.            | —(Optional) Enable unrestricted file access.                                     | —(Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.                     |                                                                          |
| disable                 |                                                              |                                                                                   | —(Optional) Disable the tracing operation. You can use this option to disable a single operation when you have defined a broad group of tracing operations, such as all. |                                                                          |
| no-remote-trace         | —(Optional) Disable the remote trace.                       | —(Optional) Disable the remote trace.                                             |                                                                     |                                                                          |
| match regex             |                                                              | —(Optional) Refine the output to include only those lines that match the given regular expression. |                                                                     |                                                                          |
**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- *Tracing Operations of an Individual Router Interface*
- *Tracing Operations of an Individual Router or Switch Interface*
- *Example: Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Fault Management*
- *Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Fault Management*
- *Tracing Operations of the Interface Process*
traceoptions (LACP)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols lacp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers.

Description

Define tracing operations for the LACP protocol.

Default

If you do not include this statement, no LACP protocol tracing operations are performed.

Options

- `filename`—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory `/var/log`. By default, interface process tracing output is placed in the file `lacpd`.

- `files number`—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named `trace-file` reaches its maximum size, it is renamed `trace-file.0`, then `trace-file.1`, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

  If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the `size` option.

  Range: 2 through 1000

  Default: 3 files

- `flag`—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple `flag` statements. You can include the following flags:

  - `all`—All LACP tracing operations
  - `configuration`—Configuration code
  - `packet`—Packets sent and received
• **process**—LACP process events
• **protocol**—LACP protocol state machine
• **routing-socket**—Routing socket events
• **startup**—Process startup events

**no-world-readable**—(Optional) Prevent any user from reading the log file.

**size** *size*—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named *trace-file* reaches this size, it is renamed *trace-file.0*. When the *trace-file* again reaches its maximum size, *trace-file.0* is renamed *trace-file.1* and *trace-file* is renamed *trace-file.0*. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the **files** option:

**Syntax:**  *xk* to specify kilobytes, *xm* to specify megabytes, or *xg* to specify gigabytes

**Range:** 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your router

**Default:** 1 MB

**world-readable**—(Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

*Configuring LACP for Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces*
traceoptions (PPPoE)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    filter {
        aci regular-expression;
        ari regular-expression;
        service-name regular-expression;
        underlying-interface interface-name;
    }
    flag flag;
    level (all | error | info | notice | verbose | warning);
    no-remote-trace;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols pppoe]
```

Release Information

Option filter introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3

Description

Define tracing operations for PPPoE processes.

Options

- **file filename**—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory `/var/log`.

- **files number**—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files to create before overwriting the oldest one. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the `size` option.

  Range: 2 through 1000

  Default: 3 files

- **disable**—Disable this trace flag.

- **filter**—Additional filter to refine the output to display particular subscribers. Filtering based on the following subscriber identifiers simplifies troubleshooting in a scaled environment.
BEST PRACTICE: Due to the complexity of agent circuit identifiers and agent remote identifiers, we recommend that you do not try an exact match when filtering on these options. For service names, searching on the exact name is appropriate, but you can also use a regular expression with that option.

- **aci regular-expression**—Regular expression to match the agent circuit identifier provided by PPPoE client.
- **ari regular-expression**—Regular expression to match the agent remote identifier provided by PPPoE client.
- **service regular-expression**—Regular expression to match the name of PPPoE service.
- **underlying-interface interface-name**—Name of a PPPoE underlying interface. You cannot use a regular expression for this filter option.

**flag flag**—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements. You can include the following flags:

- **all**—Trace all operations.
- **config**—Trace configuration events.
- **events**—Trace events.
- **gres**—Trace GRES events.
- **init**—Trace initialization events.
- **interface-db**—Trace interface database operations.
- **memory**—Trace memory processing events.
- **protocol**—Trace protocol events.
- **rtsock**—Trace routing socket events.
- **session-db**—Trace connection events and flow.
- **signal**—Trace signal operations.
- **state**—Trace state handling events.
- **timer**—Trace timer processing.
- **ui**—Trace user interface processing.
level—Level of tracing to perform. You can specify any of the following levels:

- **all**—Match all levels.
- **error**—Match error conditions.
- **info**—Match informational messages.
- **notice**—Match notice messages about conditions requiring special handling.
- **verbose**—Match verbose messages.
- **warning**—Match warning messages.

Default: **error**

**match regular-expression**—(Optional) Refine the output to include lines that contain the regular expression.

**no-remote-trace**—Disable remote tracing.

**no-world-readable**—(Optional) Disable unrestricted file access.

**size maximum-file-size**—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file. By default, the number entered is treated as bytes. Alternatively, you can include a suffix to the number to indicate kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the **files** option.

**Syntax:** size **k** to specify KB, size **m** to specify MB, or size **g** to specify GB

**Range:** 10240 through 1073741824

Default: 128 KB

**world-readable**—(Optional) Enable unrestricted file access.

**Required Privilege Level**

trace—To view this statement in the configuration.

trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables
- Tracing PPPoE Operations | 52
**tx-duration**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
expected-defect {
    tx-duration;
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management expected-defect]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.

**Description**

The expected duration for which the peer MEP should suppress the LoC alarms.

**Options**

- **Minimum value**—The minimum value at which the peer MEP should suppress the LoC alarms is 120 seconds.
- **Minimum value**—The maximum acceptable value at which the peer MEP should suppress the LoC alarms is 3600 seconds.
- **Default**—900 seconds.

**Required Privilege Level**

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

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- connectivity-fault-management | 709
- `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database`
tx-enable

Syntax

```plaintext
expected-defect {
  tx-enable ;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management expected-defect]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.

Description

Enable the ethernet expected defect (ETH-ED) function to control if EDM transmission need to be triggered on ISSU.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Default

The MEP does not generate EDM PDUs by default.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

```
connectivity-fault-management | 709
```

```
show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database
```
underlying-interface

Syntax

underlying-interface interface-name;

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number demux-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number demux-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number demux-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name interfaces pp0 unit logical-unit-number pppoe-options]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Support for aggregated Ethernet added in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description
Configure the interface on which PPP over Ethernet is running.

For demux interfaces, configure the underlying interface on which the demultiplexing (demux) interface is running.

Options
interface-name—Name of the interface on which PPP over Ethernet or demux is running. For example, at-0/0/1.0 (ATM VC), fe-1/0/1.0 (Fast Ethernet interface), ge-2/0/0.0 (Gigabit Ethernet interface), ae1.0 (for IP demux on an aggregated Ethernet interface), or ae1 (for VLAN demux on an aggregated Ethernet interface).

NOTE: Demux interfaces are currently supported on Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, or aggregated Ethernet devices.

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

Configuring an IP Demultiplexing Interface
Configuring a VLAN Demultiplexing Interface
Configuring the PPPoE Underlying Interface | 47
Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide
unit

Syntax

unit logical-unit-number {
  accept-source-mac {
    mac-address mac-address {
      policer {
        input cos-policer-name;
        output cos-policer-name;
      }
    }
  }
  accounting-profile name;
  advisory-options {
    downstream-rate rate;
    upstream-rate rate;
  }
  allow-any-vci;
  atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
  auto-configure {
    agent-circuit-identifier {
      dynamic-profile profile-name;
    }
    line-identity {
      include {
        accept-no-ids;
        circuit-id;
        remote-id;
      }
      dynamic-profile profile-name;
    }
  }
  backup-options {
    interface interface-name;
  }
  bandwidth rate;
  cell-bundle-size cells;
  clear-dont-fragment-bit;
  compression {
    rtp {
      maximum-contexts number <force>;
      f-max-period number;
      queues [queue-numbers];
    }
  }
}

port {
minimum port-number;
maximum port-number;
}
}
}
compression-device interface-name;
copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
demux {
    inet {
        address-source address;
        auto-configure {
            address-ranges {
                authentication {
                    password password-string;
                    username-include {
                        auth-server-realm realm-string;
                        delimiter delimiter-character;
                        domain-name domain-name;
                        interface-name;
                        source-address;
                        user-prefix user-prefix-string;
                    }
                }
                dynamic-profile profile-name {
                    network ip-address {
                        range name {
                            low lower-limit;
                            high upper-limit;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    inet6 {
        address-source address;
        auto-configure {
            address-ranges {
                authentication {
                    password password-string;
                    username-include {
                        auth-server-realm realm-string;
                        delimiter delimiter-character;
                        domain-name domain-name;
                        interface-name;
                        source-address;
                        user-prefix user-prefix-string;
                    }
                }
                dynamic-profile profile-name {
                    network ip-address {
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
range name {
    low lower-limit;
    high upper-limit;
}

demux-destination family;
demux-source family;
demux-options {
    underlying-interface interface-name;
}
description text;
etree-ac-role (leaf | root);
interface {
    l2tp-interface-id name;
    (dedicated | shared);
}
dialer-options {
    activation-delay seconds;
callback;
callback-wait-period time;
deactivation-delay seconds;
dial-string [dial-string-numbers];
idle-timeout seconds;
incoming-map {
    caller caller-id | accept-all;
    initial-route-check seconds;
    load-interval seconds;
    load-threshold percent;
    pool pool-name;
    redial-delay time;
    watch-list {
        [routes];
    }
}
disable;
disable-mlppp-inner-ppp-pfc;
dcli dlci-identifier;
don-timeout milliseconds;
dynamic-call-admission-control {
    activation-priority priority;
    bearer-bandwidth-limit kilobits-per-second;
}

encapsulation type;
epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
family family-name {
    ... the family subhierarchy appears after the main [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number] hierarchy ...
    ...
}
fragment-threshold bytes;
host-prefix-only;
inner-vlan-id-range start start-id end end-id;
input-vlan-map {
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap |
    swap-push | swap-swap);
    inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
    inner-vlan-id number;
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
interleave-fragments;
inverse-arp;
layer2-policer {
    input-policer policer-name;
    input-three-color policer-name;
    output-policer policer-name;
    output-three-color policer-name;
}
link-layer-overhead percent;
minimum-links number;
mrru bytes;
multicast-dlci dlci-identifier;
multicast-vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
multilink-max-classes number;
multipoint;
oam-liveness {
    up-count cells;
    down-count cells;
}
oam-period (disable | seconds);
output-vlan-map {
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap |
    swap-push | swap-swap);
    inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
    inner-vlan-id number;
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
}

passive-monitor-mode;
peer-unit unit-number;
plp-to-clp;
point-to-point;
ppp-options {
    mru size;
    mtu (size | use-lower-layer);
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
        local-name name;
        passive;
    }
    compression {
        acfc;
        pfc;
    }
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    ipcp-suggest-dns-option;
    lcp-restart-timer milliseconds;
    loopback-clear-timer seconds;
    ncp-restart-timer milliseconds;
    pap {
        access-profile name;
        default-pap-password password;
        local-name name;
        local-password password;
        passive;
    }
}

pppoe-options {
    access-concentrator name;
    auto-reconnect seconds;
    (client | server);
    service-name name;
    underlying-interface interface-name;
}
pppoe-underlying-options {
    access-concentrator name;
    direct-connect;
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    max_sessions number;
}
proxy-arp;
service-domain (inside | outside);
shaping {
    (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst length);
    queue-length number;
}
short-sequence;
targeted-distribution;
transmit-weight number;
(traps | no-traps);
trunk-bandwidth rate;
trunk-id number;
tunnel {
    backup-destination address;
    destination address;
    key number;
    routing-instance {
        destination routing-instance-name;
    }
    source source-address;
    ttl number;
}
vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
vci-range start_vci end_vci;
vpn vpi-identifier;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-range number-number;
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;
family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            (input | output | input output);
        }
    }
}

access-concentrator name;
address address {
    ...
    the address subhierarchy appears after the main [edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number
    family family-name] hierarchy ...
}

bundle interface-name;
core-facing;
demux-destination {
    destination-prefix;
}
demux-source {
    source-prefix;
}
direct-connect;
duplicate-protection;
dynamic-profile profile-name;
filter {
    group filter-group-number;
    input filter-name;
    input-list [filter-names];
    output filter-name;
    output-list [filter-names];
}

interface-mode (access | trunk);
ipsec-sa sa-name;
keep-address-and-control;
mac-validate (loose | strict);
max-sessions number;
mtu bytes;
multicast-only;
no-redirects;
policer {
    arp policer-template-name;
    input policer-template-name;
    output policer-template-name;
}

primary;
protocols [inet iso mpls];
proxy inet-address address;
receive-options-packets;
receive-ttl-exceeded;
remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
rpf-check {
    fail-filter filter-name
    mode loose;
}
sampling {
    input;
    output;
}
service {
    input {
        post-service-filter filter-name;
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
service-name-table table-name
targeted-options {
    backup backup;
    group group;
    primary primary;
    weight ($junos-interface-target-weight | weight-value);
}
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
translate-plp-control-word-de;
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address destination-profile profile-name;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-list [number number-number];
address address {
  arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
  broadcast address;
  destination address;
  destination-profile name;
  eui-64;
master-only;
multipoint-destination address {
  dlc i dlci-identifier;
  epd-threshold cells <plp1 cells>;
  inverse-arp;
  oam-liveness {
    up-count cells;
    down-count cells;
  }
  oam-period (disable | seconds);
shaping {
  (cbr rate | rtvbr burst length peak rate sustained rate | vbr burst length peak rate sustained rate);
  queue-length number;
}
  vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
preferred;
primary;
(vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) group-number {
  (accept-data | no-accept-data);
  advertise-interval seconds;
  authentication-type authentication;
  authentication-key key;
  fast-interval milliseconds;
  (preempt | no-preempt) {
    hold-time seconds;
  }
priority number;
track {
  interface interface-name {
    bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second priority-cost number;
  }
priority-hold-time seconds;
  route ip-address/prefix-length routing-instance instance-name priority-cost cost;
}
virtual-address [addresses];
virtual-link-local-address ipv6-address;
vr rp-inherit-from {
Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name],
[edit interfaces interface-set interface-set-name interface interface-name]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Range increased for static pseudowire interfaces to 1,073,741,823 in Junos OS Release 18.3R1.

Description
Configure a logical interface on the physical device. You must configure a logical interface to be able to use the physical device.

Options
- **logical-unit-number**—Number of the logical unit.

Range: 0 through 1,073,741,823 for demux, PPPoE, and pseudowire static interfaces. 0 through 16,385 for all other static interface types.

- **etree-ac-role (leaf | root)**—To configure an interface as either leaf or root.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Logical Interface Properties
- Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices
unnumbered-address (Dynamic Profiles)

Syntax

```
unnumbered-address interface-name <preferred-source-address address>;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family family],
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name interfaces demux0 unit logical-unit-number family family]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Support for the `$junos-preferred-source-address` and `$junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address` predefined variables introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Description

For Ethernet interfaces, enable the local address to be derived from the specified interface. Configuring unnumbered Ethernet interfaces enables IP processing on the interface without assigning an explicit IP address to the interface. To configure unnumbered address dynamically, include the `$junos-loopback-interface-address` predefined variable.

You can configure unnumbered address support on Ethernet interfaces for IPv4 and IPv6 address families.

Options

- **interface-name**—Name of the interface from which the local address is derived. The specified interface must have a logical unit number, a configured IP address, and must not be an unnumbered interface. This value can be a specific interface name or the `$junos-loopback-interface-address` predefined variable.

When defining the unnumbered-address statement using a static interface, keep the following in mind:

- If you choose to include the routing-instance statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles] hierarchy level, that statement must be configured with a dynamic value by using the `$junos-routing-instance` predefined variable. In addition, whatever static unnumbered interface you specify must belong to that routing instance; otherwise, the profile instantiation fails.

- If you choose to not include the routing-instance statement at the [edit dynamic-profiles] hierarchy level, the unnumbered-address statement uses the default routing instance. The use of the default routing instance requires that the unnumbered interface be configured statically and that it reside in the default routing instance.
NOTE: When you specify a static logical interface for the unnumbered interface in a dynamic profile that includes the \texttt{\$junos-routing-instance} predefined variable, you must not configure a preferred source address, whether with the \texttt{\$junos-preferred-source-address} predefined variable, the \texttt{\$junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address} predefined variable, or the \texttt{preferred-source-address} statement. Configuring the preferred source address in this circumstance causes a commit failure.

When defining the \texttt{unnumbered-address} statement using the \texttt{\$junos-loopback-interface} predefined variable, keep the following in mind:

- To use the \texttt{\$junos-loopback-interface} predefined variable, the dynamic profile must also contain the \texttt{routing-instance} statement configured with the \texttt{\$junos-routing-instance} predefined variable at the \texttt{[edit dynamic-profiles]} hierarchy level.

- The applied loopback interface is based on the dynamically obtained routing instance of the subscriber.

\texttt{address}—(Optional) Secondary IP address of the donor interface. Configuring the preferred source address enables you to use an IP address other than the primary IP address on some of the unnumbered Ethernet interfaces in your network. This value can be a static IP address, the \texttt{\$junos-preferred-source-address} predefined variable for the inet family, or the \texttt{\$junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address} predefined variable for the inet6 family.

When defining the \texttt{preferred-source-address} value using a static IP address, keep the following in mind:

- The unnumbered interface must be statically configured.

- The IP address specified as the \texttt{preferred-source-address} must be configured in the specified unnumbered interface.

When defining the \texttt{preferred-source-address} value using the \texttt{\$junos-preferred-source-address} or the \texttt{\$junos-preferred-source-ipv6-address} predefined variables, keep the following in mind:

- You must configure the \texttt{unnumbered-address} statement using the \texttt{\$junos-loopback-interface} predefined variable.

- You must configure the \texttt{routing-instance} statement using the \texttt{\$junos-routing-instance} predefined variable at the \texttt{[edit dynamic-profiles]} hierarchy level.

- The preferred source address chosen is based on the dynamically applied loopback address which is in turn derived from the dynamically obtained routing instance of the subscriber. The configured loopback address with the closest network match to the user IP address is selected as the preferred source address.

**Required Privilege Level**

\texttt{interface}—To view this statement in the configuration.

\texttt{interface-control}—To add this statement to the configuration.
unnumbered-address (PPP)

Syntax

```
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address destination-profile profile-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

For interfaces with PPP encapsulation, enable the local address to be derived from the specified interface.

Options

- **interface-name**—Interface from which the local address is derived. The interface name must include a logical unit number and must have a configured address.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring IPCP Options for Interfaces with PPP Encapsulation
Unused

Syntax

unused;

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number port port-number]
[edit interface interface-name]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 19.3R1 for PTX10003-80C and PTX10003-160C routers.
Hierarchy introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R2 for JNP10K-LC1201 line card on PTX10008 routers.

Description

You cannot use port 1, 3, 6 and/or 7 of the same logical PIC.

(PTX10003-80C and PTX10003-160C routers) While setting port 0 to 400-Gigabit Ethernet mode (using QSFP56-DD-400GBASE-LR8 optics), the total bandwidth (speed x number-of-subports) of port 1 has to be less than 100G and port 2 has to be configured as 'unused'. When using port 4 as 400G, port 3 has to be configured with total bandwidth and port 2 has to be configured 'unused'. Similarly, with port 5, 9 using 400G, port 6, 8 respectively has to be configured for less than 100G and port 7 should be configured as 'unused'. That is, when a port is configured in 400-Gigabit ethernet mode, you cannot configure speed of the adjacent port to be more than 100-Gbps, and the middle port (2 between 0~4 or 7 between 5~9) must be set to unused. To set a particular port to unused port, use unused CLI command.

Refer to "Configuring 400-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on PTX10003 Routers" on page 328 for more information.

(JNP10K-LC1201 on PTX10008 routers) To control the number of interfaces created on a physical port, use the unused statement. If you configure a port as unused, no interfaces (Channelized or non-channelized) are created for that port irrespective of the port profile configuration for that port.

Options

None

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
virtual-control-channel

Syntax

```yaml
virtual-control-channel channel-name {
  west-interface name;
  east-interface name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```bash
[edit protocols protection-group ethernet-ring name (east-interface | west-interface)]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Description

Specify virtual control channels which are logical interfaces on the east and west interfaces of the major ring.

Options

- **west-interface name**—Logical interface on the major ring’s west port.
- **east-interface name**—Logical interface on the major ring’s east port.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- *Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Overview*
- *Configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching on Switches (CLI Procedure)***
virtual-switch

Syntax

virtual-switch name bridge-domain name vlan-id [vlan-ids ];

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain domain-name default-x]

Release Information


Description

Specify the routing-instance type as a virtual switch, under which bridge-domain MIPs must be enabled.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Maintenance Intermediate Points (MIPs)
vlan-rule (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP)

Syntax

vlan-rule (high-low | odd-even);

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot forwarding-mode vlan-steering]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.

Description

Configure the interoperation mode of the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) when interoperating with 100 gigabit Ethernet interfaces from other vendors.

If no VLAN rule is configured, all tagged packets are distributed to PFE0.

Options

high-low—VLAN IDs 1 through 2047 are distributed to PFE0 and VLAN IDs 2048 through 4096 are distributed to PFE1.

odd-even—Odd number VLAN IDs are distributed to PFE1 and even number VLAN IDs are distributed to PFE0.

Required Privilege Level

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring VLAN Steering Mode for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP | 215
- forwarding-mode (100-Gigabit Ethernet) | 759
- vlan-steering (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP) | 1026
**vlan-steering (100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP)**

**Syntax**

```plaintext
vlan-steering {
    vlan-rule (high-low | odd-even);
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

```
[edit chassis fpc slot pic slot forwarding-mode]
```

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

**Description**

Configure the 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP (PD-1CE-CFP-FPC4) to interoperate with 100 gigabit Ethernet interfaces from other vendors.

The other statement is explained separately.

**Required Privilege Level**

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

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CHAPTER 9

Operational Commands

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**clear interfaces interface-set statistics**

**Syntax**

```
clear interfaces interface-set statistics interface-set-name
```

**Release Information**
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

**Description**
Set interface set statistics to zero.

**Options**

*interface-set-name*—Set statistics on a specified interface set to zero. Wildcard values can be used in the interface set name. This command will not clear the statistics of the member logical interfaces.

**Required Privilege Level**
clear

**List of Sample Output**
clear interfaces interface-set statistics on page 1029

**Output Fields**
When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

**Sample Output**

```
clear interfaces interface-set statistics

user@host> clear interfaces interface-set statistics
```
clear interfaces interval

Syntax

clear interfaces interval interface-name

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Clear the channel service unit (CSU) alarm and defect counters so that only the current time interval is displayed. This operation affects the show interface interval command, but not an SNMP query.

Options
interface-name—Name of a particular interface.

Required Privilege Level
clear

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show interfaces interval | 1384

List of Sample Output
clear interfaces interval on page 1030

Output Fields
See show interfaces interval for an explanation of output fields.

Sample Output

clear interfaces interval

The following example displays the output for a T3 interface before and after the clear interfaces command is entered:

user@host> show interfaces interval t3-0/3/0:4

Physical interface: t3-0/3/0:4, SNMP ifIndex: 23
17:43-current:
   LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
17:28-17:43:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
17:13-17:28:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
16:58-17:13:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
16:43-16:58:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
16:28-16:43:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
14:58-15:13:
  LCV: 35, PCV: 163394, CCV: 54485, LES: 0, PES: 35, PSES: 35, CES:
35, CSES: 35, SEFS: 35, UAS: 32
  Interval Total:
  LCV: 230, PCV: 1145859, CCV: 455470, LES: 0, PES: 230, PSES: 230,

user@host> clear interfaces interval t3-0/3/0:4

user@host> show interfaces interval t3-0/3/0:4

Physical interface: t3-0/3/0:4, SNMP ifIndex: 23
17:43-current:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
  Interval Total:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0, SEFS: 0,
UAS: 0
clear interfaces aeX forwarding-options load-balance state

Syntax

```
clear interfaces aeX unit logical-unit-number aggregate forwarding-options load-balance state
```

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R1.

Description
Clear the specified aggregate Ethernet interface load balancing state and re-create it newly. If the traffic flows become aged frequently, then the device needs to remove or refresh the load balancing states. As a result, you must configure rebalancing or run the clear command at periodic intervals for proper load-balancing. Otherwise, traffic skewing can occur.

If you observe load distribution to be not very effective, you can clear the load-balancing states or use rebalancing functionality to cause an automatic clearance of the hardware states. When you configure the rebalancing facility, traffic flows can get redirected to different links, which can cause packet reordering.

Options
- `aeX`—Name of a particular aggregated Ethernet interface.
- `logical-unit-number`—Number of the logical unit of the interface.
- `forwarding-options load-balance state`—Cause the load-balancing state to be cleared for the specific interface.

Required Privilege Level
`clear`

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
- `show interfaces interval` | 1384

List of Sample Output
clear interfaces aeX aggregate forwarding-options on page 1032

Sample Output
```
clear interfaces aeX aggregate forwarding-options
user@host> clear interfaces ae1 aggregate forwarding-options load-balance state
```
clear interfaces aggregate forwarding-options load-balance state

Syntax

clear interfaces aggregate forwarding-options load-balance state

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R1.

Description
Clear all the aggregate Ethernet interface load balancing states and re-create them newly. If the traffic flows become aged frequently, then the device needs to remove or refresh the load balancing states. As a result, you must configure rebalancing or run the clear command at periodic intervals for proper load-balancing. Otherwise, traffic skewing can occur.

Options
@interface-name—Name of a particular interface.

Required Privilege Level
clear

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| show interfaces interval | 1384 |

List of Sample Output
clear interfaces aggregate forwarding-options on page 1033

Sample Output

clear interfaces aggregate forwarding-options

user@host> clear interfaces aggregate forwarding-options load-balance state
clear interfaces transport pm

Syntax

clear interfaces transport pm (all | optics | otn) (all | current | current-day) (all | interface-name)

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 on the PTX Series.
Command introduced in Junos OS release 16.1 on the MX Series.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for QSFP-100GE-DWDM2 transceiver on MX10003, MX10008, MX10016, and MX204 routers.

Description
Clear optics and OTN information from the transport performance monitoring data.

Options
(all | optics | otn)—Clear both optics and OTN information or either only optics or only OTN information.

(all | current | current-day)—Clear information for the current 15-minute interval, the ninety-six 15-minute intervals, the current day, and the previous day; information only for the current 15-minute interval; or information only for the current 24 hours.

(all | interface-name)—Clear information for all interfaces or only for the specified interface (for example, et-fpc/pic/port).

Required Privilege Level
clear

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

show interfaces transport pm | 1437
100-Gigabit Ethernet OTN Options Configuration Overview | 393
tca | 646

List of Sample Output
clear interfaces transport pm on page 1035

Output Fields
When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.
Sample Output

clear interfaces transport pm

user@host> clear interfaces transport pm transport otn current all
clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics

Syntax

clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics
<group-name  group-name>

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description
On MX Series routers, clear the statistics for all Ethernet ring protection groups or a specific Ethernet ring protection group.

Options

 group-name group-name—(Optional) Clear the Ethernet ring protection statistics for the specified group.

Required Privilege Level
view

List of Sample Output

clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics on page 1036

clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics on page 1036

Output Fields
When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics
To clear all Ethernet ring protection group statistics for all protection groups, use the following command:

user@host> clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics

clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics
To clear Ethernet ring protection group statistics for the group my_prot_group, use the following command:

user@host> clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics group-name my_prot_group
prbs-test-start

Syntax

test interfaces ifd-name prbs-test-start pattern-type type direction 0/1 flip 0/1

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for MX10003 and MX204 router.

Description

You can check the physical link connectivity by issuing this command that starts collecting the Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) statistics. The PRBS pattern generation and verification validates the physical link connectivity in a routers. If the PRBS test passes with PRBS31 pattern type consistently, it indicates that the quality of signal received is good.

This command provides the PRBS test statistics while test is in progress. Use the clear interfaces statistics command to clear the collected statistics.

Use the show interfaces interface-name prbs-stats command to view the collected statistics.

NOTE:

- While running PRBS statistics, the link will be down.
- The interface link status goes down when PRBS is enabled and the interface state is back to the original state when PRBS is disabled.
- On MX10003 routers, the PRBS58 pattern is supported only on JNP-MIC1-MACSEC MIC.

Issue the prbs-test-stop command to stop collecting the PRBS statistics.

For the step-by-step procedure on how to collect and view the PRBS statistics, refer "Verifying Link and Transceivers using Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) Test" on page 584.

Options

ifd-name—Name of the interface.

type—Specifies the pattern type, that is in the range from 7 to 58.

Following pattern types are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern Type</th>
<th>Pattern Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>7</td>
<td>PRBS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PRBS9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern Type</td>
<td>Pattern Name</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PRBS11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PRBS15</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>PRBS23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>PRBS31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> Recommended pattern to check the quality of the received link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>PRBS58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**direction**—Specifies to configure transmit or receive PRBS pattern.

**flip**—Specifies if the pattern bits need to be flipped or not.

**Required Privilege Level**

view

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- prbs-test-stop | 1039
- show interfaces prbs-stats | 1410
- clear interfaces statistics
- Verifying Link and Transceivers using Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) Test | 584
**prbs-test-stop**

**Syntax**

test interfaces *ifd-name* prbs-test-stop direction \((0|1)\)

**Release Information**
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for MX10003 and MX204 routers.

**Description**
Use this command to stop collecting the Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) statistics that is initiated using **prbs-test-start** command. This command only disables the statistics collection and does not clear the statistics collected. To clear the collected statistics, issue the **clear interfaces statistics** command.

For the step-by-step procedure on how to collect and view the PRBS statistics, refer “Verifying Link and Transceivers using Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) Test” on page 584.

**Options**

*ifd-name*—Name of the interface.

direction —Direction to transmit or receive PRBS pattern.

**Required Privilege Level**

view

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- prbs-test-start | 1037
- show interfaces prbs-stats | 1410
- clear interfaces statistics

Verifying Link and Transceivers using Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) Test | 584

**List of Sample Output**

Stopping PRBS test statistics collection on page 1039

**Sample Output**

Stopping PRBS test statistics collection

```
user@host> test interface et-0/1/2 prbs-test-stop direction 1
```
request interface link-degrade-recover

Syntax

request interface link-degrade-recover interfaces-name

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description
Manually recover a degraded physical link. Manual recovery is used when the interface has any Layer 2 and Layer 3 protocols that prevents autorecovery. This command is applicable only if you have configured the manual link recovery option on the interface.

**NOTE:** Manual recovery option is recommended for user deployments that have static route configurations causing the remote end of the link to start forwarding packets (as soon as the physical link is up) while auto-recovery is in progress.

Options

*interfaces-name*—Name of the interface.

Required Privilege Level
View

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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<td>925</td>
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</table>

List of Sample Output

Manual recovery on page 1041

Interface status when link degrade is enabled on page 1041

Interface status when the defect is active on page 1042

Output Fields

When you enter this command, Junos OS displays the status of your request.
Sample Output

Manual recovery

user@host> run request interface link-dgrade-recover xe-9/1/11

FPC 9 PIC 1 PORT 11 Link     Degraded Recovery Started

Interface status when link degrade is enabled

user@host> run show interfaces xe-9/1/11

Physical interface: xe-9/1/11, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 181, SNMP ifIndex: 664
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
  BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback:
  None, Source filtering: Disabled,
  Flow control: Enabled, Speed Configuration: Auto
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
  Device flags     : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags:     None
  CoS queues:     8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Schedulers:     0
  Current address: 28:8a:1c:c9:0e:32, Hardware address: 28:8a:1c:c9:0e:32
  Last flapped    : 2017-10-25 01:53:17 PDT (00:00:10 ago)
  Input rate      : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms  : None
  Active defects  : None
  PCS statistics                      Seconds
  Bit errors            0
  Errored blocks         0
  Link Degrade :
  Link Monitoring        : Enable
  Link Degraded Set Threshold : 1E-8
  Link Degraded Clear Threshold : 1E-9
  Link Degraded War Clear Threshold : 1E-10
  Estimated BER           : <= 1E-16
  Link-degrade event      : Seconds    Count
  State                   OK
  0                     0
Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface xe-9/1/11.0 (Index 32368) (SNMP ifIndex 33153)
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
  Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt: 0, Curr new hold cnt: 0
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 1.1.1/24, Local: 1.1.1.1, Broadcast: 1.1.1.255
  Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
  Flags: Is-Primary

Interface status when the defect is active

user@host> run show interfaces xe-9/1/11

Physical interface: xe-9/1/11, Enabled, Physical link is Down
Interface index: 181, SNMP ifIndex: 664
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
  BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled,
  Flow control: Enabled, Speed Configuration: Auto
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
  Device flags : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags : None
  CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Schedulers : 0
  Current address: 28:8a:1c:c9:0e:32, Hardware address: 28:8a:1c:c9:0e:32
  Last flapped : 2017-10-25 01:54:09 PDT (00:00:03 ago)
  Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms : LINK
  Active defects : LINK, LOCAL-FAULT

PCS statistics
  Seconds
  Bit errors 0
  Errored blocks 0

Link Degrade :
  Link Monitoring : Enable
  Link Degrade Set Threshold : 1E-8
  Link Degrade Clear Threshold : 1E-11
Link Degrade War Set Threshold  :  1E-9
Link Degrade War Clear Threshold  :  1E-10
Estimated BER                    :  1E-4
Link-degrade event              :  Seconds  Count
State                             
                                      4  1
Defect Active                     
Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface xe-9/1/11.0 (Index 32368) (SNMP ifIndex 33153)
Flags: Device-Down SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Input packets : 0
Output packets: 0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt : 0, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop cnt : 0
Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
   Destination: 1.1.1/24, Local: 1.1.1.1, Broadcast: 1.1.1.255
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
Flags: Is-Primary
**request interface mc-ae switchover (Multichassis Link Aggregation)**

**Syntax**
```
request interface mc-ae switchover
<immediate> mcae-id mcae-id;
mcae-id mcae-id;
```

**Release Information**
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

**Description**
Manually revert egress traffic from the active node to the designated preferred node of a multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface. You can use this command to manually switch over traffic to the preferred node when the `switchover-mode` statement for the multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface is configured as `non-revertive` at the `[edit interfaces aeX mc-ae]` hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** To run this command successfully, the `status-control` statement should be configured as `active` at the `[edit interfaces aeX mc-ae]` hierarchy level.

**Options**
- **immediate**—(Optional) Trigger immediate switchover to the preferred node. If this option is not configured, Junos OS waits for the timer configured using the `revert-time` statement at the `[edit interfaces aeX mc-ae]` hierarchy level to expire before it triggers the switchover.

- **mcae-id mcae-id**—Triggers switchover for the specified mc-ae interface.

**Required Privilege Level**
`view`

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**
- Configuring Multichassis Link Aggregation on MX Series Routers
- Configuring Manual and Automatic Link Switchover for MC-LAG Interfaces on MX Series Routers

**List of Sample Output**
- `request interface mc-ae switchover immediate mcae-id` on page 1045
- `request interface mc-ae switchover mcae-id` on page 1045

**Output Fields**
When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

```
request interface mc-ae switchover immediate mcae-id
user@host >request interface mc-ae switchover immediate mcae-id 2

MCAE: Switchover Done
```

Sample Output

```
request interface mc-ae switchover mcae-id
user@host >request interface mc-ae switchover mcae-id 2

Switchover In Progress: Please check after 1 minutes,
```

Use "show interfaces mc-ae revertive-info" to check for the status
request interface (revert | switchover) (Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection)

Syntax

request interface (revert | switchover) aex

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.

Description

Manually revert egress traffic from the designated backup link to the designated primary link of an aggregated Ethernet interface for which link protection is enabled, or manually switch egress traffic from the primary link to the backup link. This traffic includes transit traffic and local traffic originated on the router itself.

NOTE: When link protection is enabled on an aggregated Ethernet interface, if the primary link fails, the router automatically routes egress traffic to the backup link. However, the router does not automatically route egress traffic back to the primary link when the primary link is subsequently reestablished. Instead, you manually control when to have traffic diverted back to the primary link by issuing the request interface (revert | switchover) (Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection) operational command and specifying the revert keyword.

On M Series and T Series routers, use the request interface (revert | switchover) (Adaptive Services) operational command to manually revert to the primary adaptive services interface or link services interface, or to switch from the primary to the secondary interface. For information about this command, see request interface (revert | switchover) (Adaptive Services).

Options

revert—Restores egress traffic processing to the primary link.

switchover—Transfers egress traffic processing to the secondary (backup) link.

aex—Aggregated Ethernet logical interface number: 0 through 15.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

request interface revert on page 1047

Output Fields

When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.
Sample Output

request interface revert

user@host >request interface revert ae1
request lACP link-switchover

Syntax

request lACP link-switchover aeX

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description

Manually switch aggregated Ethernet active or standby LACP links.

NOTE: Because this command overrides LACP priority calculations, we strongly recommend that you use this command only when the actor (in this case, the Juniper Networks router) is controlling the active or standby link and the partner (peer) is following. This scenario occurs when you configure only the actor for link protection.

Options

aeX—Aggregated Ethernet logical interface number: 0 through 15.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

request lACP link-switchover aeX on page 1048

Output Fields

When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request. To view the switchover, use the show lACP interfaces command.

Sample Output

request lACP link-switchover aeX

user@host >request lACP link-switchover ae0ae0: Request succeeded
show chassis hardware

List of Syntax

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Syntax (EX Series, MX104, MX204, MX2010, MX2020, MX10003, MX10008, and MX2008 Universal Routing Platforms) on page 1049
Syntax (TX Matrix Router) on page 1049
Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Router) on page 1049
Syntax (MX Series Routers) on page 1050
Syntax (QFX Series) on page 1050

Syntax

text

Syntax (EX Series, MX104, MX204, MX2010, MX2020, MX10003, MX10008, and MX2008 Universal Routing Platforms)

text

Syntax (TX Matrix Router)

text

Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Router)

text
**Syntax (MX Series Routers)**

```
show chassis hardware
<detail | extensive>
<clei-models>
<models>
<all-members>
<local>
<member member-id>
```

**Syntax (QFX Series)**

```
show chassis hardware
<detail | extensive>
<clei-models>
<interconnect-device name>
<node-device name>
<models>
```

**Release Information**

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

**models** option introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.

**sfc** option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6 for the TX Matrix Plus router.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for QFX Series.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers.


Information for **disk** and **usb** introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D60 for QFX10002, QFX10008, and QFX10016 switches.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X54-D20 for ACX5048 and ACX5096 Routers.


Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3 for MX10003 Universal Routing Platforms and MX150 Router Appliance.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4 for MX204 Routers.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 for EX9251 Switches.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for MX10008 Routers and EX9253 Switches.

**NOTE:** Routers and routing platforms use the basic syntax, unless otherwise listed. For example, the EX Series has an additional satellite parameter available.
Description
Display a list of all Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs) and PICs installed in the router or switch chassis, including the hardware version level and serial number.

In the EX Series switch command output, FPC refers to the following:

- On EX2200 switches, EX3200 switches, EX4200 standalone switches, and EX4500 switches—Refers to the switch; FPC number is always 0.
- On EX4200 switches in a Virtual Chassis configuration—Refers to the member of a Virtual Chassis; FPC number equals the member ID, from 0 through 9.
- On EX8208 and EX8216 switches—Refers to a line card; FPC number equals the slot number for the line card.

On QFX3500, QFX5100, and OCX Series standalone switches, and PTX1000 routers both the FPC and FPC number are always 0.

On T4000 Type 5 FPCs, there are no top temperature sensor or bottom temperature sensor parameters. Instead, fan intake temperature sensor and fan exhaust temperature sensors parameters are displayed.

Starting from Junos OS Release 11.4, the output of the show chassis hardware models operational mode command displays the enhanced midplanes FRU model numbers (CHAS-BP3-MX240-S, CHAS-BP3-MX480-S or CHAS-BP3-MX960-S) based on the router. Prior to release 11.4, the FRU model numbers are left blank when the router has enhanced midplanes. Note that the enhanced midplanes are introduced through the Junos OS Release 13.3, but can be supported on all Junos OS releases.

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, the output of the show chassis hardware detail | extensive | clei-models | models operational mode command displays the new DC power supply module (PSM) and power distribution unit (PDU) that are added to provide power to the high-density FPC (FPC2-PTX-P1A) and other components in a PTX5000 Packet Transport Router.

Options
none—Display information about hardware. For a TX Matrix router, display information about the TX Matrix router and its attached T640 routers. For a TX Matrix Plus router, display information about the TX Matrix Plus router and its attached routers.

clei-models—(Optional) Display Common Language Equipment Identifier (CLEI) barcode and model number for orderable field-replaceable units (FRUs).

detail—(Optional) Include RAM and disk information in output.

extensive—(Optional) Display ID EEPROM information.

all-members—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display hardware-specific information for all the members of the Virtual Chassis configuration.
interconnect-device name—(QFabric systems only) (Optional) Display hardware-specific information for the Interconnect device.

lcc number—(TX Matrix routers and TX Matrix Plus router only) (Optional) On a TX Matrix router, display hardware information for a specified T640 router (line-card chassis) that is connected to the TX Matrix router. On a TX Matrix Plus router, display hardware information for a specified router (line-card chassis) that is connected to the TX Matrix Plus router.

Replace number with the following values depending on the LCC configuration:

- 0 through 3, when T640 routers are connected to a TX Matrix router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 3, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 7, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.
- 0, 2, 4, or 6, when T4000 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.

local—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display hardware-specific information for the local Virtual Chassis members.

member member-id—(MX Series routers and EX Series switches) (Optional) Display hardware-specific information for the specified member of the Virtual Chassis configuration. Replace member-id variable with a value 0 or 1.

models—(Optional) Display model numbers and part numbers for orderable FRUs and, for components that use ID EEPROM format v2, the CLEI code.

node-device name—(QFabric systems only) (Optional) Display hardware-specific information for the Node device.

satellite [slot-id slot-id | device-alias alias-name]—(Junos Fusion only) (Optional) Display hardware information for the specified satellite device in a Junos Fusion, or for all satellite devices in the Junos Fusion if no satellite devices are specified.

scc—(TX Matrix router only) (Optional) Display hardware information for the TX Matrix router (switch-card chassis).

sfc number—(TX Matrix Plus router only) (Optional) Display hardware information for the TX Matrix Plus router (switch-fabric chassis). Replace number variable with 0.

Additional Information
The show chassis hardware detail command now displays DIMM information for the following Routing Engines, as shown in Table 123 on page 1053.
Table 123: Routing Engines Displaying DIMM Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routing Engines</th>
<th>Routers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RE-S-1800x2 and RE-S-1800x4</td>
<td>MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE-A-1800x2</td>
<td>M120 and M320 routers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Junos OS Release 11.4 and later, the output for the `show chassis hardware models` operational mode command for MX Series routers display the enhanced midplanes FRU model numbers—CHAS-BP3-MX240-S, CHAS-BP3-MX480-S, or CHAS-BP3-MX960-S—based on the router. In releases before Junos OS Release 11.4, the FRU model numbers are left blank when the router has enhanced midplanes. Note that the enhanced midplanes are introduced through Junos OS Release 13.3, but can be supported on all Junos OS releases.

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the output of the `show chassis hardware` command displays the mode in which vMX is running (performance mode or lite mode) in the part number field for the FPC. `RIOT-PERF` indicates performance mode and `RIOT-LITE` indicates lite mode.

**Required Privilege Level**

`view`

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- `show chassis power`

**List of Sample Output**

- `show chassis hardware (MX10008 Router)` on page 1056
- `show chassis hardware clei-models (PTX10016 Routers)` on page 1057
- `show chassis hardware detail (EX9251 Switch)` on page 1058
- `show chassis hardware extensive (T640 Router)` on page 1059
- `show chassis hardware interconnect-device (QFabric Systems)` on page 1060
- `show chassis hardware lcc (TX Matrix Router)` on page 1061
- `show chassis hardware models (MX2010 Router)` on page 1062
- `show chassis hardware node-device (QFabric Systems)` on page 1062
- `show chassis hardware scc (TX Matrix Router)` on page 1063
- `show chassis hardware sfc (TX Matrix Plus Router)` on page 1063

**Output Fields**

Table 124 on page 1054 lists the output fields for the `show chassis hardware` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
### Table 124: show chassis hardware Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Show information about the device hardware.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Revision level of the chassis component.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part number</td>
<td>Part number of the chassis component.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial number</td>
<td>Serial number of the chassis component. The serial number of the backplane is also the serial number of the router chassis. Use this serial number when you need to contact Juniper Networks Customer Support about the router or switch chassis.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assb ID or Assembly ID</td>
<td>(extensive keyword only) Identification number that describes the FRU hardware.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Version</td>
<td>(extensive keyword only) Version number of the FRU hardware.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Flags</td>
<td>(extensive keyword only) Flags.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRU model number</td>
<td>(clei-models, extensive, and models keyword only) Model number of the FRU hardware component.</td>
<td>none specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEI code</td>
<td>(clei-models and extensive keyword only) Common Language Equipment Identifier code. This value is displayed only for hardware components that use ID EEPROM format v2. This value is not displayed for components that use ID EEPROM format v1.</td>
<td>none specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEPROM Version</td>
<td>ID EEPROM version used by the hardware component: 0x00 (version 0), 0x01 (version 1), or 0x02 (version 2).</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Brief description of the hardware item:</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Type of power supply.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Type of PIC. If the PIC type is not supported on the current software release, the output states Hardware Not Supported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Type of FPC: FPC Type 1, FPC Type 2, FPC Type 3, FPC Type 4, or FPC TypeOC192.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On EX Series switches, a brief description of the FPC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following list shows the PIM abbreviation in the output and the corresponding PIM name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 124: show chassis hardware Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 2xFE</td>
<td>Either two built-in Fast Ethernet interfaces (fixed PIM) or dual-port Fast Ethernet PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 4xFE</td>
<td>4-port Fast Ethernet PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x GE Copper</td>
<td>Copper Gigabit Ethernet PIM (one 10-Mbps, 100-Mbps, or 1000-Mbps port)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x GE SFP</td>
<td>SFP Gigabit Ethernet PIM (one fiber port)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2x Serial</td>
<td>Dual-port serial PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2x T1</td>
<td>Dual-port T1 PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2x E1</td>
<td>Dual-port E1 PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2x CT1E1</td>
<td>Dual-port channelized T1/E1 PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x T3</td>
<td>T3 PIM (one port)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x E3</td>
<td>E3 PIM (one port)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 4x BRI S/T</td>
<td>4-port ISDN BRI S/T PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 4x BRI U</td>
<td>4-port ISDN BRI U PIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x ADSL Annex A</td>
<td>ADSL 2/2+ Annex A PIM (one port, for POTS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x ADSL Annex B</td>
<td>ADSL 2/2+ Annex B PIM (one port, for ISDN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2x SHDSL (ATM)</td>
<td>G SHDSL PIM (2-port two-wire module or 1-port four-wire module)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x TGM550</td>
<td>TGM550 Telephony Gateway Module (Avaya VoIP gateway module with one console port, two analog LINE ports, and two analog TRUNK ports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1x DS1 TIM510</td>
<td>TIM510 E1/T1 Telephony Interface Module (Avaya VoIP media module with one E1 or T1 trunk termination port and ISDN PRI backup)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 4xFXS, 4xFX0, TIM514</td>
<td>TIM514 Analog Telephony Interface Module (Avaya VoIP media module with four analog LINE ports and four analog TRUNK ports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 4x BRI TIM521</td>
<td>TIM521 BRI Telephony Interface Module (Avaya VoIP media module with four ISDN BRI ports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Crypto Accelerator Module</td>
<td>For enhanced performance of cryptographic algorithms used in IP Security (IPsec) services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MPC M 16x10GE</td>
<td>16-port 10-Gigabit Module Port Concentrator that supports SFP+ optical transceivers. (Not on EX Series switches.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For hosts, the Routing Engine type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For small form-factor pluggable transceiver (SFP) modules, the type of fiber: LX, SX, LH, or T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LCD description for EX Series switches (except EX2200 switches).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 124: show chassis hardware Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPC2</td>
<td>1-port MPC2 that supports two separate slots for MICs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC3E</td>
<td>1-port MPC3E that supports two separate slots for MICs (MIC-3D-1X100GE-CFP and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIC-3D-20GE-SFP) on MX960, MX480, and MX240 routers. The MPC3E maps one MIC to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>one PIC (1 MIC, 1 PIC), which differs from the mapping of legacy MPCs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100GBASE-LR4</td>
<td>pluggable CFP optics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supports the Enhanced MX Switch Control Board with fabric redundancy and existing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCBs without fabric redundancy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interoperates with existing MX Series line cards, including Flexible Port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concentrators (FPC), Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs), and Modular Port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concentrators (MPCs).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC4E</td>
<td>Fixed configuration MPC4E that is available in two flavors: MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE on MX2020, MX960, MX480, and MX240 routers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD</td>
<td>LCD description for MX Series routers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show chassis hardware (MX10008 Router)

user@host> show chassis hardware

Hardware inventory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Part number</th>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chassis</td>
<td>DE487</td>
<td>JNP10008</td>
<td></td>
<td>JNP10008 [MX10008]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midplane</td>
<td>REV 27</td>
<td>750-054097</td>
<td>ACPD4307</td>
<td>Midplane 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routing Engine 0</td>
<td>BUILTIN</td>
<td>BUILTIN</td>
<td></td>
<td>RE X10 LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routing Engine 1</td>
<td>BUILTIN</td>
<td>BUILTIN</td>
<td></td>
<td>RE X10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB 0</td>
<td>REV 02</td>
<td>750-079563</td>
<td>CAFF4580</td>
<td>Control Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB 1</td>
<td>REV 04</td>
<td>750-079563</td>
<td>CAGL8034</td>
<td>Control Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 3</td>
<td>REV 04</td>
<td>750-084779</td>
<td>CAKR7019</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC2101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>REV 05</td>
<td>750-073391</td>
<td>CAKJ2854</td>
<td>LC 2101 PMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td>BUILTIN</td>
<td>BUILTIN</td>
<td></td>
<td>4xQSFP28 SYNCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xcvr 0</td>
<td>REV 01</td>
<td>740-058734</td>
<td>1ACQ104300K</td>
<td>QSFP-100GBASE-SR4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show chassis hardware clei-models (PTX10016 Routers)

user@host> show chassis hardware clei-models

Hardware inventory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Part number</th>
<th>CLEI code</th>
<th>FRU model number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midplane</td>
<td>REV 24</td>
<td>750-077138</td>
<td>CMMUN00ARA</td>
<td>JNP10016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB 0</td>
<td>REV 04</td>
<td>711-065897</td>
<td>PROTOXCLEI</td>
<td>PROTO-ASSEMBLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB 1</td>
<td>REV 05</td>
<td>711-065897</td>
<td>PROTOXCLEI</td>
<td>PROTO-ASSEMBLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>BUILTIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 4</td>
<td>REV 35</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUANABAA</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PIC 1
Xcvr 0  REV 01  740-061405  1ACQ12110AN  QSFP-100GBASE-SR4
PIC 2
Xcvr 0  REV 01  740-046565  QG1105B2   QSFP+-40G-SR4
PIC 3
Xcvr 0  REV 01  740-045627  QH08036X   40GBASE eSR4
PIC 4
Xcvr 0  REV 01  740-067443  XWR0RYY    QSFP+-40G-SR4
Xcvr 1  REV 01  740-067443  XWR0RYY    QSFP+-40G-SR4
Xcvr 2  REV 01  740-067443  XWR0RYP    QSFP+-40G-SR4
Xcvr 3  REV 01  740-067443  XWS028S    QSFP+-40G-SR4
PIC 5
Xcvr 3  REV 01  740-058734  1ACQ113406C  QSFP-100GBASE-SR4

FPD Board  REV 07  711-054687  ACPC7142  Front Panel Display
PEM 0      REV 02  740-049388  1EDL62102N9  Power Supply AC
PEM 1      REV 02  740-049388  1EDL60300KX  Power Supply AC
PEM 2      REV 02  740-049388  1EDL60300DL  Power Supply AC
PEM 3      REV 02  740-049388  1EDL61701BT  Power Supply AC
PEM 4      REV 02  740-049388  1EDL62102P7  Power Supply AC
PEM 5      REV 02  740-049388  1EDL62102PP  Power Supply AC
FTC 0      REV 14  750-050108  ACPE4038  Fan Controller 8
FTC 1      REV 14  750-050108  ACPE4032  Fan Controller 8
Fan Tray 0  REV 09  760-054372  ACPD6799  Fan Tray 8
Fan Tray 1  REV 09  760-054372  ACNZ23584  Fan Tray 8
SFB 0       REV 24  750-050058  ACPD4587  Switch Fabric (SIB) 8
SFB 1       REV 24  750-050058  ACNZ0635  Switch Fabric (SIB) 8
SFB 2       REV 24  750-050058  ACPD4908  Switch Fabric (SIB) 8
SFB 3       REV 24  750-050058  ACNZ0617  Switch Fabric (SIB) 8
SFB 4       REV 24  750-050058  ACNZ0527  Switch Fabric (SIB) 8
SFB 5       REV 23  750-050058  ACNX6980  Switch Fabric (SIB) 8
### Hardware inventory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Part number</th>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FPC 5</td>
<td>REV 13</td>
<td>750-068822</td>
<td>CMUIAM9BAC</td>
<td>QFX10000-36Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 6</td>
<td>REV 41</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUIANABAB</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 7</td>
<td>REV 35</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUIANABAA</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 8</td>
<td>REV 35</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUIANABAA</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 9</td>
<td>REV 41</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUIANABAB</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 10</td>
<td>REV 35</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUIANABAA</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 11</td>
<td>REV 35</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUIANABAA</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 12</td>
<td>REV 41</td>
<td>750-071976</td>
<td>CMUIANABAB</td>
<td>JNP10K-LC1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply 0</td>
<td>REV 01</td>
<td>740-073147</td>
<td>CMUPADPBAA</td>
<td>JNP10K-PWR-DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply 1</td>
<td>REV 01</td>
<td>740-073147</td>
<td>CMUPADPBAA</td>
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**show chassis hardware detail (EX9251 Switch)**

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user@switch> show chassis hardware
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#### show chassis hardware extensive (T640 Router)

**user@host>** show chassis hardware extensive
show chassis hardware interconnect-device (QFabric Systems)

user@switch> show chassis hardware interconnect-device interconnect1

Hardware inventory:
Item             Version  Part number  Serial number     Description
Chassis          REV 07                                  QFX_olive
Midplane         REV 07   750-021261   BH0208188289 QFX Midplane
CB 0             REV 07   750-021261   BH0208188289 QFXIC08-CB4S
```
show chassis hardware lcc (TX Matrix Router)
user@host> show chassis hardware lcc 0

lcc0-re0:
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show chassis hardware models (MX2010 Router)

user@host > show chassis hardware models

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show chassis hardware node-device (QFabric Systems)

user@switch> show chassis hardware node-device node1
show chassis hardware scc (TX Matrix Router)

user@host> show chassis hardware scc

scc-re0:

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Hardware inventory:
Item             Version  Part number  Serial number     Description
Chassis                                                  TX Matrix
Midplane         REV 04   710-004396   RB0014            SCC Midplane
FPM GBUS         REV 04   710-004617   HW9141            SCC FPM Board
FPM Display      REV 04   710-004619   HS5950            SCC FPM
CIP 0            REV 01   710-010218   HV9151            SCC CIP
CIP 1            REV 01   710-010218   HV9152            SCC CIP
PEM 1            Rev 11   740-002595   QB13977           Power Entry Module
Routing Engine 0 REV 05   740-008883   P11123900153      RE-4.0 (RE-1600)
CB 0             REV 01   710-011709   HR5964            Control Board (CB-TX)
SPMB 0           REV 09   710-003229   HW5293            T Series Switch CPU
SIB 3
SIB 4            REV 01   710-005839   HW1177            SIB-S8-F16
B Board         REV 01   710-005840   HW1202            SIB-S8-F16 (B)

show chassis hardware sfc (TX Matrix Plus Router)

user@host> show chassis hardware sfc 0

sfc0-re0:

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Chassis                                JN112F007AHB      TXP
Midplane         REV 05   710-022574   TS4027            SFC Midplane
FPM Display      REV 03   710-024027   DX0282            TXP FPM Display
CIP 0            REV 04   710-023792   DW4889            TXP CIP
CIP 1            REV 04   710-023792   DW4887            TXP CIP
PEM 0            Rev 07   740-027463   UM26368           Power Entry Module
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Syntax

show chassis pic fpc-slot slot-number pic-slot slot-number

Syntax (TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus Routers)

show chassis pic fpc-slot slot-number pic-slot slot-number
<lcc number>

Syntax (MX Series Routers and EX Series Switches)

show chassis pic fpc-slot slot-number pic-slot slot-number
<all-members>
<local>
<member member-id>

Syntax (PTX Series Packet Transport Router and MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 Routers)

show chassis pic transport fpc-slot slot-number pic-slot slot-number

Syntax (QFX Series)

show chassis pic fpc-slot slot-number pic-slot slot-number
<interconnect-device name (fpc-slot slot-number | pic-slot slot-number)>
<node-device name pic-slot slot-number>

Syntax (ACX5048 and ACX5096 Routers)

show chassis pic
Syntax (ACX500 Routers)

```
show chassis pic
(fpc-slot slot-number | pic-slot slot-number)
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for QFX Series.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Access Routers.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for MX2010 and MX2020 3D Universal Edge Routers.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers and MX104 3D Universal Edge Routers.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1 for MX Series Routers.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2 for MX2008 3D Universal Edge Routers and PTX10008 Routers.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3 for MX10003 3D Universal Edge Routers and MX150 Router Appliance.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4 for MX204 3D Universal Edge Routers.

Description

Display status information about the PIC installed in the specified Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) and PIC slot.

Options

**fpc-slot slot-number**—Display information about the PIC in this particular FPC slot:

- On a TX Matrix router, if you specify the number of the T640 router by using the `lcc number` option (the recommended method), replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 7. Otherwise, replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 31.

Likewise, on a TX Matrix Plus router, if you specify the number of the T1600 router by using the `lcc number` option (the recommended method), replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 7. Otherwise, replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 31. For example, the following commands have the same result:

```
user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 lcc 1 pic-slot 1
user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 9 pic-slot 1
```
- M120 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 5.
- MX80 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 1.
- MX104 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 2.
- MX240 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 2.
- MX480 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 5.
- MX960 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 11.
- MX2010 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 9.
- MX2020 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 19.
- MX2008 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 9.
- MX10003 routers only—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 1.
- Other routers—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 7.
- EX Series switches:
  - EX3200 switches and EX4200 standalone switches—Replace `slot-number` with 0.
  - EX4200 switches in a Virtual Chassis configuration—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 9 (switch's member ID).
  - EX8208 switches—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 7 (line card).
  - EX8216 switches—Replace `slot-number` with a value from 0 through 15 (line card).
- QFX Series:
  - QFX3500, QFX3600, QFX5100, and OCX Series standalone switches—Replace `slot-number` with 0. In the command output, FPC refers to a line card. The FPC number equals the slot number for the line card.
  - QFabric systems—Replace `slot-number` with any number between 0 and 15. In the command output, FPC refers to a line card. The FPC number equals the slot number for the line card.

`all-members`—(MX Series routers and EX Series switches only) (Optional) Display PIC information for all member routers in the Virtual Chassis configuration.

`interconnect-device name`—(QFabric systems only) (Optional) Display PIC information for a specified Interconnect device.

`lcc number`—(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) On a TX Matrix router, display PIC information for a specified T640 router (or line-card chassis) that is connected to the TX Matrix router. On a TX Matrix Plus router, display PIC information for a specified router (line-card chassis) that is connected to the TX Matrix Plus router.
Replace number with the following values depending on the LCC configuration:

- 0 through 3, when T640 routers are connected to a TX Matrix router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 3, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 7, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.
- 0, 2, 4, or 6, when T4000 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.

local—(MX Series routers and EX Series switches only) (Optional) Display PIC information for the local Virtual Chassis member.

member member-id—(MX Series routers and EX Series switches only) (Optional) Display PIC information for the specified member of the Virtual Chassis configuration. Replace member-id with a value of 0 or 1.

node-device name—(QFabric systems only) (Optional) Display PIC information for a specified Node device.

pic-slot slot-number—Display information about the PIC in this particular PIC slot. For routers, replace slot-number with a value from 0 through 3. For EX3200 and EX4200 switches, replace slot-number with 0 for built-in network interfaces and 1 for interfaces on uplink modules. For EX8208 and EX8216 switches, replace slot-number with 0. For the QFX3500 standalone switch and the QFabric system, replace slot-number with 0 or 1.

transport—Display PIC information for optical transport network.

Related Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- request chassis pic
- show chassis hardware | 1049
- 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 4 PIC with CFP Overview | 206

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show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 1 (ACX2000 Universal Access Router) on page 1093
show chassis pic FPC-slot 1 PIC-slot 0 (MX Routers with Media Services Blade [MSB]) on page 1093
show chassis pic FPC slot 1, PIC slot 2 (MX Routers with Media Services Blade [MSB]) on page 1093
show chassis pic transport fpc-slot pic-slot (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers) on page 1093
Output Fields

Table 125 on page 1071 lists the output fields for the `show chassis pic` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 125: show chassis pic Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>PIC type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: On the 1-port OC192/STM64 MICs with the SDH framing mode, the type is displayed as <strong>MIC-3D-1STM64-XFP</strong> and with the SONET framing mode, the type is displayed as <strong>MIC-3D-1OC192-XFP</strong>. By default, the 1-port OC192/STM64 MICs displays the type as <strong>MIC-3D-1OC192-XFP</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Layer2</td>
<td>(MX Series routers) Indicates whether functionality to count the Layer 2 overhead bytes in the interface statistics at the PIC level is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC type</td>
<td>Type of ASIC on the PIC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| State      | Status of the PIC. State is displayed only when a PIC is in the slot.  
|            | • **Online**— PIC is online and running.  
|            | • **Offline**— PIC is powered down.  
|            | • **Empty**— No PIC is present.  
|            | • **Present**— PIC is plugged in. The PIC is not powered on or operational.  
|            | • **Onlining**— PIC is in the process of going online. PICs and rest of the hardware is initializing.  
|            | • **Offlining**— PIC is in the process of going offline. PIC and rest of the hardware is being shutdown down to take the offline gracefully.  
|            | • **Fault**— PIC is in an alarmed state and the PIC is not operational. |
| PIC version| PIC hardware version. |
| Uptime     | How long the PIC has been online. |
| Package    | (Multiservices PICs only) Services package supported: **Layer-2** or **Layer-3**. |
| Port Number| Port number for the PIC. |
| Cable Type | Type of cable connected to the port: LH, LX, or SX. |
| PIC Port Information (MX480 Router 100-Gigabit Ethernet CFP) | Port-level information for the PIC.  
|            | • Port—Port number  
|            | • Cable type—Type of optical transceiver installed.  
|            | • Fiber type—Type of fiber. SM is single-mode.  
|            | • Xcvr vendor—Transceiver vendor name.  
|            | • Xcvr vendor part number—Transceiver vendor part number.  
|            | • Wavelength—Wavelength of the transmitted signal. Uplinks and downlinks are always 1550 nm. There is a separate fiber for each direction  
|            | • Xcvr Firmware—Transceiver firmware version. |
Table 125: show chassis pic Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PIC Port Information (MX960 Router Bidirectional Optics) | Port-level information for the PIC.  
• Port—Port number  
• Cable type—Type of small form-factor pluggable (SFP) optical transceiver installed. Uplink interfaces display -U. Down link interfaces display -D.  
• Fiber type—Type of fiber. SM is single-mode.  
• Xcvr vendor—Transceiver vendor name.  
• Xcvr vendor part number—Transceiver vendor part number.  
  • BX10-10-km bidirectional optics.  
  • BX40-40-km bidirectional optics.  
  • SFP-LX-40-km SFP optics.  
• Wavelength—Wavelength of the transmitted signal. Uplinks are always 1310 nm. Downlinks are either 1490 nm or 1550 nm. |
| PIC Port Information (Next-Generation SONET/SDH SFP) | Port-level information for the next-generation SONET/SDH SFP PIC.  
• Port—Port number.  
• Cable type—Type of small form-factor pluggable (SFP) optical transceiver installed.  
• Fiber type—Type of fiber: **SM** (single-mode) or **MM** (multimode).  
• Xcvr vendor—Transceiver vendor name.  
• Xcvr vendor part number—Transceiver vendor part number.  
• Wavelength—Wavelength of the transmitted signal. Next-generation SONET/SDH SFPs use 1310 nm. |
| PIC port information (MX104 router) | Port-level information for the PIC.  
• Port—Port number.  
• Cable type—Type of optical transceiver installed.  
• Fiber type—Type of fiber. SM is single-mode.  
• Xcvr vendor—Transceiver vendor name.  
• Xcvr vendor part number—Transceiver vendor part number.  
• Wavelength—Wavelength of the transmitted signal.  
• Xcvr Firmware—Firmware version of the transceiver. |
Table 125: show chassis pic Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Port speed information | Information pertaining to port speed:  
  • Port—Port number.  
  • PFE—Packet Forwarding Engine slot number.  
  • Capable Port Speed—Speed supported by each port. |
| Multirate Mode      | Rate-selectability status for the MIC: Enabled or Disabled.                        |
| Channelization      | Indicates whether channelization is enabled or disabled on the DS3/E3 MIC.         |
| Administrative State| Indicates the administrative state of the PIC. Possible values are: In Service (Default) and Out of Service. |
| Operational State   | Indicates the operational state of the PIC. Possible values are: Normal and Fault.  |

Sample Output

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 0

PIC fpc slot 2 pic slot 0 information:
Type              10x 1GE(LAN), 1000 BASE
ASIC type         H chip
State              Online
PIC version        1.1
Uptime             1 day, 50 minutes, 58 seconds

PIC Port Information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Cable Type</th>
<th>Xcvr Vendor</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>GIGE 1000EX</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTRJ8519P1BNL-J3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GIGE 1000EX</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTRJ-8519-7D-JUN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (PIC Offline)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 0
PIC fpc slot 1 pic slot 0 information:

State          Offline

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (FPC Offline)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 0

FPC 1 is not online

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (FPC Not Present)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 4 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 4 is empty

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (PIC Not Present)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 5 pic-slot 2

FPC 5, PIC 2 is empty

show chassis pic fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 0 (M120 Router)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 0

PC slot 3, PIC slot 0 information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2x G/E IQ, 1000 BASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASIC type</td>
<td>IQ GE 2 VLAN-TAG FPGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC version</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>3 hours, 3 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PIC Port Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Cable Type</th>
<th>Xcvr Vendor</th>
<th>Xcvr Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>GIGE 1000SX</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTRJ8519P1BNL-J3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GIGE 1000SX</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTRJ-8519-7D-JUN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX150)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

1075
FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:
Type: Virtual
State: Online
PIC version: 0.0
Uptime: 7 days, 19 hours, 44 minutes, 40 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-</th>
<th>Xcvr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>GIGE 1000T</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Methode Elec.</td>
<td>SP7041-M1-JN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>GIGE 1000T</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Methode Elec.</td>
<td>SP7041-M1-JN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX960 Router with Bidirectional Optics)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 4 pic-slot 1

FPC slot 4, PIC slot 1 information:
Type: 10x 1GE(LAN)
Account Layer2 Overhead: Enabled
State: Online
PIC version: 0.0
Uptime: 18 days, 5 hours, 41 minutes, 54 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-D SM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>1490 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-D SM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>1490 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-D SM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>1490 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-D SM</td>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>TRXBG1LXDBVM2-JW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-D SM</td>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>TRXBG1LXDBVM2-JW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-U SM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-U SM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-U SM</td>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>TRXBG1LXDBBMH-J1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-U SM</td>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>TRXBG1LXDBBMH-J1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SFP-1000BASE-BX10-U SM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX480 Router with 100-Gigabit Ethernet MIC)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 2
FPC slot 1, PIC slot 2 information:
- **Type**: 1X100GE CFP
- **State**: Online
- **PIC version**: 2.10
- **Uptime**: 4 minutes, 48 seconds

PIC port information:
- **Port 0**: 100GBASE LR4
- **Cable type**: SM
- **Type**: FINISAR CORP.
- **Xcvr vendor**: FTLC1181RDMS-J3
- **Part number**: 1310 nm

**Xcvr vendor**
- **firmware version**: 1.8

---

**show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX240, MX480, MX960 Routers with Application Services Modular Line Card)**

user@host> **show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 2**

FPC slot 1, PIC slot 2 information:
- **Type**: AS-MXC
- **State**: Online
- **PIC version**: 1.0
- **Uptime**: 11 hours, 18 minutes, 3 seconds

---

**show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX960 Router with MPC5EQ)**

user@host> **show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 3**

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 3 information:
- **Type**: 1X100GE CFP2 OTN
- **State**: Online
- **PIC version**: 0.0
- **Uptime**: 1 hour, 22 minutes, 42 seconds

PIC port information:
- **Port 0**: 100GBASE LR4
- **Cable type**: n/a
- **Type**: Oclaro Inc.
- **Xcvr vendor**: TRB5E20FNF-LF150
- **Part number**: 1309 nm
- **Xcvr**: 1.0
show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC)

user@host > show chassis pic fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 3, PIC slot 0 information:
Type 1X100GE DWDM CFP2-ACO
State Online
PIC version 1.3
Uptime 9 hours, 4 minutes, 43 seconds

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 1 information:
Type MIC1
State Online
PIC version 1.5
Uptime 13 hours, 54 minutes, 33 seconds

Port speed information:
Port PFE Capable Port Speeds
0 0 4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE
1 0 4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE
2 0 4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE
3 0 4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE
4 1 4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE
show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (PTX1000 and PTX10000)

user@host > show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:

| Type                             | 288X10GE/72X40GE/24X100GE |
| State                            | Online                     |
| PIC version                      | 1.18                        |
| Uptime                           | 9 day, 5 hours, 10 minutes, 56 seconds |

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-</th>
<th>Xcvr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cable type</td>
<td>Xcvr vendor</td>
<td>type</td>
<td>part number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firmware</td>
<td>vendor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>100GBASE LR4</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>JUNIPER-SOURCE</td>
<td>SPQCELRCDFBJ2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>100GBASE LR4</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>JUNIPER-SOURCE</td>
<td>SPQCELRCDFAJ2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>40GBASE LR4</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTL4C1QE1C-J1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>40GBASE LR4</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTL4C1QE1C-J1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>40GBASE SR4</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>AVAGO</td>
<td>AFBR-79EQDZ-JU1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port speed information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PFE</th>
<th>Capable Port Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FPC slot 4, PIC slot 0 information:

- **Type**: 5X100GE DWDM CFP2-ACO
- **State**: Online
- **PIC version**: 1.17
- **Uptime**: 1 day, 5 hours, 15 minutes, 17 seconds

### PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-</th>
<th>Xcvr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100G LH</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>MULTILANE SAL</td>
<td>ML4030-ACO-2</td>
<td>1528.77 nm -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100G LH</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>MULTILANE SAL</td>
<td>ML4030-ACO-2</td>
<td>1528.77 nm -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100G LH</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>JUNIPER-FUJITSU</td>
<td>FIM38500/222</td>
<td>1528.77 nm -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100G LH</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FUJITSU</td>
<td>FIM38500/222</td>
<td>1528.77 nm -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX480 Router with MPC4E)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 3, PIC slot 0 information:
- Type: 4x10GE SFPP
- State: Online
- PIC version: 0.0
- Uptime: 41 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Fiber Type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
<td>FLS2001EM-0014</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
<td>FLS2001EM-0014</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX480 router with OTN Interface)

user@host> show chassispci fpc-slot 4 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 4, PIC slot 0 information:
- Type: 12X10GE SFPP OTN
- State: Online
- PIC version: 0.0
- Uptime: 5 hours, 28 minutes, 23 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Fiber Type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-length</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
<td>FLS8571D3BCL-J1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
<td>FLS8571D3BCL-J1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX2010 Router with OTN Interfaces)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 9 pic-slot 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2X100GE CFP2 OTN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC version</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>3 hours, 56 minutes, 16 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-</th>
<th>Xcvr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100GBASE LR4-D</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FUJITSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100GBASE SR10</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>AVAGO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX2010 Router)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 9 pic-slot 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1X100GE CFP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Layer2 Overhead</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC version</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>14 hours, 51 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX2020 Router)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 19 pic-slot 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>4x 10GE(LAN) SFP+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Layer2 Overhead</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC version</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show chassis pic fpc-slot1 pic-slot (MX2020 Router with MPC5EQ and MPC6E)
user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 18 pic-slot 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>3X40GE QSFP</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Online</th>
<th>PIC version</th>
<th>0.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>6 minutes, 31 seconds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX2020 Router with MPC6E and OTN MIC)
user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>40GBASE SR4</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Online</th>
<th>PIC version</th>
<th>0.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>6 minutes, 31 seconds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FPC slot 0, PIC slot 1 information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>24X10GE SFPP OTN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC version</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>1 hour, 33 minutes, 59 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PIC port information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Cable type</th>
<th>type Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-</th>
<th>Xcvr</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric SPP5200SR-J6-M 850 nm 0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP. FTLX8571D3BNL-J1 850 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>10GBASE LR</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP. FTLX1472M3BNL-J3 1310 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>10GBASE ZR</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP. FTLX1871M3BNL-J3 1550 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>10GBASE ER</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP. FTLX1671D3BTL-J4 1550 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>10GBASE LR</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>SOURCEPHOTONICS SPP10SLREDFCJNP 1310 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>10GBASE LR</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP. FTLX1471D3BNL-J1 1310 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX2020 Router with MPC4E)**

user@host> **show chassis pic fpc-slot 14 pic-slot 0**

**FPC slot 14, PIC slot 2 information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>4x10GE SFPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC version</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>1 day, 14 hours, 49 minutes, 9 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PIC port information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Cable type</th>
<th>type Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-</th>
<th>Xcvr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric SPP5100SR-J3 850 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric SPP5100SR-J3 850 nm 0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (MX2010 Router)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 9 pic-slot 3

FPC slot 9, PIC slot 3 information:
Type 1X100GE CFP
Account Layer2 Overhead Enabled
State Online
PIC version 0.0
Uptime 14 hours, 51 seconds

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (T1600 Router with 100-Gigabit Ethernet PIC)

user@host> run show chassis pic fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 1

FPC slot 3, PIC slot 1 information:
Type 100GE SLOT1
ASIC type Brooklyn 100GE FPGA
State Online
PIC version 1.3
Uptime 10 minutes, 44 seconds

PIC port information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>part number</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100GBASE LR4</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Opnext Inc.</td>
<td>TRC5E20ENFSF000F</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot lcc (TX Matrix Router)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 1 lcc 0

lcc0-re0:
---------------------------------------------------------------
PIC fpc slot 1 pic slot 1 information:
Type 4x OC-3 SONET, SMIR
ASIC type D chip
State Online
PIC version 1.2
Uptime 5 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes, 8 seconds
show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot lcc (TX Matrix Plus Router)

user@host> show chassis pic pic-slot 0 fpc-slot 8

lcc0-re0:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FPC slot 8, PIC slot 0 information:
  Type                             1x 10GE(LAN/WAN)
  State                            Online
  Uptime                         2 hours, 46 minutes, 23 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>part number</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10GBASE ZR</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Opnext Inc.</td>
<td>TRF7061BN-LF150</td>
<td>1550 nm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10GBASE ZR</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTRX-1811-3-J2</td>
<td>1550 nm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (Next-Generation SONET/SDH SFP)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 4 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 4, PIC slot 0 information:
  Type                             4x OC-3 1x OC-12 SFP
  ASIC type                        D FPGA
  State                            Online
  PIC version                  1.3
  Uptime                        1 day, 50 minutes, 4 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>part number</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>OC48 short reach</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTRJ1321P1BTL-J2</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OC3 short reach</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>TRPA03MM3BAS-JE</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OC3 short reach</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>TRXA03MM3BAS-JW</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OC12 inter reach</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP.</td>
<td>FTLF1322P1BTR</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (12-Port T1/E1)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 3

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 3 information:
  Type                             12x T1/E1 CE
  State                            Online
  PIC version                  1.1
show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 1 (4x CHOC3 SONET CE SFP)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 1

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 1 information:
Type 4x CHOC3 SONET CE SFP
State Online
PIC version 1.3
CPU load average 1 percent
Interrupt load average 0 percent
Total DRAM size 128 MB
Memory buffer utilization 99 percent
Memory heap utilization 4 percent
Uptime 1 day, 22 hours, 55 minutes, 37 seconds
Internal Clock Synchronization Normal

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>part number</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>OC3 short</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>AVAGO</td>
<td>HFBR-57E0P-JU2</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OC3 short</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>AVAGO</td>
<td>HFBR-57E0P-JU2</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OC3 long</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>OPNEXT INC</td>
<td>TRF5456AVLB314</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0 (SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 [Multi-Rate] MIC with SFP)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:
Type MIC-3D-80C3OC12-40C48
State Online
PIC version 1.8
Uptime 3 days, 22 hours, 3 minutes, 50 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Port  Cable type        type  Xcvr vendor        part number       Wavelength
1     OC12 inter reach  SM   FINISAR CORP       FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm
7     OC12 inter reach  SM   FINISAR CORP       FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm

Multirate Mode                     Enabled

FPC slot 3, PIC slot 0 information:
Type                            MIC-3D-8CHOC3-4CHOC12
State                           Online
PIC version                     1.9
Uptime                          1 hour, 21 minutes, 24 seconds

PIC port information:
Port  Cable type        type  Xcvr vendor        part number       Wavelength
0     OC12 short reach  SM    FINISAR CORP.      FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm
1     OC12 short reach  SM    FINISAR CORP.      FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm
2     OC12 inter reach  SM    FINISAR CORP.      FTRJ1322P1BTR-J2  1310 nm
4     OC12 short reach  SM    FINISAR CORP.      FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm
5     OC12 short reach  SM    FINISAR CORP.      FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm
6     OC12 short reach  SM    FINISAR CORP.      FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm
7     OC12 short reach  SM    FINISAR CORP.      FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm

FPC slot 5, PIC slot 0 information:
Type                            MIC-3D-4CHOC3-2CHOC12
State                           Online
PIC version                     1.9
Uptime                          1 hour, 21 minutes

PIC port information:
Port  Cable type        type  Xcvr vendor        part number       Wavelength
1     OC12 inter reach  SM   FINISAR CORP.       FTRJ1322P1BTR-J3  1310 nm
show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 0 (1-port OC192/STM64 MIC with XFP)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 1, PIC slot 0 information:
  Type                             MIC-3D-1OC192-XFP
  State                            Online
  PIC version                      1.2
  Uptime                           1 day, 11 hours, 4 minutes, 6 seconds

PIC port information:
  Port  Fiber                    Xcvr vendor     part number       Wavelength
   0     OC192 short reach       FINISAR CORP.      FTLX1412M3BCL-J3  1310 nm

show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 2 (8-port DS3/E3 MIC)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 2

FPC slot 1, PIC slot 2 information:
  Type                             MIC-3D-8DS3-E3
  State                            Online
  PIC version                      1.10
  Uptime                           4 days, 1 hour, 29 minutes, 19 seconds
  Channelization Mode             Disabled

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (OTN)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 5 pic-slot 0

PIC fpc slot 5 pic slot 0 information:
  Type                             1x10GE(LAN),OTN
  ASIC type                        H chip
  State                            Online
  PIC version                      1.0
  Uptime                           5 minutes, 50 seconds
show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (QFX3500 Switch)
user@switch> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:
Type 48x 10G-SFP+ Builtin
State Online
Uptime 3 days, 3 hours, 5 minutes, 20 seconds

show chassis pic fpc-slot pic-slot (QFX5100 Switches and OCX Series )
user@switch> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:
Type Unknown Builtin
State Online
Uptime 1 day, 17 hours, 5 minutes, 9 seconds

show chassis pic interconnect-device fpc-slot pic-slot (QFabric Systems)
user@switch> show chassis pic interconnect-device interconnect1 fpc-slot 9 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 9, PIC slot 0 information:
Type 16x 40G-GEBuiltin
State Online
Uptime 2 hours, 47 minutes, 40 seconds

show chassis pic node-device fpc-slot pic-slot (QFabric System)
user@switch> show chassis pic node-device node1 pic-slot 0

FPC slot node1, PIC slot 0 information:
Type 48x 10G-SFP+Builtin
State Online
Uptime 2 hours, 52 minutes, 37 seconds

PIC port information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Fiber</th>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor part number</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
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<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
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<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>10GBASE SR</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>SumitomoElectric</td>
<td>SPP5101SR-J3</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
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show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 1 (ACX2000 Universal Access Router)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 1

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 1 information:
  Type                             8x 1GE(LAN) RJ45 Builtin
  State                            Online
  Uptime                         6 days, 2 hours, 51 minutes, 11 seconds

show chassis pic FPC-slot 1 PIC-slot 0 (MX Routers with Media Services Blade [MSB])

user@switch>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 1, PIC slot 0 information:
  Type                             AS-MSC
  State                            Online
  PIC version                  1.6
  Uptime                         11 hours, 17 minutes, 56 seconds

show chassis pic FPC slot 1, PIC slot 2 (MX Routers with Media Services Blade [MSB])

user@switch>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 1 pic-slot 2

Type                             AS-MXC
State                            Online
PIC version                  1.0
Uptime                         11 hours, 18 minutes, 3 seconds

show chassis pic transport fpc-slot pic-slot (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers)

user@host>  show chassis pic transport fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 0

Administrative State:      In Service
Operational    State:      Normal

show chassis pic transport fpc-slot pic-slot (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC)

user@host>  show chassis pic transport fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 0
show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0 (ACX5096 Router)

user@host>  show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

**FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:**

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<td>850 nm</td>
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<td>Mode</td>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>Model Number</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>FTLX1471D3BNL-J1</td>
<td>1310 nm</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TRS20A0EN-0014</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TRS20A0EN-0014</td>
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</table>
show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0 (ACX5048 Router)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:
  Type                               96x10G-8x40G
  State                             Online
  PIC version                      2.9
  Uptime                           1 day, 5 hours, 27 minutes, 25 seconds

PIC port information:

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<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Xcvr vendor</th>
<th>Wave-</th>
<th>Xcvr</th>
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<td>850 nm</td>
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<tr>
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<td>AVAGO</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>AVAGO</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>AVAGO</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0 (ACX500 Router)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0

FPC slot 0, PIC slot 0 information:
  Type                               2x 1GE(LAN) SFP Builtin
  State                             Online
  Uptime                           17 hours, 54 minutes, 45 seconds

show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 1 (ACX500 Router)

user@host> show chassis pic fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 1
FPC slot 0, PIC slot 1 information:
Type 4x 1GE(LAN) RJ45, SFP Builtin
State Online
Uptime 17 hours, 54 minutes, 45 seconds

show chassis pic transport fpc-slot pic-slot (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers)
user@host> show chassis pic transport fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 0
Administrative State: In Service
Operational State: Normal

show chassis pic transport fpc-slot pic-slot (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC)
user@host> show chassis pic transport fpc-slot 3 pic-slot 0
Administrative State: In Service
Operational State: Normal

show chassis pic fpc-slot 7 pic-slot 1 (MX960 Router MPC10E-15C-MRATE Line Card)
user@router> show chassis pic fpc-slot 7 pic-slot 1
FPC slot 7, PIC slot 1 information:
Type MRATE-5xQSFP
State Online
PIC version 0.0
Uptime 3 hours, 33 minutes, 21 seconds
PIC port information:
Fiber JNPR
Port Cable type Xcvr vendor JUNIPER-FINISAR
type SM
part number FTLC1151RDPL-J3
length 1302 nm

Port speed information:
Port PFE Capable Port Speeds
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</th>
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</thead>
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<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4x10GE, 40GE, 100GE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups

Syntax

```
show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups
<redundancy-group-id [0 to 4294967294]>
arp-statistics
nd-statistics
remote-macs
```

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R1 for EX Series switches

Description
Display ARP statistics, Neighbor Discovery statistics, or remote MAC addresses for the Multi-Chassis Aggregated Ethernet (MC-AE) nodes for all or specified redundancy groups on a router or switch. Note that the Redundancy Group ID is inherited by the bridging domain or VLAN from member AE interfaces.

Options
- `redundancy-group-id`—(Optional) The redundancy group identification number. The Inter-Chassis Control Protocol (ICCP) uses the redundancy group ID to associate the routing or switching devices contained in a redundancy group.
- `arp-statistics`—(Optional) Count of ARP packets sent and received by the two MC-AE nodes.
- `nd-statistics`—(Optional) Count of Neighbor Discovery packets sent and received by the two MC-AE nodes.
- `remote-macs`—(Optional) List of remote MAC addresses in the "Installed" state, as learned from the remote MC-AE node.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Configuring Multichassis Link Aggregation on EX Series Switches

List of Sample Output
- `show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups arp-statistics` on page 1104
- `show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups nd-statistics` on page 1105
- `show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups remote-macs` on page 1105
- `show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups group-id` on page 1106
### Output Fields
Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

#### Table 126: show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups arp-statistics Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Group ID</td>
<td>Redundancy Group to which the following details apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLAG ARP Statistics Group ID</td>
<td>ARP statistics for this Multichassis Link Aggregation Group (MC-LAG) instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Rx Count From Line</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs received from the Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Tx Count To Peer</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs sent to the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Rx Count From Peer</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Drop Count received from line</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs sent by the peer that were received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Drop Count received from peer</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs sent by the peer that were dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Install Count</td>
<td>ARP Install Count.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 127: show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups nd-statistics Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Group ID</td>
<td>Redundancy Group to which the following details apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLAG ND Statistics Group ID</td>
<td>Neighbor Discovery statistics for this Multichassis Link Aggregation Group (MC-LAG) instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Rx Count From Line</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets received from the Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Tx Count To Peer</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets sent to the peer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 127: show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups nd-statistics Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND Rx Count From Peer</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Drop Count received from line</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets sent by the peer that were received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Drop Count received from peer</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets sent by the peer that were dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Install Count</td>
<td>ND Install Count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 128: show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups remote-macs Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Group ID</td>
<td>Redundancy Group to which the following details apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service ID</td>
<td>Service ID (configured at the routing instance level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer-Addr</td>
<td>IP address of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>Virtual LAN identifier associated with the redundancy group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Hardware media access control address associated with the redundancy group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCAE-ID</td>
<td>ID number of the MC-AE used by the redundancy group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Connection state: local connect or Remote connect. If no flag is shown, the redundancy group may not be connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Installation state: Installed or Not Installed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

```
show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups arp-statistics

user@host> show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups arp-statistics
```
Redundancy Group ID : 1 Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect

MCLAG ARP Statistics
Group ID : 1
ARP Rx Count From Line : 3493
ARP Tx Count To Peer : 647
ARP Rx Count From Peer : 0
ARP Install Count : 0
ARP Drop Count received from line : 2846
ARP Drop Count received from peer : 0

show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups nd-statistics
user@host> show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups nd-statistics

Redundancy Group ID : 1 Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect

MCLAG ND Statistics
Group ID : 1
ND Rx Count From Line : 52
ND Tx Count To Peer : 15
ND Rx Count From Peer : 39
ND Install Count : 34
ND Drop Count received from line : 37
ND Drop Count received from peer : 5

show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups remote-macs
user@host> show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups <redundancy-group-id> remote-macs

Redundancy Group ID : 1 Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service-id</th>
<th>Peer-Addr</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>MCAE-ID</th>
<th>Subunit</th>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.3.3.2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80:ac:ac:1f:10:a1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Installed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1105
show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups group-id

user@host> show ethernet-switching redundancy-groups 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Redundancy Group ID</th>
<th>Flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Local Connect, Remote Connect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces (Adaptive Services)

Syntax

show interfaces interface-type
  <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
  <descriptions>
  <media>
  <snmp-index snmp-index>
  <statistics>

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Display status information about the specified adaptive services interface.

Options
interface-type—On M Series and T Series routers, the interface type is sp-fpc/pic/port.
brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.
media—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.
snmp-index snmp-index—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.
statistics—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

Required Privilege Level
view

List of Sample Output
show interfaces (Adaptive Services) on page 1111
show interfaces brief (Adaptive Services) on page 1112
show interfaces detail (Adaptive Services) on page 1112
show interfaces extensive (Adaptive Services) on page 1113

Output Fields
Table 129 on page 1108 lists the output fields for the show interfaces (adaptive services and redundant adaptive services) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Physical interface's index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>MTU size on the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocking</td>
<td>Reference clock source: can be Internal or External.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link type</td>
<td>Physical interface link type: Full-Duplex or Half-Duplex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags</td>
<td>Information about the link. Possible values are described in the &quot;Link Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical info</td>
<td>Information about the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current address</td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware address</td>
<td>MAC address of the hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate link address</td>
<td>Backup address of the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped</td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <em>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</em>. For example, <em>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Rate</td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Rate</td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics last cleared</td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** With static NAT configured as basic NAT44 or destination NAT44 on MX Series routers and MS-MPCs, the Input bytes field might show 16 more bytes than the Output bytes field due to the accounting of 16 bytes of the Juniper Forwarding Module cookie.

- **Input bytes**—Number of bytes received on the interface.
- **Output bytes**—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.
- **Input packets**—Number of packets received on the interface.
- **Output packets**—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.

**Input errors**

Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meanings might not be obvious:

- **Errors**—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.
- **Drops**—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.
- **Framing errors**—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).
- **Runts**—Frames received smaller than the runt threshold.
- **Giants**—Frames received larger than the giant threshold.
- **Policed discards**—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not know how to handle.
- **Resource errors**—Sum of transmit drops.
Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:

- **Carrier transitions**—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number normally increments quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC is malfunctioning.
- **Errors**—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.
- **Drops**—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.
- **MTU errors**—Number of packets larger than the MTU threshold.
- **Resource errors**—Sum of transmit drops.

### Logical Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP interface index number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Logical Interface&quot; under <strong>Common Output Fields Description</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>Number of packets received on the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>Number of packets transmitted on the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local statistics</td>
<td>Statistics for traffic received from and transmitted to the Routing Engine. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes less than 1 second for this counter to stabilize.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 129: Adaptive Services and Redundant Adaptive Services show interfaces Output Fields  (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transit statistics</td>
<td>Statistics for traffic transiting the router. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes generally less than 1 second for the counter to stabilize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol-family</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is inet, the IP address is also displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface, such as iso, inet6, mpls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>MTU size on the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route table</td>
<td>Routing table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the inet.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Sample Output**

(show interfaces (Adaptive Services))

```
user@host> show interfaces sp-1/2/0

Physical interface: sp-1/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 147, SNMP ifIndex: 72
  Type: Adaptive-Services, Link-level type: Adaptive-Services, MTU: 9192,
```
Speed: 800mbps
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link type      : Full-Duplex
Link flags     : None
Last flapped   : 2006-03-06 11:37:18 PST (00:57:29 ago)
Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)

Logical interface sp-1/2/0.16383 (Index 68) (SNMP ifIndex 73)
   Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Adaptive-Services
   Input packets : 3057
   Output packets: 3044
   Protocol inet, MTU: 9192
      Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded
      Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Destination: 10.0.0.34, Local: 10.0.0.1

show interfaces brief (Adaptive Services)
user@host> show interfaces sp-1/2/0 brief

Physical interface: sp-1/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Type: Adaptive-Services, Link-level type: Adaptive-Services, MTU: 9192,
   Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: 800mbps
   Device flags   : Present Running
   Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000

Logical interface sp-1/2/0.16383
   Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Adaptive-Services
   inet  10.0.0.1         --> 10.0.0.34

show interfaces detail (Adaptive Services)
user@host> show interfaces sp-1/2/0 detail

Physical interface: sp-1/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 147, SNMP ifIndex: 72, Generation: 30
   Type: Adaptive-Services, Link-level type: Adaptive-Services, MTU: 9192,
   Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: 800mbps
   Device flags   : Present Running
   Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
   Link type      : Full-Duplex
show interfaces extensive (Adaptive Services)

user@host> show interfaces sp-1/2/0 extensive

Physical interface: sp-1/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 147, SNMP ifIndex: 72, Generation: 30
  Type: Adaptive-Services, Link-level type: Adaptive-Services, MTU: 9192,
  Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: 800mbps
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link type : Full-Duplex
Link flags : None
Physical info : Unspecified
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
Alternate link address: Unspecified
Last flapped : 2006-03-06 11:37:18 PST (00:58:40 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input  bytes : 125547                 0 bps
  Output bytes : 1483353                 0 bps
  Input  packets: 3065                 0 pps
  Output packets: 3052                 0 pps
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0,
  Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 2, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0,
  Resource errors: 0

Logical interface sp-1/2/0.16383 (Index 68) (SNMP ifIndex 73) (Generation 7)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Adaptive-Services
Traffic statistics:
  Input  bytes : 125547
  Output bytes : 1483353
  Input  packets: 3065
  Output packets: 3052
Local statistics:
  Input  bytes : 125547
  Output bytes : 1483353
  Input  packets: 3065
  Output packets: 3052
Transit statistics:
  Input  bytes : 0                 0 bps
  Output bytes : 0                 0 bps
  Input  packets: 0                 0 pps
  Output packets: 0                 0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 9192, Generation: 20, Route table: 1
  Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 10.0.0.34, Local: 10.0.0.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
  Generation: 22
show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)

Syntax

```
show interfaces aenumeber
<brie | detail | extensive | terse>
<decriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

(M Series, T Series, MX Series, and PTX Series routers) Display status information about the specified aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

Options

- `aenumeber`—Display standard information about the specified aggregated Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface.
- `brief | detail | extensive | terse`—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
- `decriptions`—(Optional) Display interface description strings.
- `media`—(Optional) Display media-specific information.
- `snmp-index snmp-index`—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.

NOTE: On Junos OS Evolved, in untagged aggregated ethernet (ae) interfaces with no logical interface configuration, the ae interface will not be shown as "down" and the speed will not be shown as "unspecified." The speed will be the aggregate speed of all the child member interfaces which are "up." In Junos OS, the speed is shown as "unspecified" in this case.

Required Privilege Level

`view`

RELATED DOCUMENTATION
List of Sample Output

- `show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 1123`
- `show interfaces brief (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 1124`
- `show interfaces detail (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 1124`
- `show interfaces detail (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 1125`
- `show interfaces extensive (Aggregated Ethernet with VLAN Stacking) on page 1131`

**Output Fields**

Table 130 on page 1116 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 130: Aggregated Ethernet show interfaces Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface and state of the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the physical interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Loopback status: Enabled or Disabled. If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: Local or Remote.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering</td>
<td>Source filtering status: Enabled or Disabled.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>Flow control status: Enabled or Disabled.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 130: Aggregated Ethernet show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum links needed</strong></td>
<td>Number of child links that must be operational for the aggregate interface to be operational.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Device flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the “Device Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Interfaces Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current address</strong></td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardware address</strong></td>
<td>Hardware MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last flapped</strong></td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up or from up to down. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hours:minutes:seconds timezone (hours:minutes:seconds ago). For example, Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago).</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Rate</strong></td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Rate</strong></td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics last cleared</strong></td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes and rate, in bps, at which bytes are received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes and rate, in bps, at which bytes are transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets and rate, in pps, at which packets are received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets and rate, in pps, at which packets are transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input errors</strong></td>
<td>Input errors on the interface:</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of incoming frame aborts and frame check sequence (FCS) errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s random early detection (RED) mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Runts</strong>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Giants</strong>—Number of frames received that are larger than the giant threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policed discards</strong>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or were not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output errors</strong></td>
<td>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Carrier transitions</strong>—Number of times the interface has gone from <strong>down</strong> to <strong>up</strong>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), then the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>MTU errors</strong>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 130: Aggregated Ethernet show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPv6 transit statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters</strong></td>
<td>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Queued packets</strong>—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Transmitted packets</strong>—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Dropped packets</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> In DPCs that are not of the enhanced type, such as DPC 40x 1GE R, DPCE 20x 1GE + 2x 10GE R, or DPCE 40x 1GE R, you might notice a discrepancy in the output of the show interfaces command because incoming packets might be counted in the Egress queues section of the output. This problem occurs on non-enhanced DPCs because the egress queue statistics are polled from IMQ (Inbound Message Queuing) block of the I-chip. The IMQ block does not differentiate between ingress and egress WAN traffic; as a result, the combined statistics are displayed in the egress queue counters on the Routing Engine. In a simple VPLS scenario, if there is no MAC entry in DMAC table (by sending unidirectional traffic), traffic is flooded and the input traffic is accounted in IMQ. For bidirectional traffic (MAC entry in DMAC table), if the outgoing interface is on the same I-chip then both ingress and egress statistics are counted in a combined way. If the outgoing interface is on a different I-chip or FPC, then only egress statistics are accounted in IMQ. This behavior is expected with non-enhanced DPCs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Logical Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical interface</th>
<th>Name of the logical interface.</th>
<th>All levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index</strong></td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface (which reflects its initialization sequence).</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP ifIndex</strong></td>
<td>SNMP interface index number of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 130: Aggregated Ethernet show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generation</strong></td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags Field” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN-Tag</strong></td>
<td>Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) and VLAN identifier.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Demux** | IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following:  
  • Source Family Inet  
  • Destination Family Inet                                                                                                                                                   | **detail extensive** none |
| **Encapsulation** | Encapsulation on the logical interface.                                                                                                                                                                             | All levels       |
Table 130: Aggregated Ethernet show interfaces Output Fields (*continued*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
<td>Information about the number of packets, packets per second, number of bytes, and bytes per second on this aggregate interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Bundle**—Information about input and output bundle rates. For, Junos OS Evolved, LACP packets on the members of an AE interface are not counted as part of the AE bundle input statistics.

- **Link**—(*detail* and *extensive* only) Information about specific links in the aggregate, including link state and input and output rates.

- **Adaptive Statistics**—(*extensive* only) Information about adaptive load balancing counter statistics.
  - **Adaptive Adjusts**—Number of times traffic flow imbalance was corrected by implementation of adaptive load balancing.
  - **Adaptive Scans**—Number of times the link utilization on each member link of the AE bundle was scanned by for adaptive load balancing
  - **Adaptive Tolerance**—Tolerance level, in percentage, for load imbalance on link utilization on each member link of the AE bundle.
  - **Adaptive Updates**—Number of times traffic flow loads have been updated on an AE bundle.

- **Marker Statistics**—(*detail* and *extensive* only) Information about 802.3ad marker protocol statistics on the specified links.
  - **Marker Rx**—Number of valid marker protocol data units (PDUs) received on this aggregation port.
  - **Resp Tx**—Number of marker response PDUs transmitted on this aggregation port.
  - **Unknown Rx**—Number of frames received that either carry the slow protocols Ethernet type value (43B.4) but contain an unknown PDU, or are addressed to the slow protocols group MAC address (43B.3) but do not carry the slow protocols Ethernet type.
  - **Illegal Rx**—Number of frames received that carry the slow protocols Ethernet type value (43B.4) but contain a badly formed PDU or an illegal value of protocol subtype (43B.4).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LACP info</td>
<td>Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) information for each aggregated interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Role</strong> can be one of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>  • <strong>Actor</strong>—Local device participating in LACP negotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>  • <strong>Partner</strong>—Remote device participating in LACP negotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>System priority</strong>—Priority assigned to the system (by management or administrative policy), encoded as an unsigned integer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>System identifier</strong>—Actor or partner system ID, encoded as a MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Port priority</strong>—Priority assigned to the port by the actor or partner (by management or administrative policy), encoded as an unsigned integer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Unknown Rx</strong>—Number of frames received that either carry the slow protocols Ethernet type value (43B.4) but contain an unknown protocol data unit (PDU), or are addressed to the slow protocols group MAC address (43B.3) but do not carry the slow protocols Ethernet type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Port key</strong>—Operational key value assigned to the port by the actor or partner, encoded as an unsigned integer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACP Statistics</td>
<td>LACP statistics for each aggregated interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>LACP Rx</strong>—LACP received counter that increments for each normal hello.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>LACP Tx</strong>—Number of LACP transmit packet errors logged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Unknown Rx</strong>—Number of unrecognized packet errors logged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Illegal Rx</strong>—Number of invalid packets received.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: For <strong>LACP Rx</strong> and <strong>LACP Tx</strong>, Packet count is updated only on snmp timer expiry (30 secs).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol-family</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Protocol Field” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Protocol Field” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 130: Aggregated Ethernet show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum labels</td>
<td>Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Table</td>
<td>Routing table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags Field” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac-Validate Failures</td>
<td>Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about address flags. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample Output

**show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)**

```
user@host> show interfaces ae0

Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 153, SNMP ifIndex: 59
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 300mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
   Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1
```
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f0, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f0
Last flapped : Never
Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)

Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 60)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 16384 Encapsulation: ENET2

Statistics Packets pps Bytes bps
Bundle:
Input : 0 0 0 0
Output: 0 0 0 0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Flags: None
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 203.0.113/24, Local: 203.0.113.2, Broadcast: 10.100.1.255

---

show interfaces brief (Aggregated Ethernet)
user@host> show interfaces ae0 brief

Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 300mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384

Logical interface ae0.0
Flags: SNMP-Traps 16384 Encapsulation: ENET2
inet 203.0.113.2/24

---

show interfaces detail (Aggregated Ethernet)
user@host> show interfaces ae0 detail

Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 153, SNMP ifIndex: 59, Generation: 36
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 300mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f0, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f0
Last flapped : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps

Queue counters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue Type</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>7375</td>
<td>7375</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 expedited-fo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 assured-forw</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-cont</td>
<td>2268</td>
<td>2268</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 60) (Generation 18)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 16384 Encapsulation: ENET2

Statistics        Packets        pps        Bytes        bps
Bundle:
Input :             0          0            0            0
Output:             0          0            0            0

Link:
fe-0/1/0.0
Input :             0          0            0            0
Output:             0          0            0            0

fe-0/1/2.0
Input :             0          0            0            0
Output:             0          0            0            0

fe-0/1/3.0
Input :             0          0            0            0
Output:             0          0            0            0

Marker Statistics:  Marker Rx  Resp Tx  Unknown Rx  Illegal Rx
fe-0/1/0.0         0           0          0           0
fe-0/1/2.0         0           0          0           0
fe-0/1/3.0         0           0          0           0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 37, Route table: 0
Flags: Is-Primary, Mac-Validate-Strict
Mac-Validate Failures: Packets: 0, Bytes: 0
Destination: 203.0.113/24, Local: 203.0.113.2, Broadcast: 203.0.113.255, Generation: 49

show interfaces extensive (Aggregated Ethernet)
Physical interface: ae1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 304, SNMP ifIndex: 830, Generation: 342
Link-level type: Flexible-Ethernet, MTU: 16000, Speed: 200Gbps, BPDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled
Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
Minimum links needed: 1, Minimum bandwidth needed: 1bps
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Current address: 00:00:00:ab:cd:e1, Hardware address: f6:cc:55:34:af:8f
Last flapped : 2019-11-04 14:09:06 IST (00:21:46 ago)
Statistics last cleared: 2019-11-04 14:30:46 IST (00:00:06 ago)
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 12955595850  16067340264 bps
  Output bytes : 12955839144  16067696488 bps
  Input packets: 12904045  2000425 pps
  Output packets: 12904281  2000469 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 12955586722
  Output bytes : 12955830836
  Input packets: 12903971
  Output packets: 12904214
Dropped traffic statistics due to STP State:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
MAC statistics:      Receive        Transmit
  Broadcast packets  0            0
  Multicast packets  11           11
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets
  0    12623539   12623539   0
  1    0            0            0
  2    0            0            0
  3    67           67           0
Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes
  0    best-effort
1. expedited-forwarding
2. assured-forwarding
3. network-control

Logical interface ae1.1501 (Index 405) (SNMP ifIndex 982) (Generation 12278)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.1501 ] Encapsulation: ENET2

Statistics        Packets        pps         Bytes          bps
Bundle:
Input :     12903972    2000413   12955586798  16067363080
Output:     12904214    2000456   12955830836  16067715624

Adaptive Statistics:
Adaptive Adjusts:          0
Adaptive Scans :          0
Adaptive Updates:          0

Link:
et-8/7/4.1501
  Input :     6453558     999544    6479365950   8028338176
  Output:     5419689     840489    5441367750   6750815312

xe-8/0/0:0.1501
  Input :     630823     97367     633346374    782052320
  Output:     946439    146652    950224754   1177910328

xe-8/0/0:1.1501
  Input :     681646    105969    684374260    851151032
  Output:     860269    133412    863710070   1071571528

xe-8/0/0:2.1501
  Input :     629697    97558    632215406    783587288
  Output:     774250    120067    777347000   964383592

xe-8/0/0:3.1501
  Input :     630012    98027    632532324    787360080
  Output:    1032345    160054   1036474378   1285560688

xe-8/6/0:0.1501
  Input :     654743  101651    657362010    816468784
  Output:     473122    73326    475100508   589061512

xe-8/6/0:1.1501
  Input :     630360    97905    632883672    786375112
  Output:     860240   133284    863680960   1070540592

xe-8/6/0:2.1501
  Input :     654850  101450    657469796    814853936
  Output:     688226  106642    690978904   856554888

xe-8/7/0:0.1501
  Input :     654370  101442    656986660    814784400
  Output:     516173    79971    518237690   642332976

xe-8/7/0:2.1501
  Input :     655771  101940    658394074    818781864
Output: 1075371 166587 1079586458 1337921528
xe-8/7/0:3.1501

Input: 628142 97560 630656272 783610088
Output: 258090 39972 259122364 321062680

Aggregate member links: 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker Statistics</th>
<th>Marker Rx</th>
<th>Resp Tx</th>
<th>Unknown Rx</th>
<th>Illegal Rx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-8/7/4.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:0.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:1.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:2.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:3.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:0.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:1.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:2.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:1.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:2.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:3.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:3.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:3.1501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protocol inet, MTU: 15978
Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt: 1, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop cnt: 0
Generation: 36373, Route table: 0
Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
   Generation: 72255
Protocol inet6, MTU: 15978
Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt: 2, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop cnt: 0
Generation: 36374, Route table: 0
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
   Generation: 72257
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
   Destination: fe80::/64, Local: fe80::f6cc:5505:dd34:af8f
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 72259
Generation: 36375, Route table: 0
Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

Logical interface ae1.32767 (Index 406) (SNMP ifIndex 985) (Generation 12279)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x0004000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Statistics Packets pps Bytes bps
Bundle:  
  Input : 73 1 9052 10488  
  Output: 67 0 8308 10032  
Adaptive Statistics:  
  Adaptive Adjusts: 0  
  Adaptive Scans : 0  
  Adaptive Updates: 0  
Link:  
  et-8/7/4.32767  
  Input : 7 1 868 1368  
  Output: 7 0 868 912  
  xe-8/0/0:0.32767  
  Input : 6 0 744 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/0/0:1.32767  
  Input : 6 0 744 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/0/0:2.32767  
  Input : 7 0 868 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/0/0:3.32767  
  Input : 7 0 868 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/6/0:0.32767  
  Input : 7 0 868 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/6/0:1.32767  
  Input : 7 0 868 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/6/0:2.32767  
  Input : 7 0 868 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/7/0:1.32767  
  Input : 7 0 868 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/7/0:2.32767  
  Input : 6 0 744 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
  xe-8/7/0:3.32767  
  Input : 6 0 744 912  
  Output: 6 0 744 912  
LACP info:  
  Port priority identifier priority number
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>role</th>
<th>address</th>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-8/7/4.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-8/7/4.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:0.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:0.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:1.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:1.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:2.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:2.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:3.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/0/0:3.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:0.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:0.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:1.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:1.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:2.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/6/0:2.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:1.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:1.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:2.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:2.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:3.32767</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127 f4:cc:55:34:b7:40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe-8/7/0:3.32767</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>127 d8:b1:22:f2:57:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces extensive (Aggregated Ethernet with VLAN Stacking)

user@host> show interfaces ae0 detail

Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 155, SNMP ifIndex: 48, Generation: 186
   Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1518, Speed: 2000mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled,
   Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1, Minimum bandwidth needed: 0
   Device flags : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
   Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:3f, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:3f
   Last flapped : Never
   Statistics last cleared: Never
   Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 2406875 40152 bps
Output bytes : 1124470 22056 bps
Input packets: 5307 5 pps
Output packets: 13295 21 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets
  0 best-effort       0               859777               0
  1 expedited-fo      0               0                  0
  2 assured-forw      0               0                  0
  3 network-cont      0               0                  0
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets
  0 best-effort       0               1897615              0
  1 expedited-fo      0               0                  0
  2 assured-forw      0               0                  0
  3 network-cont      0              662505               0
Logical interface ae0.451 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 167) (Generation 601)
Flags: SNMP-Traps VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.451 ] Encapsulation: VLAN-VPLS
Statistics       Packets  pps  Bytes  bps
Bundle:
  Input :  289      0       25685  376
  Output: 1698     4     130375 3096
Link:
ge-1/2/0.451
  Input :  289      0       25685  376
  Output:     0      0       0     0
ge-1/2/1.451
  Input :     0      0       0     0
  Output: 1698     4     130375 3096
Marker Statistics: Marker Rx  Resp Tx  Unknown Rx  Illegal Rx
ge-1/2/0.451     0      0       0     0
ge-1/2/1.451     0      0       0     0
Protocol vpls, MTU: 1518, Generation: 849, Route table: 3
  Flags: Is-Primary

Logical interface ae0.452 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 170) (Generation 602)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.452 ] Encapsulation: VLAN-VPLS
  Statistics Packets pps Bytes bps
  Bundle:
    Input:     293     1   26003     1072
    Output:    1694     3  130057     2400
  Link:
    ge-1/2/0.452
      Input:     293     1   26003     1072
      Output:    1694     3  130057     2400
    ge-1/2/1.452
      Input:     0     0     0     0
      Output:    0     0     0     0
  Marker Statistics:  Marker Rx Resp Tx Unknown Rx Illegal Rx
    ge-1/2/0.452  0   0   0   0
    ge-1/2/1.452  0   0   0   0

Protocol vpls, MTU: 1518, Generation: 850, Route table: 3
  Flags: None

...
show interfaces demux0 (Demux Interfaces)

Syntax

```
show interfaces demux0.logical-interface-number
  <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
  <descriptions>
  <media>
  <snmp-index snmp-index>
  <statistics>
```

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

Description
(MX Series and M Series routers only) Display status information about the specified demux interface.

Options

none—Display standard information about the specified demux interface.

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

media—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.

snmp-index snmp-index—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.

statistics—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration |

List of Sample Output

- show interfaces demux0 (Demux) on page 1142
- show interfaces demux0 (PPPoE over Aggregated Ethernet) on page 1143
- show interfaces demux0 extensive (Targeted Distribution for Aggregated Ethernet Links) on page 1144
- show interfaces demux0 (ACI Interface Set Configured) on page 1144

Output Fields
Table 131 on page 1135 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces demux0 (Demux Interfaces)` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 131: show interfaces demux0 (Demux Interfaces) Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical link</td>
<td>Status of the physical link (Up or Down).</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Administrative state of the interface (Up or Down).</td>
<td>terse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Status of the physical link (Up or Down).</td>
<td>terse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting summary</td>
<td>Status of aggregated Ethernet links that are configured with targeted distribution (primary or backup)</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>Bandwidth allocated to the aggregated Ethernet links that are configured with targeted distribution.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the interface.</td>
<td>terse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type of interface. <strong>Software-Pseudo</strong> indicates a standard software interface with no associated hardware device.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocking</td>
<td>Reference clock source: <strong>Internal</strong> (1) or <strong>External</strong> (2).</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Interface</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link type</td>
<td>Data transmission type.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extenive</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags</td>
<td>Information about the link. Possible values are described in the &quot;Link Flags&quot;</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical info</td>
<td>Information about the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extenive</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extenive</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current address</td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extenive</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware address</td>
<td>Hardware MAC address.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extenive</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate link address</td>
<td>Backup address of the link.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extenive</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped</td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</strong>. For example, <strong>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</strong>.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics last cleared</td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extenive</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 131: show interfaces demux0 (Demux Interfaces) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>IPv6 transit statistics</strong>—Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: These fields include dropped traffic and exception traffic, as those fields are not separately defined.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input errors</td>
<td>Input errors on the interface whose definitions are as follows:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Runts</strong>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Giants</strong>—Number of frames received that are larger than the giant packet threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policed discards</strong>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Rate</td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 131: show interfaces demux0 (Demux Interfaces) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output errors</td>
<td>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Carrier transitions</strong>—Number of times the interface has gone from <strong>down</strong> to <strong>up</strong>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>MTU errors</strong>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Rate</td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Logical Interface**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
<td>brief detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Logical Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>brief detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
<td>brief extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACI VLAN: Dynamic Profile</td>
<td>Name of the dynamic profile that defines the agent circuit identifier (ACI) interface set. If configured, the ACI interface set enables the underlying demux interface to create dynamic VLAN subscriber interfaces based on ACI information.</td>
<td>brief detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demux</td>
<td>Specific IP demultiplexing (demux) values:</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Underlying interface</strong>—The underlying interface that the demux interface uses.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Index</strong>—Index number of the logical interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Family</strong>—Protocol family configured on the logical interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Source prefixes, total</strong>—Total number of source prefixes for the underlying interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Destination prefixes, total</strong>—Total number of destination prefixes for the underlying interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Prefix</strong>—inet family prefix.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol-family</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes, Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets, Output packets</strong>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>IPv6 transit statistics</strong>—Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The packet and byte counts in these fields include traffic that is dropped and does not leave the router.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local statistics</td>
<td>Number of transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the local interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The packet and byte counts in these fields include traffic that is dropped and does not leave the router.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Transit</td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td>NOTE: The packet and byte counts in these fields include traffic that is dropped and does not leave the router.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol family. Possible values are described in the &quot;Protocol Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum labels</td>
<td>Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route table</td>
<td>Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Family Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac-Validate Failures</td>
<td>Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail extensive statistics none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive terse none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>IP address of the remote interface.</td>
<td>terse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Name of the physical interfaces for member links in an aggregated Ethernet bundle for a PPPoE over aggregated Ethernet configuration. PPPoE traffic goes out on these interfaces.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic-profile</td>
<td>Name of the PPPoE dynamic profile assigned to the underlying interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Name Table</td>
<td>Name of the PPPoE service name table assigned to the PPPoE underlying interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Sessions</td>
<td>Maximum number of dynamic PPPoE logical interfaces that the router can activate on the underlying interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate Protection</td>
<td>State of duplicate protection: On or Off. Duplicate protection prevents the activation of another dynamic PPPoE logical interface on the same underlying interface when a dynamic PPPoE logical interface for a client with the same MAC address is already active on that interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Connect</td>
<td>State of the configuration to ignore DSL Forum VSAs: On or Off. When configured, the router ignores any of these VSAs received from a directly connected CPE device on the interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 131: show interfaces demux0 (Demux Interfaces) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC Name</td>
<td>Name of the access concentrator.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

```text
show interfaces demux0 (Demux)

user@host> show interfaces demux0

Physical interface: demux0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 79, Generation: 129
   Type: Software-Pseudo, Link-level type: Unspecified, MTU: 9192, Clocking: 1,
   Speed: Unspecified
   Device flags : Present Running
   Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
   Link type     : Full-Duplex
   Link flags    : None
   Physical info : Unspecified
   Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
   Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
   Alternate link address: Unspecified
   Last flapped  : Never
   Statistics last cleared: Never
   Traffic statistics:
      Input  bytes  :                    0                    0 bps
      Output bytes :                    0                    0 bps
      Input  packets:                    0                    0 pps
      Output packets:                    0                    0 pps
   IPv6 transit statistics:
      Input  bytes  :                    0
      Output bytes :                    0
      Input  packets:                    0
      Output packets:                    0
   Input errors:
      Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0,
      Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
   Output errors:
      Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0,
      Resource errors: 0
```
Logical interface demux0.0 (Index 87) (SNMP ifIndex 84) (Generation 312)

  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Demux:
    Underlying interface: ge-2/0/1.0 (Index 74)

  Family Inet Source prefixes, total 1
  Prefix: 203.0.113/24

  Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 1554
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 37

  IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

  Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 1554
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 37

  Transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Output bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps

  IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 395, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary, Mac-Validate-Strict
  Mac-Validate Failures: Packets: 0, Bytes: 0
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 203.0.113/24, Local: 203.0.113.13, Broadcast: 203.0.113.255,

    Generation: 434

show interfaces demux0 (PPPoE over Aggregated Ethernet)

user@host>  show interfaces demux0.100
show interfaces demux0 extensive (Targeted Distribution for Aggregated Ethernet Links)

user@host> show interfaces demux0.1073741824 extensive

Logical interface demux0.1073741824 (Index 75) (SNMP ifIndex 558) (Generation 346)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.1 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
  Demux:
    Underlying interface: ae0 (Index 201)
  Link:
    ge-1/0/0
    ge-1/1/0
    ge-2/0/7
    ge-2/0/8
  Targeting summary:
    ge-1/1/0, primary, Physical link is Up
    ge-2/0/8, backup, Physical link is Up
  Bandwidth: 1000mbps

show interfaces demux0 (ACI Interface Set Configured)

user@host> show interfaces demux0.1073741827

Logical interface demux0.1073741827 (Index 346) (SNMP ifIndex 527)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.1802 0x8100.302 ] Encapsulation:
ENET2

Demux: Source Family Inet

**ACI VLAN:**

**Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-set-profile**

Demux:

Underlying interface: ge-1/0/0 (Index 138)

Input packets: 18
Output packets: 16
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re, Unnumbered
Donor interface: lo0.0 (Index 322)
Preferred source address: 203.0.113.202
Addresses, Flags: Primary Is-Default Is-Primary
Local: 203.0.113.119

Protocol pppoe

Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
Service Name Table: None,
Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
Duplicate Protection: On, Short Cycle Protection: Off,
Direct Connect: Off,
AC Name: nbc
show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, 100-Gigabit Ethernet, and Virtual Chassis Port)

Syntax

```
show interfaces diagnostics optics interface-name
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for PTX Series routers.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for QSFP-100GE-DWDM2 transceiver on MX10003, MX10008, MX10016, and MX204 routers.

Description

Display diagnostics data, warnings, and alarms for Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, 100-Gigabit Ethernet, or Virtual Chassis port interfaces.

Options

interface-name—Interface name. For example:

- `ge-fpc/pic/port`
- `et-fpc/pic/port`
- `et-fpc/pic/port:channel`
- `xe-fpc/pic/port`
- `vcp-fpc/pic/port`

Additional Information

The transceivers are polled in 1-second intervals for diagnostics data, warnings, and alarms. The alarms do not cause the links to go down or the LEDs to change color, nor generate SNMP traps. Changes in alarm and warning status generate system log messages.

Thresholds that trigger a high alarm, low alarm, high warning, or low warning are set by the transceiver vendors. Generally, a high alarm or low alarm indicates that the optics module is not operating properly. This information can be used to diagnose why a device is not working.
NOTE: Some transceivers do not support all optical diagnostics features described in the output fields.

If optics measures transmit or receive power as zero, then, the measured power is displayed as 0.000 mW / - Inf dBm.

You can configure the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC to operate either in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode or in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode. When the PIC is in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode, you must execute the `show interfaces diagnostics optics et-fpc/pic/port` command. The output of this command displays the diagnostic optics information about the corresponding 40-Gigabit Ethernet port of the PIC. However, when the PIC is in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode, you must execute the `show interfaces diagnostics optics et-fpc/pic/port:channel` command. The output of this command displays the diagnostic optics information about the corresponding 10-Gigabit Ethernet port of the PIC. For information about the P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC, see "P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC Overview" on page 166.

**Required Privilege Level**

*view*

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Determining Transceiver Support and Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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- show interfaces diagnostics optics (MPC6E with OTN MIC) on page 1171
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (Bidirectional SFP) on page 1172
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP) on page 1173
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP) on page 1174
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (XFP and CFP Optics) on page 1175
- show interfaces diagnostics optics for 10-Gigabit Ethernet (PTX 24-10GE-SFPP) on page 1176
- show interfaces diagnostics optics for 40-Gigabit Ethernet on page 1177
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM) on page 1181
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP ) on page 1183
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode) on page 1184
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 10-Gigabit Ethernet mode) on page 1186
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC) on page 1187
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (PTX3000 Router with 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC on page 1189
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (for VCP) on page 1191
- show interfaces diagnostics optics (MPC7 with interfaces disabled) on page 1192
show interfaces diagnostics optics for 100-Gigabit Ethernet (QSFP-100GE-DWDM2) on page 1195

Output Fields

Table 132 on page 1148 lists the output fields for the show interfaces diagnostics optics command for DWDM and DWDM OTN PICs. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 132: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM and DWDM OTN PICs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes (mA). The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>Laser output power, in milliwatts (mW) and decibels, referenced to 1.0 mW (dBm). This is a software equivalent to the LsPOWMON pin in hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver signal average optical power</td>
<td>Average received optical power, in mW and dBm. This indicator is a software equivalent to the RxPOWMON pin in hardware. Average optical power is vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser end-of-life alarm</td>
<td>Laser end-of-life alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser wavelength alarm</td>
<td>Laser wavelength alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias current alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature alarm</td>
<td>Laser temperature alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser power alarm</td>
<td>Laser power alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulator temperature alarm</td>
<td>Modulator temperature alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transceivers from some vendors do not support this field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulator bias alarm</td>
<td>Modulator bias alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx multiplexer FIFO error alarm</td>
<td>Transmit multiplexer first in, first out (FIFO) error alarm: On or Off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 132: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM and DWDM OTN PICs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of PLL lock alarm</td>
<td>Transmit loss of phase-locked loop (PLL) lock alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of average</td>
<td>Receive loss of average optical power alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optical power alarm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of AC power alarm</td>
<td>Receive loss of AC power alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of PLL lock alarm</td>
<td>Receive loss of phase-locked loop (PLL) lock alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transceivers from some vendors do not support this field.

Table 133 on page 1149 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces diagnostics optics` command when the router is operating with bidirectional SFP optics. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 133: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes (mA). The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>Laser output power, in milliwatts (mW) and decibels, referenced to 1.0 mW (dBm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>Temperature of the optics module, in Celsius and Fahrenheit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage</td>
<td>Internally measured module voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver signal average</td>
<td>Average received optical power, in mW and dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optical power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength Channel number</td>
<td>Wavelength channel number set in the optics module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength setpoint</td>
<td>Wavelength set in the optics module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 133: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx Dither</td>
<td>Transmit dither status. Displays whether transmit dither is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Error</td>
<td>Frequency error reported from optics module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength Error</td>
<td>Wavelength error reported from optics module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 133: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm</td>
<td>Module voltage high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm</td>
<td>Module voltage low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning</td>
<td>Module voltage high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning</td>
<td>Module voltage high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Receive laser power high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Receive laser power low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Receive laser power high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Receive laser power low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC fault alarm</td>
<td>TEC fault alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength unlocked alarm</td>
<td>Wavelength unlocked alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxTune</td>
<td>Optical transmit side status. Displays whether optical transmit side is not ready due to tuning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high alarm: 70.000 mA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low alarm: 0.0002 mA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 133: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high warning: 65.000 mA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low warning: 0.0002 mA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high alarm: 1.0000 mW or 0.00 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low alarm: 0.0560 mW or -12.52 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high warning: 0.6300 mW or -2.01 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low warning: 0.0890 mW or -10.51 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high alarm: 100 °C or 212 °F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low alarm: -50 °C or -58 °F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high warning: 95 °C or 203 °F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low warning: -48 °C or -54 °F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold: 3.700 v.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 133: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold: 2.900 v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold: 3.7600 v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold: 3.000 v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high alarm: 1.9953 mW or 3.00 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low alarm: 0.0001 mW or -40.00 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high warning: 1.0000 mW or 0.00 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low warning: 0.0010 mW or -30.00 dBm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 134 on page 1153 lists the output fields for the show interfaces diagnostics optics command for SFP transceivers. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 134: show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet SFP Transceivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>Measured laser bias current in μA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>Measured laser output power in mW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>Internally measured module temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage</td>
<td>Internally measured module voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power</td>
<td>Measured receive optical power in mW.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 134: show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet SFP Transceivers *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temp high alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temp low alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser receive power high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser receive power low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Laser bias current high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Laser bias current low warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 134: show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet SFP Transceivers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Laser receive power high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Laser receive power low warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 134: show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields for Gigabit Ethernet SFP Transceivers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power high warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power low warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 135 on page 1156 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces diagnostics optics** command for 10-Gigabit Ethernet transceivers. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 135: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>Measured laser bias current in mA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 135: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>Measured laser output power in mW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>Internally measured module temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power</td>
<td>Measured receive optical power in mW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temp high alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temp low alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser receive power high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser receive power low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Laser bias current high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Laser bias current low warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Laser receive power high warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Laser receive power low warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power high warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power low warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 136 on page 1159 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces diagnostics optics` command for 100-Gigabit Ethernet transceivers. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 136: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Channel Number</td>
<td>Set of wavelengths are divided into 40 grids. At a time transceiver will be programmed in one of this set (grid). Mapping of center wavelength to grid number is presented by this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrected Error Ratio</td>
<td>Indicates accumulated Bit Error Ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncorrected Words Ratio</td>
<td>Monitors the error rate for either the full 100G link or on a channel-by-channel basis. Indicates the frame errors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 136: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>Measured laser bias current in mA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>Measured laser output power in mW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>Internally measured module temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power</td>
<td>Measured receive optical power in mW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temp high alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temp low alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser receive power high alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser receive power low alarm: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Laser bias current high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Laser bias current low warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Laser receive power high warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Laser receive power low warning: On or Off. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power high warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Laser receive power low warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane carrier frequency offset</td>
<td>Difference (in frequency units) between the target frequency and the actual frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane SNR</td>
<td>Signal-to-noise ratio of the electrical data present on the channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC Current</td>
<td>Monitors the amount of current flowing to the TEC of a cooled laser. It is a 16-bit signed 2s complement value with a LSB unit of 0.1 mA. Thus the total range is from -3.2768 A to +3.2767 A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 136: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 100-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residual ISI</td>
<td>Measures the amount of correction being done by the module to account for residual inter-symbol interference (ISI). The usual cause for this is optical dispersion so this measurement is a proxy for residual (uncorrected) optical dispersion that is being corrected by the module. The parameter is unitless and the threshold alarm and warning values will give an indication of the severity of the uncorrected dispersion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAM Histogram</td>
<td>Provides the rate of measured signal on the line that has an analog level near the cutoff for a PAM bit transition (for example, 0 &lt;-&gt; 1, 1 &lt;-&gt; 2, 2 &lt;-&gt; 3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 137 on page 1163 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces diagnostics optics` command for XFP transceivers. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 137: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes (mA). The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>Laser output power, in milliwatts (mW) and decibels, referenced to 1.0 mW (dBm). This is a software equivalent to the <code>LsPOWMON</code> pin in hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>Temperature of the XFP optics module, in Celsius and Fahrenheit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power</td>
<td>Laser received optical power, in mW and dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 137: *show interfaces diagnostics optics* Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Receive laser power high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Receive laser power low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Receive laser power high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Receive laser power low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module not ready alarm</td>
<td>Module not ready alarm. When on, indicates the module has an operational fault. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module power down alarm</td>
<td>Module power down alarm. When on, module is in a limited power mode, low for normal operation. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"1164"
### Table 137: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx data not ready alarm</td>
<td>Any condition leading to invalid data on the transmit path. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx not ready alarm</td>
<td>Any condition leading to invalid data on the transmit path. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser fault alarm</td>
<td>Laser fault condition. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Transmit clock and data recovery (CDR) loss of lock. Loss of lock on the transmit side of the CDR. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx not ready alarm</td>
<td>Any condition leading to invalid data on the receive path. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Receive Loss of Signal alarm. When on, indicates insufficient optical input power to the module. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Receive CDR loss of lock. Loss of lock on the receive side of the CDR. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high alarm: <strong>130.000 mA</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low alarm: <strong>10.000 mA</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high warning: <strong>120.000 mA</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low warning: <strong>12.000 mA</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high alarm: <strong>0.8910 mW or -0.50 dBm</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low alarm: <strong>0.2230 mW or -6.52 dBm</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 137: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields for 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high warning: 0.7940 mW or -100 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low warning: 0.2510 mW or -600 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high alarm: 90° C or 194° F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low alarm: -5° C or 23° F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high warning: 85 ° C or 185 ° F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low warning: 0° C or 32° F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high alarm: 1.2589 mW or 1.00 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low alarm: 0.0323 mW or -14.91 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high warning: 1.1220 mW or 0.50 dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low warning: 0.0363 mW or -14.40 dBm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 138 on page 1167 lists the output fields for the show interfaces diagnostics optics command for VCP. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
Table 138: show interfaces diagnostics optics Output for Virtual Chassis Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes (mA). The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>Laser output power, in milliwatts (mW) and decibels, referenced to 1.0 mW (dBm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>Temperature of the optics module, in Celsius and Fahrenheit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage</td>
<td>Internally measured module voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver signal average optical power</td>
<td>Average received optical power, in mW and dBm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Laser bias power setting low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Laser output power low alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Laser output power high warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Laser output power low warning. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature high alarm. Displays on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Module temperature low alarm. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Module temperature high warning. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Module temperature low warning. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm</td>
<td>Module voltage high alarm. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm</td>
<td>Module voltage low alarm. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning</td>
<td>Module voltage high warning. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning</td>
<td>Module voltage high warning. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Receive laser power high alarm. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Receive laser power low alarm. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Receive laser power high warning. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Receive laser power low warning. Displays <strong>on</strong> or <strong>off</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low warning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

SHOW INTERFACES DIAGNOSTICS OPTICS (DWDM AND DWDM OTN)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-5/0/0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical interface: ge-5/0/0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current          : 79.938 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power          : 1.592 mW / 2.02 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver signal average optical power : 1.3854 mW / 1.42 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser end-of-life alarm     : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser wavelength alarm      : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current alarm    : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature alarm     : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser power alarm           : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulator temperature alarm : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulator bias alarm        : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx multiplexer FIFO error alarm : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of PLL lock alarm   : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of average optical power alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces diagnostics optics (MPC6E with OTN MIC)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics xe-3/0/0

Physical interface: xe-3/0/0

Laser bias current : 7.806 mA
Laser output power : 0.5660 mW / -2.47 dBm
Module temperature : 32 degrees C / 89 degrees F
Module voltage : 3.3560 V
Receiver signal average optical power : 0.5501 mW / -2.60 dBm
Laser bias current high alarm : Off
Laser bias current low alarm : Off
Laser bias current high warning : Off
Laser bias current low warning : Off
Laser output power high alarm : Off
Laser output power low alarm : Off
Laser output power high warning : Off
Laser output power low warning : Off
Module temperature high alarm : Off
Module temperature low alarm : Off
Module temperature high warning : Off
Module temperature low warning : Off
Module voltage high alarm : Off
Module voltage low alarm : Off
Module voltage high warning : Off
Module voltage low warning : Off
Laser rx power high alarm : Off
Laser rx power low alarm : Off
Laser rx power high warning : Off
Laser rx power low warning : Off
Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 11.800 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold : 4.000 mA
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 10.800 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold : 5.000 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold : 0.8310 mW / -0.80 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold : 0.2510 mW / -6.00 dBm
Laser output power high warning threshold : 0.6600 mW / -1.80 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold : 0.3160 mW / -5.00 dBm
Module temperature high alarm threshold : 78 degrees C / 172 degrees F
Module temperature low alarm threshold : -13 degrees C / 9 degrees F
Module temperature high warning threshold : 73 degrees C / 163 degrees F
show interfaces diagnostics optics (Bidirectional SFP)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-3/0/6

Physical interface: ge-3/0/6
  Laser bias current : 13.356 mA
  Laser output power : 0.2210 mW / -6.56 dBm
  Module temperature : 36 degrees C / 96 degrees F
  Module voltage : 3.2180 V
  Receiver signal average optical power : 0.2429 mW / -6.15 dBm
  Laser bias current high alarm : Off
  Laser bias current low alarm : Off
  Laser bias current high warning : Off
  Laser bias current low warning : Off
  Laser output power high alarm : Off
  Laser output power low alarm : Off
  Laser output power high warning : Off
  Laser output power low warning : Off
  Laser output power high warning : Off
  Laser output power low warning : Off
  Module temperature high alarm : Off
  Module temperature low alarm : Off
  Module temperature high warning : Off
  Module temperature low warning : Off
  Module voltage high alarm : Off
  Module voltage low alarm : Off
  Module voltage high warning : Off
  Module voltage low warning : Off
  Laser rx power high alarm : Off
  Laser rx power low alarm : Off
  Laser rx power high warning : Off
  Laser rx power low warning : Off
  Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 70.000 mA
  Laser bias current low alarm threshold : 0.002 mA
  Laser bias current high warning threshold : 65.000 mA
show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-0/3/0

Physical interface: ge-0/3/0
Laser bias current : 23.408 mA
Laser output power : 1.479 mW / 1.70 dBm
Module temperature : 37 degrees C / 99 degrees F
Laser rx power : 0.121 mW / -9.16 dBm
Laser bias current high alarm : Off
Laser bias current low alarm : Off
Laser output power high alarm : Off
Laser output power low alarm : Off
Module temperature high alarm : Off
Module temperature low alarm : Off
Laser rx power high alarm : Off
Laser rx power low alarm : Off
Laser bias current high warning : Off
Laser bias current low warning : Off
Laser output power high warning : Off
Laser output power low warning : Off
Module temperature high warning : Off
Module temperature low warning : Off
Laser rx power high warning : Off
Laser rx power low warning : Off
Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 31.000 mA
show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP)

user@host>  show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-1/0/0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical interface: ge-1/0/0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current          : 49.010 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power          : 1.263 mW / 1.01 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature          : 17 degrees C / 62 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage              : 4.21 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power              : 0.060 mW / -12.21 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**show interfaces diagnostics optics (XFP and CFP Optics)**

```
user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics xe-2/1/0
```

**Physical interface: xe-2/1/0**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>52.060 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.5640 mW / -2.49 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>31 degrees C / 88 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power</td>
<td>0.0844 mW / -10.74 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Laser Alarm Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module not ready alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module power down alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx data not ready alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx not ready alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx not ready alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>130.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>10.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>120.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>12.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.8910 mW / -0.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.2230 mW / -6.52 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>0.7940 mW / -1.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.2510 mW / -6.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>90 degrees C / 194 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>-5 degrees C / 23 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>85 degrees C / 185 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Show Interface Diagnostics Optics

```
show interfaces diagnostics optics for 10-Gigabit Ethernet (PTX 24-10GE-SFPP)
user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-2/0/23

Physical interface: et-2/0/23
- Laser bias current : 8.482 mA
- Laser output power : 0.5890 mW / -2.30 dBm
- Module temperature : 51 degrees C / 123 degrees F
- Module voltage : 3.2970 V
- Receiver signal average optical power : 0.5574 mW / -2.54 dBm
- Laser bias current high alarm : Off
- Laser bias current low alarm : Off
- Laser bias current high warning : Off
- Laser bias current low warning : Off
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>11.800 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>4.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>10.800 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>5.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.8310 mW/ -0.80 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.2510 mW/ -6.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>0.6600 mW/ -1.80 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.3160 mW/ -5.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>93 degrees C/ 199 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>-13 degrees C/ 9 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>88 degrees C/ 190 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>-8 degrees C/ 18 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>3.700 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.900 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>3.600 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>3.000 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>1.0000 mW/ 0.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0100 mW/ -20.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>0.7943 mW/ -1.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0158 mW/ -18.01 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces diagnostics optics for 40-Gigabit Ethernet

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-7/1/0

Physical interface: et-7/1/0
Module temperature : 34 degrees C / 94 degrees F
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage</td>
<td>3.4720 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module not ready alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module low power alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module initialization incomplete alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLD Flash initialization fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checksum fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser disabled alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>80 degrees C / 176 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>-10 degrees C / 14 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>75 degrees C / 167 degrees F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>-5 degrees C / 23 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>3.5990 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>3.0000 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>3.5000 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>3.0990 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>100.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>10.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>80.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>15.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.8180 mW / 4.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.2390 mW / -6.22 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>2.2380 mW / 3.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.3010 mW / -5.21 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.5119 mW / 4.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0316 mW / -15.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>1.9953 mW / 3.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0631 mW / -12.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>80 degrees C / 176 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>-10 degrees C / 14 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>75 degrees C / 167 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Lane 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>-5 degrees C / 23 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>27.829 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.851 mW / -0.70 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature</td>
<td>34 degrees C / 94 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power</td>
<td>0.894 mW / -0.49 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD supply fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength unlocked alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD supply fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEC fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength unlocked alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Lane 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>29.173 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.890 mW / -0.51 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature</td>
<td>34 degrees C / 94 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power</td>
<td>0.704 mW / -1.52 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser temperature low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CDR loss of lock alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD supply fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength unlocked alarm</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lane 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>36.164 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.899 mW / -0.46 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laser temperature : 34 degrees C / 94 degrees F
Laser receiver power : 0.892 mW / -0.50 dBm
Laser bias current high alarm : Off
Laser bias current low alarm : Off
Laser bias current high warning : Off
Laser bias current low warning : Off
Laser output power high alarm : Off
Laser output power low alarm : Off
Laser output power high warning : Off
Laser output power low warning : Off
Laser temperature high alarm : Off
Laser temperature low alarm : Off
Laser temperature high warning : Off
Laser temperature low warning : Off
Laser receiver power high alarm : Off
Laser receiver power low alarm : Off
Laser receiver power high warning : Off
Laser receiver power low warning : Off
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm : Off
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm : Off
Rx loss of signal alarm : Off
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm : Off
APD supply fault alarm : Off
TEC fault alarm : Off
Wavelength unlocked alarm : Off

show interfaces diagnostics optics (P1-PTX-2-100G-WDM)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-1/0/0

Physical interface: et-1/0/0
Module temperature : 37 degrees C / 98 degrees F
Module voltage : 3.3370 V
Module temperature high alarm : Off
Module temperature low alarm : Off
Module temperature high warning : Off
Module temperature low warning : Off
Module voltage high alarm : Off
Module voltage low alarm : Off
Module voltage high warning : Off
Module voltage low warning : Off
Module not ready alarm : Off
Module low power alarm : Off
Module initialization incomplete alarm : Off
| Module fault alarm                        | Off |
| PLD Flash initialization fault alarm      | Off |
| Power supply fault alarm                  | Off |
| Checksum fault alarm                      | Off |
| Tx laser disabled alarm                   | Off |
| Tx loss of signal functionality alarm      | Off |
| Tx CDR loss of lock alarm                 | Off |
| Rx loss of signal alarm                   | Off |
| Rx CDR loss of lock alarm                 | Off |
| Module temperature high alarm threshold   | 70 degrees C / 158 degrees F |
| Module temperature low alarm threshold    | 0 degrees C / 32 degrees F |
| Module temperature high warning threshold | 68 degrees C / 154 degrees F |
| Module temperature low warning threshold  | 2 degrees C / 36 degrees F |
| Module voltage high alarm threshold       | 3.4640 V |
| Module voltage low alarm threshold        | 3.1340 V |
| Module voltage high warning threshold     | 3.4310 V |
| Module voltage low warning threshold      | 3.1670 V |
| Laser bias current high alarm threshold   | 300.000 mA |
| Laser bias current low alarm threshold    | 75.000 mA |
| Laser bias current high warning threshold | 287.500 mA |
| Laser bias current low warning threshold  | Off |
| Rx power high alarm threshold            | 2.8184 mW / 4.50 dBm |
| Rx power low alarm threshold             | 0.0251 mW / -16.00 dBm |
| Rx power high warning threshold          | 2.5119 mW / 4.00 dBm |
| Rx power low warning threshold           | 0.0501 mW / -13.00 dBm |
| LOS alarm threshold                     | 0.0158 mW / -18.01 dBm |
| LOS warning threshold                    | 0.0251 mW / -16.00 dBm |
| Laser temperature high alarm threshold   | 57 degrees C / 135 degrees F |
| Laser temperature low alarm threshold    | 25 degrees C / 77 degrees F |
| Laser temperature high warning threshold | 55 degrees C / 131 degrees F |
| Laser temperature low warning threshold  | 27 degrees C / 81 degrees F |
| Lane 0                                  |  |
| Laser bias current                      | 164.384 mA |
| Tx power                               | 1.181 mW / 0.72 dBm |
| Laser temperature                      | 41 degrees C / 106 degrees F |
| Rx power                               | 0.632 mW / -1.99 dBm |
| Laser bias current high alarm           | Off |
| Laser bias current low alarm            | Off |
| Laser bias current high warning         | Off |
| Laser bias current low warning          | Off |
| Tx power high alarm                     | Off |
| Tx power low alarm                      | Off |
| Tx power high warning                   | Off |
| Tx power low warning                    | Off |
show interfaces diagnostics optics (P1-PTX-24-10G-W-SFPP)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-3/0/6

Physical interface: ge-3/0/6

Laser bias current: 13.356 mA
Laser output power: 0.2210 mW / -6.56 dBm
Module temperature: 36 degrees C / 96 degrees F
Module voltage: 3.2180 V
Receiver signal average optical power: 0.2429 mW / -6.15 dBm
Wavelength Channel number: 1
Wavelength setpoint: 1568.80 nm
Tx Dither: Disabled
Frequency Error: 0.00 GHz
Wavelength Error: 0.00 nm
Laser bias current high alarm: Off
Laser bias current low alarm: Off
Laser bias current high warning: Off
Laser bias current low warning: Off
Laser output power high alarm: Off
Laser output power low alarm: Off
Laser output power high warning: Off
Laser output power low warning: Off
Module temperature high alarm: Off
Module temperature low alarm: Off
Module temperature high warning: Off
Module temperature low warning: Off
Module voltage high alarm: Off
Module voltage low alarm: Off
Module voltage low alarm : Off
Module voltage high warning : Off
Module voltage low warning : Off
Laser rx power high alarm : Off
Laser rx power low alarm : Off
Laser rx power high warning : Off
Laser rx power low warning : Off
TEC fault alarm : Off
Wavelength unlocked alarm : Off
Tx Tune : Off
Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 70.000 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold : 0.002 mA
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 65.000 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold : 0.002 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold : 1.0000 mW / 0.00 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold : 0.0560 mW / -12.52 dBm
Laser output power high warning threshold : 0.6300 mW / -2.01 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold : 0.0890 mW / -10.51 dBm
Module temperature high alarm threshold : 100 degrees C / 212 degrees F
Module temperature low alarm threshold : -50 degrees C / -58 degrees F
Module temperature high warning threshold : 95 degrees C / 203 degrees F
Module temperature low warning threshold : -48 degrees C / -54 degrees F
Module voltage high alarm threshold : 3.700 V
Module voltage low alarm threshold : 2.900 V
Module voltage high warning threshold : 3.600 V
Module voltage low warning threshold : 3.000 V
Laser rx power high alarm threshold : 1.9953 mW / 3.00 dBm
Laser rx power low alarm threshold : 0.0001 mW / -40.00 dBm
Laser rx power high warning threshold : 1.0000 mW / 0.00 dBm
Laser rx power low warning threshold : 0.0010 mW / -30.00 dBm

show interfaces diagnostics optics (P2-10G-40G-QSFPP PIC in 40-Gigabit Ethernet mode)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-0/1/5

 Physical interface: et-0/1/5
 Module temperature : 30 degrees C / 85 degrees F
 Module voltage : 3.2760 V
 Module temperature high alarm : Off
 Module temperature low alarm : Off
 Module temperature high warning : Off
 Module temperature low warning : Off
 Module voltage high alarm : Off
 Module voltage low alarm : Off
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>75 degrees C / 167 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>5 degrees C / 41 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>70 degrees C / 158 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>3.6300 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.9700 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>3.4640 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>3.1340 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>10.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.500 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>9.500 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>1.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.1878 mW / 3.40 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0446 mW / -13.51 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>1.7378 mW / 2.40 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.1122 mW / -9.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lane 0**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>7.065 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.710 mW / -1.49 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power</td>
<td>0.472 mW / -3.26 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lane 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>6.978 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.771 mW / -1.13 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power</td>
<td>0.450 mW / -3.47 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Laser Receiver Power Status

- **Laser receiver power high alarm**: Off
- **Laser receiver power low alarm**: Off
- **Laser receiver power high warning**: Off
- **Laser receiver power low warning**: Off
- **Tx loss of signal functionality alarm**: Off
- **Rx loss of signal alarm**: Off

### Laser Bias Current and Output Power

**Lane 2**
- **Laser bias current**: 6.955 mA
- **Laser output power**: 0.760 mW / -1.19 dBm
- **Laser receiver power**: 0.556 mW / -2.55 dBm
- **Laser bias current high alarm**: Off
- **Laser bias current low alarm**: Off
- **Laser bias current high warning**: Off
- **Laser bias current low warning**: Off
- **Laser receiver power high alarm**: Off
- **Laser receiver power low alarm**: Off
- **Laser receiver power high warning**: Off
- **Laser receiver power low warning**: Off
- **Tx loss of signal functionality alarm**: Off
- **Rx loss of signal alarm**: Off

**Lane 3**
- **Laser bias current**: 6.981 mA
- **Laser output power**: 0.736 mW / -1.33 dBm
- **Laser receiver power**: 0.537 mW / -2.70 dBm
- **Laser bias current high alarm**: Off
- **Laser bias current low alarm**: Off
- **Laser bias current high warning**: Off
- **Laser bias current low warning**: Off
- **Laser receiver power high alarm**: Off
- **Laser receiver power low alarm**: Off
- **Laser receiver power high warning**: Off
- **Laser receiver power low warning**: Off
- **Tx loss of signal functionality alarm**: Off
- **Rx loss of signal alarm**: Off

---

### Module Temperature and Voltage

**Module temperature**: 30 degrees C / 85 degrees F
**Module voltage**: 3.2760 V
**Module temperature high alarm**: Off
**Module temperature low alarm**: Off
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>75 degrees C / 167 degrees F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>5 degrees C / 41 degrees F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>70 degrees C / 158 degrees F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>3.6300 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.9700 V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>3.4640 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>3.1340 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>10.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.500 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>9.500 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>1.000 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.1878 mW / 3.40 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0446 mW / -13.51 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>1.7378 mW / 2.40 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.1122 mW / -9.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>6.981 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.736 mW / -1.33 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power</td>
<td>0.537 mW / -2.70 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces diagnostics optics (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-2/0/0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>et-2/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>39 degrees C / 102 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage</td>
<td>3.2300 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module not ready alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module low power alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module initialization incomplete alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module fault alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser disabled alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>90 degrees C / 194 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>-20 degrees C / -4 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>3.6300 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.9700 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>6.5535 mW / 8.16 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0028 mW / -25.53 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>6.5535 mW / 8.16 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0028 mW / -25.53 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0028 mW / -25.53 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0028 mW / -25.53 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modem lock state</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power</td>
<td>1.000 mW / 0.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>51 degrees C / 124 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power (total)</td>
<td>0.644 mW / -1.91 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power (signal)</td>
<td>0.618 mW / -2.09 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane chromatic dispersion</td>
<td>-22 ps/nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane differential group delay</td>
<td>5 ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane Q2 factor</td>
<td>14.20 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane carrier frequency offset</td>
<td>-534 Mz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane electrical SNR</td>
<td>9.20 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces diagnostics optics (PTX3000 Router with 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-4/0/0

Physical interface: et-4/0/0
  Laser output power          : 54 degrees C / 129 degrees F
  Tx module temperature       : 0.0000
  Module temperature high alarm : Off
  Module temperature low alarm  : Off
  Module temperature high warning : Off
  Module temperature low warning : Off
  Module voltage high alarm    : Off
  Module voltage low alarm     : Off
  Module voltage high warning  : Off
  Module voltage low warning   : Off
  Module not ready alarm       : Off
  Module low power alarm       : Off
  Module initialization incomplete alarm : Off
  Module fault alarm           : Off
  PLD Flash initialization fault alarm : Off
  Power supply fault alarm     : Off
  Checksum fault alarm         : Off
  Tx laser disabled alarm      : Off
  Rx loss of signal alarm      : Off
  Module temperature high alarm threshold : 80 degrees C / 176 degrees F
  Module temperature low alarm threshold : 0 degrees C / 32 degrees F
  Module temperature high warning threshold : 65 degrees C / 149 degrees F
  Module temperature low warning threshold : 5 degrees C / 41 degrees F
  Module voltage high alarm threshold : 0.0000 V
  Module voltage low alarm threshold : 0.0000 V
  Module voltage high warning threshold : 0.0000 V
  Module voltage low warning threshold : 0.0000 V
  Rx power high alarm threshold : 0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm
  Rx power low alarm threshold  : 0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm
  Rx power high warning threshold : 0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / -Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0158 mW / -18.01 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0251 mW / -16.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modem lock state</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power</td>
<td>1.000 mW / 0.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power (total)</td>
<td>0.000 mW / -Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power (signal)</td>
<td>0.999 mW / -0.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane chromatic dispersion</td>
<td>6 ps/nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane differential group delay</td>
<td>3 ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane Q2 factor</td>
<td>15.40 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane carrier frequency offset</td>
<td>0 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane electrical SNR</td>
<td>16.60 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser end-of-life alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power</td>
<td>1.000 mW / 0.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power (total)</td>
<td>0.000 mW / -Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power (signal)</td>
<td>0.999 mW / -0.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser end-of-life alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx power</td>
<td>1.000 mW / 0.00 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces diagnostics optics (for VCP)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics vcp-2/0/1

Physical interface: vcp-2/0/1
  Laser bias current :  5.494 mA
  Laser output power :  0.2960 mW / -5.29 dBm
  Module temperature :  22 degrees C / 71 degrees F
  Module voltage :  3.2810 V
  Receiver signal average optical power :  0.2426 mW / -6.15 dBm
  Laser bias current high alarm : Off
  Laser bias current low alarm : Off
  Laser bias current high warning : Off
  Laser bias current low warning : Off
show interfaces diagnostics optics (MPC7 with interfaces disabled)

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-3/0/0

Physical interface: et-3/0/0
Module temperature : 34 degrees C / 93 degrees F
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage</td>
<td>3.2660 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold</td>
<td>75 degrees C / 167 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold</td>
<td>-5 degrees C / 23 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold</td>
<td>70 degrees C / 158 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold</td>
<td>0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold</td>
<td>3.6300 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.9700 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold</td>
<td>3.4640 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold</td>
<td>3.1340 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold</td>
<td>9.999 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.499 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold</td>
<td>9.499 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.999 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.0000 mW / - Inf dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold</td>
<td>2.1878 mW / 3.40 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold</td>
<td>0.0446 mW / -13.51 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold</td>
<td>1.7378 mW / 2.40 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold</td>
<td>0.1122 mW / -9.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>6.697 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.738 mW / -1.32 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power</td>
<td>0.790 mW / -1.02 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser disabled alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current</td>
<td>6.961 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power</td>
<td>0.908 mW / -0.42 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power</td>
<td>0.827 mW / -0.83 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power high warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser receiver power low warning</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx loss of signal functionality alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx loss of signal alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser disabled alarm</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces diagnostics optics for 100-Gigabit Ethernet (QSFP-100GE-DWDM2)

user@host>  show interfaces diagnostics optics et-18/0/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical interface: et-18/0/2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature           : 37 degrees C / 98 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage                : 3.2770 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Channel Number           : 1 (191.40 THz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrected Error Ratio         : (6379 sec average) 3.29e-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncorrected Words Ratio       : (6379 sec average) 0.0e-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm  : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning: Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm     : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm      : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning   : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning    : Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high alarm threshold : 79 degrees C / 174 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low alarm threshold : -4 degrees C / 25 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature high warning threshold : 75 degrees C / 167 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature low warning threshold : 0 degrees C / 32 degrees F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high alarm threshold : 3.6300 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low alarm threshold : 2.9700 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage high warning threshold : 3.4640 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module voltage low warning threshold : 3.1340 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 109.999 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low alarm threshold : 19.999 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current high warning threshold : 99.999 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current low warning threshold : 29.999 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high alarm threshold : 3.5481 mW / 5.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low alarm threshold : 0.2344 mW / -6.30 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power high warning threshold : 2.8184 mW / 4.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power low warning threshold : 0.2951 mW / -5.30 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high alarm threshold : 3.5481 mW / 5.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low alarm threshold : 0.0436 mW / -13.61 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power high warning threshold : 2.8183 mW / 4.50 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser rx power low warning threshold : 0.0871 mW / -10.60 dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser bias current            : 73.804 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser output power            : 0.948 mW / -0.23 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laser receiver power                      :  0.003 mW / -25.23 dBm
Lane carrier frequency offset             :  362 MHz
Lane SNR                                 :  9.60 dB
TEC Current                              :  0.1 mA
Residual ISI                             :  125
PAM Histogram                            :  235
Laser bias current high alarm             :  Off
Laser bias current low alarm              :  Off
Laser bias current high warning           :  Off
Laser bias current low warning            :  Off
Laser receiver power high alarm           :  Off
Laser receiver power low alarm            :  On
Laser receiver power high warning         :  Off
Laser receiver power low warning          :  On
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm     :  Off
Rx loss of signal alarm                   :  On
Tx laser disabled alarm                   :  Off

Lane 1
Laser bias current                        :  83.363 mA
Laser output power                        :  1.042 mW / 0.18 dBm
Lane carrier frequency offset             :  362 MHz
Lane SNR                                 :  9.60 dB
TEC Current                              :  0.1 mA
Residual ISI                             :  125
PAM Histogram                            :  235
Laser bias current high alarm             :  Off
Laser bias current low alarm              :  Off
Laser bias current high warning           :  Off
Laser bias current low warning            :  Off
Laser receiver power high alarm           :  Off
Laser receiver power low alarm            :  On
Laser receiver power high warning         :  Off
Laser receiver power low warning          :  On
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm     :  Off
Rx loss of signal alarm                   :  On
Tx laser disabled alarm                   :  Off
show interfaces (far-end-interval)

Syntax

show interfaces far-end-interval interface-fpc/pic/port

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description
On channelized interfaces, display the far end interval data for the specified interface.

Required Privilege Level
view

List of Sample Output
show interfaces far-end-interval coc12-5/2/0 on page 1197
show interfaces far-end-interval coc1-5/2/1:1 on page 1198

Output Fields
Table 139 on page 1197 lists the output fields for the show interfaces far-end-interval command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 139: show interfaces far-end-interval Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Interface FPC/PIC/port values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP interface index value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES-L/P</td>
<td>Error detection—Errored seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES-L/P</td>
<td>Error detection—Severely errored seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAS-L/P</td>
<td>Error detection—Unavailable seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show interfaces far-end-interval coc12-5/2/0

user@host> show interfaces far-end-interval coc12-5/2/0
show interfaces far-end-interval coc1-5/2/1:1
user@host> run show interfaces far-end-interval coc1-5/2/1:1

Physical interface: coc1-5/2/1:1, SNMP ifIndex: 342
05:30-current:
   ES-L: 1, SES-L: 1, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
05:15-05:30:
   ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
05:00-05:15:
   ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:45-05:00:
   ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:30-04:45:
   ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:15-04:30:
   ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:00-04:15:
show interfaces (Fast Ethernet)

Syntax

```
show interfaces interface-type
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Display status information about the specified Fast Ethernet interface.

Options

- `interface-type`—On M Series and T Series routers, the interface type is `fe-fpc/pic/port`.
- `brief|detail|extensive|terse`—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
- `descriptions`—(Optional) Display interface description strings.
- `media`—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.
- `snmp-index snmp-index`—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

- `show interfaces` (Fast Ethernet) on page 1217
- `show interfaces brief` (Fast Ethernet) on page 1218
- `show interfaces detail` (Fast Ethernet) on page 1218
- `show interfaces extensive` (Fast Ethernet) on page 1219

Output Fields

Table 140 on page 1200 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces` (Fast Ethernet) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-mode</td>
<td>Type of link connection configured for the physical interface: <strong>Full-duplex</strong> or <strong>Half-duplex</strong></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Loopback status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>. If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: <strong>Local</strong> or <strong>Remote</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering</td>
<td>Source filtering status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAN-PHY mode</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Local Area Network Physical Layer Device (LAN PHY) mode. LAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use existing Ethernet applications.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAN-PHY mode</td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Wide Area Network Physical Layer Device (WAN PHY) mode. WAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use fiber-optic cables and other devices intended for SONET/SDH.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidirectional</td>
<td>Unidirectional link mode status for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> for parent interface; <strong>Rx-only</strong> or <strong>Tx-only</strong> for child interfaces.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>Flow control status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-negotiation</strong></td>
<td>(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Autonegotiation status: Enabled or Disabled.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remote-fault</strong></td>
<td>(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Remote fault status:</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Online—Autonegotiation is manually configured as online.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Offline—Autonegotiation is manually configured as offline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Device flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the link. Possible values are described in the &quot;Links Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wavelength</strong></td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing [DWDM] interfaces) Displays the configured wavelength, in nanometers (nm).</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency</strong></td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only) Displays the frequency associated with the configured wavelength, in terahertz (THz).</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CoS queues</strong></td>
<td>Number of CoS queues configured.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedulers</strong></td>
<td>(Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces only) Number of CoS schedulers configured.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hold-times</strong></td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current address</strong></td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardware address</strong></td>
<td>Hardware MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last flapped</strong></td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago). For example, Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago).</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Rate</strong></td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Rate</td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics last</td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs count the overhead and CRC bytes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the input byte counts vary by interface type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see Table 31 under the <em>show interfaces</em> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input errors</td>
<td>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Runts</strong>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policed discards</strong>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L3 incompletes</strong>—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <code>ignore-l3-incompletes</code> statement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L2 channel errors</strong>—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L2 mismatch timeouts</strong>—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>FIFO errors</strong>—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Output errors** | Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:  
  - **Carrier transitions**—Number of times the interface has gone from *down* to *up*. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.  
  - **Errors**—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.  
  - **Drops**—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.  
  - **Collisions**—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number should always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.  
  - **Aged packets**—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.  
  - **FIFO errors**—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.  
  - **HS link CRC errors**—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.  
  - **MTU errors**—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.  
  - **Resource errors**—Sum of transmit drops.                                                                                                      | extensive       |
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egress queues</strong></td>
<td>Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: In DPCs that are not of the enhanced type, such as DPC 40x 1GE R, DPCE 20x 1GE R, DPCE 20x 1GE + 2x 10GE R, or DPCE 40x 1GE R, you might notice a discrepancy in the output of the show interfaces command because incoming packets might be counted in the Egress queues section of the output. This problem occurs on non-enhanced DPCs because the egress queue statistics are polled from IMQ (Inbound Message Queuing) block of the I-chip. The IMQ block does not differentiate between ingress and egress WAN traffic; as a result, the combined statistics are displayed in the egress queue counters on the Routing Engine. In a simple VPLS scenario, if there is no MAC entry in DMAC table (by sending unidirectional traffic), traffic is flooded and the input traffic is accounted in IMQ. For bidirectional traffic (MAC entry in DMAC table), if the outgoing interface is on the same I-chip then both ingress and egress statistics are counted in a combined way. If the outgoing interface is on a different I-chip or FPC, then only egress statistics are accounted in IMQ. This behavior is expected with non-enhanced DPCs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters (Egress)</strong></td>
<td>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Queued packets—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transmitted packets—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dropped packets—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingress queues</strong></td>
<td>Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters (Ingress)</strong></td>
<td>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Queued packets—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transmitted packets—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dropped packets—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Active alarms and Active defects** | Ethernet-specific defects that can prevent the interface from passing packets. When a defect persists for a certain amount of time, it is promoted to an alarm. Based on the routing device configuration, an alarm can ring the red or yellow alarm bell on the routing device, or turn on the red or yellow alarm LED on the craft interface. These fields can contain the value **None** or **Link**.  
  - **None**—There are no active defects or alarms.  
  - **Link**—Interface has lost its link state, which usually means that the cable is unplugged, the far-end system has been turned off, or the PIC is malfunctioning. | **detail extensive** none |
| OTN FEC statistics                | The forward error correction (FEC) counters provide the following statistics.:  
  - **Corrected Errors**—The count of corrected errors in the last second.  
  - **Corrected Error Ratio**—The corrected error ratio in the last 25 seconds. For example, 1e-7 is 1 error per 10 million bits. |                |
| PCS statistics                    | (10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Displays Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) fault conditions from the WAN PHY or the LAN PHY device.  
  - **Bit errors**—The number of seconds during which at least one bit error rate (BER) occurred while the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.  
  - **Errored blocks**—The number of seconds when at least one errored block occurred while the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode. | **detail extensive**            |
#### Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **MAC statistics** | **Receive** and **Transmit** statistics reported by the PIC’s MAC subsystem, including the following:  
  - **Total octets** and **total packets**—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type. For more information, see Table 31 under the `show interfaces` command.  
  - **Unicast packets**, **Broadcast packets**, and **Multicast packets**—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.  
  - **CRC/Align errors**—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).  
  - **FIFO error**—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.  
  - **MAC control frames**—Number of MAC control frames.  
  - **MAC pause frames**—Number of MAC control frames with pause operational code.  
  - **Oversized frames**—Number of frames that exceed 1518 octets.  
  - **Jabber frames**—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.  
  - **Fragment frames**—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.  
  - **VLAN tagged frames**—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.  
  - **Code violations**—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate “Data reception error” or “invalid data symbol error.”                                                                                       | extensive       |
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTN Received</td>
<td>APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead Bytes</td>
<td>Payload Type: 0x08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN Transmitted</td>
<td>APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead Bytes</td>
<td>Payload Type: 0x08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filter statistics</td>
<td><strong>Receive and Transmit</strong> statistics reported by the PIC's MAC address filter subsystem. The filtering is done by the content-addressable memory (CAM) on the PIC. The filter examines a packet's source and destination MAC addresses to determine whether the packet should enter the system or be rejected.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packet count</strong>—Number of packets received from the MAC hardware that the filter processed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packet rejects</strong>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because of either the source MAC address or the destination MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input DA rejects</strong>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the routing device from the far-end system, either there is a bad ARP entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local routing device (which the routing device is rejecting).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input SA rejects</strong>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the source MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. The value in this field should increment only if source MAC address filtering has been enabled. If filtering is enabled, if the value increments quickly, and if the system is not receiving traffic that it should from the far-end system, it means that the user-configured source MAC addresses for this interface are incorrect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packet count</strong>—Number of packets that the filter has given to the MAC hardware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packet pad count</strong>—Number of packets the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware. Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small IP packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist or it is misconfigured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packet error count</strong>—Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit. These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field should not increment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>CAM destination filters, CAM source filters</strong>—Number of entries in the CAM dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters. There can only be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the values for these fields should be 0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PMA PHY</strong></td>
<td><em>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode)</em> SONET error information:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Seconds</strong>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Count</strong>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>State</strong>—State of the error. Any state other than <strong>OK</strong> indicates a problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subfields are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PHY Lock</strong>—Phase-locked loop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PHY Light</strong>—Loss of optical signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WIS section</strong></td>
<td><em>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode)</em> SONET error information:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Seconds</strong>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Count</strong>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>State</strong>—State of the error. Any state other than <strong>OK</strong> indicates a problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subfields are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>BIP-B1</strong>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SEF</strong>—Severely errored framing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>LOL</strong>—Loss of light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>LOF</strong>—Loss of frame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>ES-S</strong>—Errored seconds (section)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SES-S</strong>—Severely errored seconds (section)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SEFS-S</strong>—Severely errored framing seconds (section)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIS line</td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Seconds</strong>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Count</strong>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>State</strong>—State of the error. State other than <strong>OK</strong> indicates a problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subfields are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>BIP-B2</strong>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET line overhead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>REI-L</strong>—Remote error indication (near-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>RDI-L</strong>—Remote defect indication (near-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>AIS-L</strong>—Alarm indication signal (near-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>BERR-SF</strong>—Bit error rate fault (signal failure)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>BERR-SD</strong>—Bit error rate defect (signal degradation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>ES-L</strong>—Errored seconds (near-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SES-L</strong>—Severely errored seconds (near-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>UAS-L</strong>—Unavailable seconds (near-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>ES-LFE</strong>—Errored seconds (far-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SES-LFE</strong>—Severely errored seconds (far-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>UAS-LFE</strong>—Unavailable seconds (far-end line)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIS path</td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Seconds</strong>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Count</strong>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>State</strong>—State of the error. Any state other than <strong>OK</strong> indicates a problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subfields are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>BIP-B3</strong>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>REI-P</strong>—Remote error indication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>LOP-P</strong>—Loss of pointer (path)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>AIS-P</strong>—Path alarm indication signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>RDI-P</strong>—Path remote defect indication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>UNEQ-P</strong>—Path unequipped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PLM-P</strong>—Path payload (signal) label mismatch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>ES-P</strong>—Errored seconds (near-end STS path)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SES-P</strong>—Severely errored seconds (near-end STS path)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>UAS-P</strong>—Unavailable seconds (near-end STS path)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SES-PFE</strong>—Severely errored seconds (far-end STS path)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>UAS-PFE</strong>—Unavailable seconds (far-end STS path)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autonegotiation</td>
<td>Information about link autonegotiation.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information</td>
<td>• <strong>Negotiation status:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Incomplete</strong>—Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>No autonegotiation</strong>—Remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Complete</strong>—Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link partner status</strong>—<strong>OK</strong> when Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link partner:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link mode</strong>—Depending on the capability of the attached Ethernet device, either <strong>Full-duplex</strong> or <strong>Half-duplex</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Flow control</strong>—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Fast Ethernet interfaces, the type is <strong>None</strong>. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are <strong>Symmetric</strong> (link partner supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit), <strong>Asymmetric</strong> (link partner supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on transmit), and <strong>Symmetric/Asymmetric</strong> (link partner supports both <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit or only <strong>PAUSE</strong> receive).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Remote fault</strong>—Remote fault information from the link partner—<strong>Failure</strong> indicates a receive link error. <strong>OK</strong> indicates that the link partner is receiving. <strong>Negotiation error</strong> indicates a negotiation error. <strong>Offline</strong> indicates that the link partner is going offline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Local resolution</strong>—Information from the link partner:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Flow control</strong>—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are <strong>Symmetric</strong> (link partner supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit), <strong>Asymmetric</strong> (link partner supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on transmit), and <strong>Symmetric/Asymmetric</strong> (link partner supports both <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit or only <strong>PAUSE</strong> receive).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Remote fault</strong>—Remote fault information. <strong>Link OK</strong> (no error detected on receive), <strong>Offline</strong> (local interface is offline), and <strong>Link Failure</strong> (link error detected on receive).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received path trace, Transmitted path trace</td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET/SDH interfaces allow path trace bytes to be sent inband across the SONET/SDH link. Juniper Networks and other routing device manufacturers use these bytes to help diagnose misconfigurations and network errors by setting the transmitted path trace message so that it contains the system hostname and name of the physical interface. The received path trace value is the message received from the routing device at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this routing device transmits.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Packet Forwarding Engine configuration | Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:  
  • Destination slot—FPC slot number.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | extensive       |
| CoS information                     | Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface.  
  • CoS transmit queue—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.  
  • Bandwidth %—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue.  
  • Bandwidth bps—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps).  
  • Buffer %—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue.  
  • Buffer usec—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time.  
  • Priority—Queue priority: low or high.  
  • Limit—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are none and exact. If exact is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If none is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available. | extensive       |

Logical Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical interface</th>
<th>Name of the logical interface.</th>
<th>All levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generation</strong></td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Logical Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN-Tag</strong></td>
<td>Rewrite profile applied to incoming or outgoing frames on the outer (Out) VLAN tag or for both the outer and inner (In) VLAN tags.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>push</strong>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</td>
<td>brief detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>pop</strong>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>swap</strong>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is overwritten with the user specified VLAN tag information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>push</strong>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>push-push</strong>—Two VLAN tags are pushed in from the incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>swap-push</strong>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by a user-specified VLAN tag value. A user-specified outer VLAN tag is pushed in front. The outer tag becomes an inner tag in the final frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>swap-swap</strong>—Both the inner and the outer VLAN tags of the incoming frame are replaced by the user specified VLAN tag value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>pop-swap</strong>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed, and the inner VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value. The inner tag becomes the outer tag in the final frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>pop-pop</strong>—Both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the incoming frame are removed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demux:</strong></td>
<td>IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following:</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Family Inet</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Destination Family Inet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Encapsulation</strong></td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol</strong></td>
<td>Protocol family. Possible values are described in the &quot;Protocol Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MTU</strong></td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum labels</td>
<td>Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes, Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets, Output packets</strong>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 transit</td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets destined to the routing device.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the <strong>Output bytes</strong> and <strong>Output packets</strong> interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these egress statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Table</td>
<td>Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor interface</td>
<td><em>(Unnumbered Ethernet)</em> Interface from which an unnumbered Ethernet interface borrows an IPv4 address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred source</td>
<td><em>(Unnumbered Ethernet)</em> Secondary IPv4 address of the donor loopback interface that acts as the preferred source address for the unnumbered Ethernet interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 140: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Filters</strong></td>
<td>Names of any input filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Filters</strong></td>
<td>Names of any output filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mac-Validate Failures</strong></td>
<td>Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addresses, Flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>protocol-family</strong></td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is inet, the IP address of the interface is also displayed.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about address flag (possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination</strong></td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broadcast</strong></td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interlace.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generation</strong></td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show interfaces (Fast Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0

Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 22
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
show interfaces brief (Fast Ethernet)
user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0 brief

Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Logical interface fe-0/0/0.0
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  inet  203.0.113.1/24

show interfaces detail (Fast Ethernet)
user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0 detail

Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 22, Generation: 5391
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:38, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:3f:38
  Last flapped : 2006-01-20 14:50:58 PST (2w4d 00:44 ago)
show interfaces extensive (Fast Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0 extensive

Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up

Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 22, Generation: 5391
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Link-mode: Full-duplex, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:38, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:38
Last flapped : 2006-01-20 14:50:58 PST (2w4d 00:46 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 42 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 1 0 pps
Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 3, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Active alarms: None
Active defects: None

MAC statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Transmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total octets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC/Align errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC control frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC pause frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversized frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN tagged frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter statistics:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input packet count</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packet rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input DA rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input SA rejects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet count</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet pad count</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packet error count</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAM destination filters: 1, CAM source filters: 0

Autonegotiation information:

Negotiation status: Complete
Link partner:
  Link partner: Full-duplex, Flow control: None, Remote fault: Ok
Local resolution:
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 0

CoS information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>bps</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>usec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>950000000</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-control</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50000000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical interface fe-0/0/0.0 (Index 66) (SNMP ifIndex 198) (Generation 67)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 105, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 203.0.113/24, Local: 203.0.113.1, Broadcast: 203.0.113.255,
Generation: 136
show interfaces

List of Syntax
Syntax (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1222
Syntax (10 Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1222
Syntax (ACX5448, ACX5448-D, ACX710) on page 1222
Syntax (SRX Series Devices and (vSRX and vSRX 3.0 platforms)) on page 1222

Syntax (Gigabit Ethernet)

```
show interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Syntax (10 Gigabit Ethernet)

```
show interfaces xe-fpc/pic/port
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Syntax (ACX5448, ACX5448-D, ACX710)

```
show interfaces et-fpc/pic/port
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Syntax (SRX Series Devices and (vSRX and vSRX 3.0 platforms))

```
show interfaces (  
  <interface-name>
  <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
  <controller interface-name>|
  <descriptions interface-name>|
```
Display status information about the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.
Display status information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Display the IPv6 interface traffic statistics about the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface for MX series routers. The input and output bytes (bps) and packets (pps) rates are not displayed for IFD and local traffic.

Display status information and statistics about interfaces on SRX Series, vSRX, and vSRX 3.0 platforms running Junos OS.

SRX4600 supports 40-Gigabit Ethernet breakouts only in PIC mode. Use the `show interfaces extensive` command to view the speed configured for the interface on SRX4600. Reboot the device for the changed configuration to take effect.

On SRX Series appliances, on configuring identical IPs on a single interface, you will not see a warning message; instead, you will see a syslog message.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, Output fields `Next-hop` and `vpls-status` is displayed in the `show interfaces interface name detail` command, only for Layer 2 protocols on MX480 routers.

In Junos OS Releases 19.2R3, 19.3R3, 19.4R3, 20.1R2, and 20.2R1, on QFX5120-48Y switch, the `show interfaces interface-name <media> <extensive>` command displays the autonegotiation status only for the interface that supports autonegotiation. This is applicable when the switch operates at 1-Gbps speed. In the earlier Junos Releases, incorrect autonegotiation status was displayed even when the autonegotiation was disabled.

**Options**

For Gigabit interfaces:

`ge-fpc/pic/port`—Display standard information about the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.

**NOTE:** Interfaces with different speeds are named uniformly with `ge-0/0/x` for backward compatibility. Use the `show interfaces` command to view the interface speeds.

`brief | detail | extensive | terse`—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

`descriptions`—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

`media`—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.

`snmp-index snmp-index`—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.

`statistics`—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

For 10 Gigabit interfaces:

`xe-fpc/pic/port`—Display standard information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.
brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.
media—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.
snmp-index snmp-index—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.
statistics—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

For SRX interfaces:

- interface-name—(Optional) Display standard information about the specified interface. Following is a list of typical interface names. Replace pim with the PIM slot and port with the port number.
  - at-pim/0/port—ATM-over-ADSL or ATM-over-SHDSL interface.
  - ce1-pim/0/port—Channelized E1 interface.
  - cl-0/0/8—3G wireless modem interface for SRX320 devices.
  - ct1-pim/0/port—Channelized T1 interface.
  - dl0—Dialer Interface for initiating ISDN and USB modem connections.
  - e1-pim/0/port—E1 interface.
  - e3-pim/0/port—E3 interface.
  - fe-pim/0/port—Fast Ethernet interface.
  - ge-pim/0/port—Gigabit Ethernet interface.
  - se-pim/0/port—Serial interface.
  - t1-pim/0/port—T1 (also called DS1) interface.
  - t3-pim/0/port—T3 (also called DS3) interface.
  - wx-slot/0/0—WAN acceleration interface, for the WXC Integrated Services Module (ISM 200).

- interface-name—(Optional) Display standard information about the specified interface. Following is a list of typical interface names. Replace pim with the PIM slot and port with the port number.
  - at-pim/0/port—ATM-over-ADSL or ATM-over-SHDSL interface.
  - ce1-pim/0/port—Channelized E1 interface.
  - cl-0/0/8—3G wireless modem interface for SRX320 devices.
  - ct1-pim/0/port—Channelized T1 interface.
  - dl0—Dialer Interface for initiating ISDN and USB modem connections.
  - e1-pim/0/port—E1 interface.
  - e3-pim/0/port—E3 interface.
- **fe-pim/0/port**—Fast Ethernet interface.
- **ge-pim/0/port**—Gigabit Ethernet interface.
- **se-pim/0/port**—Serial interface.
- **t1-pim/0/port**—T1 (also called DS1) interface.
- **t3-pim/0/port**—T3 (also called DS3) interface.
- **wx-slot/0/0**—WAN acceleration interface, for the WXC Integrated Services Module (ISM 200).

### Additional Information
In a logical system, this command displays information only about the logical interfaces and not about the physical interfaces.

### Required Privilege Level
view

### Release History Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.2R3</td>
<td>In Junos OS Releases 19.2R3, 19.3R3, 19.4R3, 20.1R2, and 20.2R1, on QFX5120-48Y switch, the <code>show interfaces interface-name &lt;media&gt; &lt;extensive&gt;</code> command displays the autonegotiation status only for the interface that supports autonegotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.4R1</td>
<td>Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, Output fields Next-hop and vpls-status is displayed in the <code>show interfaces interface name detail</code> command, only for Layer 2 protocols on MX480 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- **Understanding Layer 2 Interfaces on Security Devices**
- **Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration**
- **Verifying and Managing Configurations for Dynamic VLANs Based on Access-Line Identifiers**

### List of Sample Output
- `show interfaces terse (ACX5448, ACX5448-D, ACX710 channelized interface) on page 1276`
- `show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1277`
- `show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers) on page 1277`
- `show interfaces (link degrade status) on page 1278`
- `show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers showing interface transmit statistics configuration) on page 1279`
show interfaces brief (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1280
show interfaces detail (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1281
show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2) on page 1282
show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet Unnumbered Interface) on page 1286
show interfaces (ACI Interface Set Configured) on page 1287
show interfaces (ALI Interface Set) on page 1287
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, IQ2) on page 1288
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, WAN PHY Mode) on page 1291
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, DWDM OTN PIC) on page 1293
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode) on page 1297
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Transmit-Only) on page 1297
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Receive-Only) on page 1298
Sample Output SRX Gigabit Ethernet on page 1300
Sample Output SRX Gigabit Ethernet on page 1301
show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet for vSRX and vSRX 3.0) on page 1301
show interfaces detail (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1302
show interfaces statistics st0.0 detail on page 1304
show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1305
show interfaces terse on page 1309
show interfaces terse (vSRX and vSRX 3.0) on page 1310
show interfaces controller (Channelized E1 IQ with Logical E1) on page 1310
show interfaces controller (Channelized E1 IQ with Logical DS0) on page 1310
show interfaces descriptions on page 1310
show interfaces destination-class all on page 1311
show interfaces diagnostics optics on page 1311
show interfaces far-end-interval coc12-5/2/0 on page 1312
show interfaces far-end-interval coc1-5/2/1:1 on page 1313
show interfaces filters on page 1313
show interfaces flow-statistics (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1314
show interfaces interval (Channelized OC12) on page 1315
show interfaces interval (E3) on page 1316
show interfaces interval (SONET/SDH) (SRX devices) on page 1316
show interfaces load-balancing (SRX devices) on page 1317
show interfaces load-balancing detail (SRX devices) on page 1317
show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Port SRX devices) on page 1317
show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Service SRX devices) on page 1318
show interfaces mac-database mac-address on page 1319
show interfaces mc-ae (SRX devices) on page 1319
show interfaces media (SONET/SDH) on page 1320
show interfaces policers (SRX devices) on page 1320
show interfaces policers interface-name (SRX devices) on page 1321
show interfaces queue (SRX devices) on page 1321
show interfaces redundancy (SRX devices) on page 1322
show interfaces redundancy (Aggregated Ethernet SRX devices) on page 1323
show interfaces redundancy detail (SRX devices) on page 1323
show interfaces routing brief (SRX devices) on page 1323
show interfaces routing detail (SRX devices) on page 1324
show interfaces routing-instance all (SRX devices) on page 1325
show interfaces snmp-index (SRX devices) on page 1325
show interfaces source-class all (SRX devices) on page 1325
show interfaces statistics (Fast Ethernet SRX devices) on page 1326
show interfaces switch-port (SRX devices) on page 1327
show interfaces transport pm (SRX devices) on page 1327
show security zones (SRX devices) on page 1329

Output Fields

Table 141 on page 1228 describes the output fields for the show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and IQE PICs, the traffic and MAC statistics vary by interface type. For more information, see Table 142 on page 1267.

Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Loopback status: Enabled or Disabled. If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: Local or Remote.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source filtering</strong></td>
<td>Source filtering status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAN-PHY mode</strong></td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Local Area Network Physical Layer Device (LAN PHY) mode. LAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use existing Ethernet applications.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WAN-PHY mode</strong></td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Wide Area Network Physical Layer Device (WAN PHY) mode. WAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use fiber-optic cables and other devices intended for SONET/SDH.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unidirectional</strong></td>
<td>Unidirectional link mode status for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> for parent interface; <strong>Rx-only</strong> or <strong>Tx-only</strong> for child interfaces.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow control</strong></td>
<td>Flow control status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-negotiation</strong></td>
<td>(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Autonegotiation status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remote-fault</strong></td>
<td>(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Remote fault status:</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Online</strong>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as online.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Offline</strong>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as offline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Device flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the “Device Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Interface Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the link. Possible values are described in the “Links Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wavelength</strong></td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing [DWDM] interfaces) Displays the configured wavelength, in nanometers (nm).</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency</strong></td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only) Displays the frequency associated with the configured wavelength, in terahertz (THz).</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CoS queues</strong></td>
<td>Number of CoS queues configured.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedulers</strong></td>
<td>(Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 [IQ2] interfaces only) Number of CoS schedulers configured.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hold-times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds (ms).</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current address</td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware address</td>
<td>Hardware MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped</td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <code>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone</code> <em>(hour:minute:second ago)</em>. For example, <code>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</code>.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Rate</td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps). The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Rate</td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics last cleared</td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress account overhead</td>
<td>Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for egress traffic.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress account overhead</td>
<td>Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for ingress traffic.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs count the overhead and CRC bytes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the input byte counts vary by interface type. The byte counts vary by interface type. For more information, see Table 31 under the <code>show interfaces</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input errors</strong></td>
<td>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Runts</strong>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policed discards</strong>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L3 incompletes</strong>—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <code>ignore-l3-incompletes</code> statement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L2 channel errors</strong>—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L2 mismatch timeouts</strong>—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>FIFO errors</strong>—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output errors</strong></td>
<td>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Carrier transitions</strong>—Number of times the interface has gone from <strong>down</strong> to <strong>up</strong>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), the <strong>Drops</strong> field does not always use the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Collisions</strong>—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number must always be 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Aged packets</strong>—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field must never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>FIFO errors</strong>—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>HS link CRC errors</strong>—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>MTU errors</strong>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egress queues</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.</strong></td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> In DPCs that are not of the enhanced type, such as DPC 40x 1GE R, DPCE 20x 1GE + 2x 10GE R, or DPCE 40x 1GE R, you might notice a discrepancy in the output of the show interfaces command because incoming packets might be counted in the Egress queues section of the output. This problem occurs on non-enhanced DPCs because the egress queue statistics are polled from IMQ (Inbound Message Queuing) block of the I-chip. The IMQ block does not differentiate between ingress and egress WAN traffic; as a result, the combined statistics are displayed in the egress queue counters on the Routing Engine. In a simple VPLS scenario, if there is no MAC entry in DMAC table (by sending unidirectional traffic), traffic is flooded and the input traffic is accounted in IMQ. For bidirectional traffic (MAC entry in DMAC table), if the outgoing interface is on the same I-chip then both ingress and egress statistics are counted in a combined way. If the outgoing interface is on a different I-chip or FPC, then only egress statistics are accounted in IMQ. This behavior is expected with non-enhanced DPCs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters</strong></td>
<td><strong>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</strong></td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Egress)</td>
<td><strong>Queued packets</strong>—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Transmitted packets</strong>—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dropped packets</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), the Dropped packets field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingress queues</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface.</strong></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters</strong></td>
<td><strong>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</strong></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ingress)</td>
<td>Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Queued packets</strong>—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Transmitted packets</strong>—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dropped packets</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active alarms and</td>
<td>Ethernet-specific defects that can prevent the interface from passing packets. When a defect persists for a certain amount of time, it is promoted to an alarm. Based on the router configuration, an alarm can ring the red or yellow alarm bell on the router, or turn on the red or yellow alarm LED on the craft interface. These fields can contain the value None or Link.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active defects</td>
<td>• None—There are no active defects or alarms.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Link—Interface has lost its link state, which usually means that the cable is unplugged, the far-end system has been turned off, or the PIC is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface transmit</td>
<td>(On MX Series devices) Status of the interface-transmit-statistics configuration: Enabled or Disabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td>• Enabled—When the interface-transmit-statistics statement is included in the configuration. If this is configured, the interface statistics show the actual transmitted load on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disabled—When the interface-transmit-statistics statement is not included in the configuration. If this is not configured, the interface statistics show the offered load on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN FEC statistics</td>
<td>The forward error correction (FEC) counters provide the following statistics:</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Corrected Errors—Count of corrected errors in the last second.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Corrected Error Ratio—Corrected error ratio in the last 25 seconds. For example, 1e-7 is 1 error per 10 million bits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCS statistics</td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Displays Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) fault conditions from the WAN PHY or the LAN PHY device.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bit errors—Number of seconds during which at least one bit error rate (BER) occurred while the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>•Errored blocks—Number of seconds when at least one errored block occurred while the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link Degrade</td>
<td>Shows the link degrade status of the physical link and the estimated bit error rates (BERs). This field is available only for the PICs supporting the physical link monitoring feature.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link Monitoring</strong>—Indicates if physical link degrade monitoring is enabled on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Enable</strong>—Indicates that link degrade monitoring has been enabled (using the link-degrade-monitor statement) on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Disable</strong>—Indicates that link degrade monitoring has not been enabled on the interface. If link degrade monitoring has not been enabled, the output does not show any related information, such as BER values and thresholds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link Degrade Set Threshold</strong>—The BER threshold value at which the link is considered degraded and a corrective action is triggered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link Degrade Clear Threshold</strong>—The BER threshold value at which the degraded link is considered recovered and the corrective action applied to the interface is reverted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Estimated BER</strong>—The estimated bit error rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link-degrade event</strong>—Shows link degrade event information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Seconds</strong>—Time (in seconds) elapsed after a link degrade event occurred.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Count</strong>—The number of link degrade events recorded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>State</strong>—Shows the link degrade status (example: Defect Active).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receive, Transmit statistics reported by the PIC’s MAC subsystem, including the following:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Total octets and total packets—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type. For more information, see Table 31 under the show interfaces command.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unicast packets, Broadcast packets, and Multicast packets—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CRC/Align errors—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FIFO error—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MAC control frames—Number of MAC control frames.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MAC pause frames—Number of MAC control frames with pause operational code.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Oversized frames—There are two possible conditions regarding the number of oversized frames:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Packet length exceeds interface MTU, or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Packet length exceeds MRU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Jabber frames—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fragment frames—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VLAN tagged frames—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC (MIC-3D-20GE-SFP) does not have hardware counters for VLAN frames. Therefore, the <strong>VLAN tagged frames</strong> field displays 0 when the show interfaces command is executed on a 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC. In other words, the number of VLAN tagged frames cannot be determined for the 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Code violations</strong>—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate “Data reception error” or “invalid data symbol error.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN Received Overhead Bytes</td>
<td>APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58 Payload Type: 0x08</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes</td>
<td>APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00 Payload Type: 0x08</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter statistics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Receive</strong> and <strong>Transmit</strong> statistics reported by the PIC's MAC address filter subsystem. The filtering is done by the content-addressable memory (CAM) on the PIC. The filter examines a packet's source and destination MAC addresses to determine whether the packet may enter the system or be rejected.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packet count</strong>—Number of packets received from the MAC hardware that the filter processed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packet rejects</strong>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because of either the source MAC address or the destination MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input DA rejects</strong>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the router from the far-end system, either there is a bad ARP entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local router (which the router is rejecting).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input SA rejects</strong>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the source MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. The value in this field must increment only if source MAC address filtering has been enabled. If filtering is enabled, if the value increments quickly, and if the system is not receiving traffic that it should from the far-end system, it means that the user-configured source MAC addresses for this interface are incorrect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packet count</strong>—Number of packets that the filter has given to the MAC hardware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packet pad count</strong>—Number of packets the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware. Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small IP packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist or it is misconfigured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packet error count</strong>—Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit. These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field must not increment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>CAM destination filters, CAM source filters</strong>—Number of entries in the CAM dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters. There can only be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the values for these fields must be 0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PMA PHY</strong></td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Seconds—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Count—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• State—State of the error. Any state other than OK indicates a problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subfields are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PHY Lock—Phase-locked loop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PHY Light—Loss of optical signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WIS section</strong></td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Seconds—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Count—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• State—State of the error. Any state other than OK indicates a problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subfields are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BIP-B1—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SEF—Severely errored framing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LOL—Loss of light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LOF—Loss of frame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ES-S—Errored seconds (section)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SES-S—Severely errored seconds (section)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SEFS-S—Severely errored framing seconds (section)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| WIS line   | (10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information:  
  - **Seconds**—Number of seconds the defect has been active.  
  - **Count**—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.  
  - **State**—State of the error. Any state other than **OK** indicates a problem. Subfields are:  
    - **BIP-B2**—Bit interleaved parity for SONET line overhead  
    - **REI-L**—Remote error indication (near-end line)  
    - **RDI-L**—Remote defect indication (near-end line)  
    - **AIS-L**—Alarm indication signal (near-end line)  
    - **BERR-SF**—Bit error rate fault (signal failure)  
    - **BERR-SD**—Bit error rate defect (signal degradation)  
    - **ES-L**—Errored seconds (near-end line)  
    - **SES-L**—Severely errored seconds (near-end line)  
    - **UAS-L**—Unavailable seconds (near-end line)  
    - **ES-LFE**—Errored seconds (far-end line)  
    - **SES-LFE**—Severely errored seconds (far-end line)  
    - **UAS-LFE**—Unavailable seconds (far-end line) | extensive       |
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| WIS path  | (10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information:  
• **Seconds**—Number of seconds the defect has been active.  
• **Count**—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.  
• **State**—State of the error. Any state other than **OK** indicates a problem.  
  Subfields are:  
  • **BIP-B3**—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead  
  • **REI-P**—Remote error indication  
  • **LOP-P**—Loss of pointer (path)  
  • **AIS-P**—Path alarm indication signal  
  • **RDI-P**—Path remote defect indication  
  • **UNEQ-P**—Path unequipped  
  • **PLM-P**—Path payload (signal) label mismatch  
  • **ES-P**—Errored seconds (near-end STS path)  
  • **SES-P**—Severely errored seconds (near-end STS path)  
  • **UAS-P**—Unavailable seconds (near-end STS path)  
  • **SES-PFE**—Severely errored seconds (far-end STS path)  
  • **UAS-PFE**—Unavailable seconds (far-end STS path)                                                                                                   | extensive       |
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autonegotiation information</td>
<td>Information about link autonegotiation.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Negotiation status:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Incomplete—Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No autonegotiation—Remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Complete—Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link partner status</strong>—OK when Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Link partner</strong>—Information from the remote Ethernet device:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Link mode—Depending on the capability of the link partner, either Full-duplex or Half-duplex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Flow control—Types of flow control supported by the link partner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are Symmetric (link partner supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit), Asymmetric (link partner supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on transmit), Symmetric/Asymmetric (link partner supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit or only <strong>PAUSE</strong> on transmit), and <strong>None</strong> (link partner does not support flow control).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Remote fault—Remote fault information from the link partner—Failure indicates a receive link error. <strong>OK</strong> indicates that the link partner is receiving. <strong>Negotiation error</strong> indicates a negotiation error. <strong>Offline</strong> indicates that the link partner is going offline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Local resolution</strong>—Information from the local Ethernet device:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Flow control—Types of flow control supported by the local device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, advertised capabilities are Symmetric/Asymmetric (local device supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit or only <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive) and <strong>None</strong> (local device does not support flow control). Depending on the result of the negotiation with the link partner, local resolution flow control type will display Symmetric (local device supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive and transmit), Asymmetric (local device supports <strong>PAUSE</strong> on receive), and <strong>None</strong> (local device does not support flow control).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Remote fault—Remote fault information. <strong>Link OK</strong> (no error detected on receive), <strong>Offline</strong> (local interface is offline), and <strong>Link Failure</strong> (link error detected on receive).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received path trace, Transmitted path trace</td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET/SDH interfaces allow path trace bytes to be sent inband across the SONET/SDH link. Juniper Networks and other router manufacturers use these bytes to help diagnose misconfigurations and network errors by setting the transmitted path trace message so that it contains the system hostname and name of the physical interface. The received path trace value is the message received from the router at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this router transmits.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Packet Forwarding Engine configuration | Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:  
- **Destination slot**—FPC slot number.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | extensive       |
| CoS information             | Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface.  
- **CoS transmit queue**—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.  
- **Bandwidth %**—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue.  
- **Bandwidth bps**—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps).  
- **Buffer %**—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue.  
- **Buffer usec**—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time.  
- **Priority**—Queue priority: low or high.  
- **Limit**—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are none and exact. If exact is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If none is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available. | extensive       |
| Logical Interface           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | All levels      |
| Logical interface           | Name of the logical interface.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | All levels      |
| Index                       | Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | detail extensive none |
| SNMP ifIndex                | SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | detail extensive none |
| Generation                  | Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | detail extensive |

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Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Logical Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN-Tag</td>
<td>Rewrite profile applied to incoming or outgoing frames on the outer (Out) VLAN tag or for both the outer and inner (In) VLAN tags.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• push—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pop—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• swap—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is overwritten with the user-specified VLAN tag information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• push—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• push-push—Two VLAN tags are pushed in from the incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• swap-push—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by a user-specified VLAN tag value. A user-specified outer VLAN tag is pushed in front. The outer tag becomes an inner tag in the final frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• swap-swap—Both the inner and the outer VLAN tags of the incoming frame are replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pop-swap—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed, and the inner VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value. The inner tag becomes the outer tag in the final frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pop-pop—Both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the incoming frame are removed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demux</td>
<td>IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Family Inet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Destination Family Inet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACI VLAN</strong></td>
<td>Information displayed for agent circuit identifier (ACI) interface set configured with the <strong>agent-circuit-id</strong> autoconfiguration stanza.</td>
<td>brief detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dynamic Profile</strong>—Name of the dynamic profile that defines the ACI interface set.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If configured, the ACI interface set enables the underlying Ethernet interface to create dynamic VLAN subscriber interfaces based on ACI information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> The ACI VLAN field is replaced with the Line Identity field when an ALI interface set is configured with the <strong>line-identity</strong> autoconfiguration stanza.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Line Identity</strong></td>
<td>Information displayed for access-line-identifier (ALI) interface sets configured with the <strong>line-identity</strong> autoconfiguration stanza.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Dynamic Profile</strong>—Name of the dynamic profile that defines the ALI interface set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trusted option used to create the ALI interface set: <strong>Circuit-id</strong>, <strong>Remote-id</strong>, or <strong>Accept-no-ids</strong>. More than one option can be configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If configured, the ALI interface set enables the underlying Ethernet interface to create dynamic VLAN subscriber interfaces based on ALI information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> The Line Identity field is replaced with the ACI VLAN field when an ACI interface set is configured with the <strong>agent-circuit-id</strong> autoconfiguration stanza.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol</strong></td>
<td>Protocol family. Possible values are described in the &quot;Protocol Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MTU</strong></td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neighbor Discovery</strong></td>
<td>NDP statistics for protocol <strong>inet6</strong> under logical interface statistics.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol (NDP)Queue</td>
<td>• <strong>Max nh cache</strong>—Maximum interface neighbor discovery nexthop cache size.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>• <strong>New hold nh limit</strong>—Maximum number of new unresolved nexthops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Curr nh cnt</strong>—Current number of resolved nexthops in the NDP queue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Curr new hold cnt</strong>—Current number of unresolved nexthops in the NDP queue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>NH drop cnt</strong>—Number of NDP requests not serviced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Profile</td>
<td>Name of the dynamic profile that was used to create this interface configured with a Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) family.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Name Table</td>
<td>Name of the service name table for the interface configured with a PPPoE family.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Sessions</td>
<td>Maximum number of PPPoE logical interfaces that can be activated on the underlying interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate Protection</td>
<td>State of PPPoE duplicate protection: On or Off. When duplicate protection is configured for the underlying interface, a dynamic PPPoE logical interface cannot be activated when an existing active logical interface is present for the same PPPoE client.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Connect</td>
<td>State of the configuration to ignore DSL Forum VSAs: On or Off. When configured, the router ignores any of these VSAs received from a directly connected CPE device on the interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC Name</td>
<td>Name of the access concentrator.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum labels</td>
<td>Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes, Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress or egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets, Output packets</strong>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 transit statistics</td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets destined to the router.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch. <strong>NOTE:</strong> For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the <strong>Output bytes</strong> and <strong>Output packets</strong> interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these egress statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Table</td>
<td>Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor interface</td>
<td>(Unnumbered Ethernet) Interface from which an unnumbered Ethernet interface borrows an IPv4 address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred source address</td>
<td>(Unnumbered Ethernet) Secondary IPv4 address of the donor loopback interface that acts as the preferred source address for the unnumbered Ethernet interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Filters</td>
<td>Names of any input filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parentheses next to all interfaces.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Filters</td>
<td>Names of any output filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parentheses next to all interfaces.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac-Validate Failures</td>
<td>Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 141: show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>protocol-family</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is inet, the IP address of the interface is also displayed.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the address flag. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the output fields for the `show interfaces` (10-Gigabit Ethernet) command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Loopback status: Enabled or Disabled. If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: Local or Remote.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering</td>
<td>Source filtering status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAN-PHY mode</strong></td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Local Area Network Physical Layer Device (LAN PHY) mode. LAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use existing Ethernet applications.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WAN-PHY mode</strong></td>
<td>10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Wide Area Network Physical Layer Device (WAN PHY) mode. WAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use fiber-optic cables and other devices intended for SONET/SDH.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unidirectional</strong></td>
<td>Unidirectional link mode status for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> for parent interface; <strong>Rx-only</strong> or <strong>Tx-only</strong> for child interfaces.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow control</strong></td>
<td>Flow control status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-negotiation</strong></td>
<td>(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Autonegotiation status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Remote-fault** | (Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Remote fault status:  
  - **Online**—Autonegotiation is manually configured as online.  
  - **Offline**—Autonegotiation is manually configured as offline. | All levels |
<p>| <strong>Device flags</strong> | Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under <strong>Common Output Fields Description</strong>. | All levels |
| <strong>Interface flags</strong> | Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Interface Flags&quot; section under <strong>Common Output Fields Description</strong>. | All levels |
| <strong>Link flags</strong> | Information about the link. Possible values are described in the &quot;Links Flags&quot; section under <strong>Common Output Fields Description</strong>. | All levels |
| <strong>Wavelength</strong> | (10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing [DWDM] interfaces) Displays the configured wavelength, in nanometers (nm). | All levels |
| <strong>Frequency</strong> | (10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only) Displays the frequency associated with the configured wavelength, in terahertz (THz). | All levels |
| <strong>CoS queues</strong> | Number of CoS queues configured. | detail extensive none |
| <strong>Schedulers</strong> | (Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 [IQ2] interfaces only) Number of CoS schedulers configured. | extensive |
| <strong>Hold-times</strong> | Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds. | detail extensive |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Current address</strong></th>
<th>Configured MAC address.</th>
<th>detail extensive none</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardware address</strong></td>
<td>Hardware MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last flapped</strong></td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <em>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second timezone (hour:minute:second ago).</em> For example, <em>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago).</em></td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Rate</strong></td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps). The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Rate</strong></td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics last cleared</strong></td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egress account overhead</strong></td>
<td>Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for egress traffic.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingress account overhead</strong></td>
<td>Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for ingress traffic.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input errors</td>
<td>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Errors</strong></td>
<td>Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drops</strong></td>
<td>Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Framing errors</strong></td>
<td>Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Runts</strong></td>
<td>Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policed discards</strong></td>
<td>Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L3 incompletes</strong></td>
<td>Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <code>ignore-l3-incompletes</code> statement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L2 channel errors</strong></td>
<td>Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L2 mismatch timeouts</strong></td>
<td>Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIFO errors</strong></td>
<td>Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resource errors</strong></td>
<td>Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:

- **Carrier transitions**—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.

- **Errors**—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.

- **Drops**—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.

- **Collisions**—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number should always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.

- **Aged packets**—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.

- **FIFO errors**—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.

- **HS link CRC errors**—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.

- **MTU errors**—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.

- **Resource errors**—Sum of transmit drops.
### Egress queues
Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.

**NOTE:** In DPCs that are not of the enhanced type, such as DPC 40x 1GE R, DPCE 20x 1GE + 2x 10GE R, or DPCE 40x 1GE, you might notice a discrepancy in the output of the `show interfaces` command because incoming packets might be counted in the Egress queues section of the output. This problem occurs on non-enhanced DPCs because the egress queue statistics are polled from IMQ (Inbound Message Queuing) block of the I-chip. The IMQ block does not differentiate between ingress and egress WAN traffic; as a result, the combined statistics are displayed in the egress queue counters on the Routing Engine. In a simple VPLS scenario, if there is no MAC entry in DMAC table (by sending unidirectional traffic), traffic is flooded and the input traffic is accounted in IMQ. For bidirectional traffic (MAC entry in DMAC table), if the outgoing interface is on the same I-chip then both ingress and egress statistics are counted in a combined way. If the outgoing interface is on a different I-chip or FPC, then only egress statistics are accounted in IMQ. This behavior is expected with non-enhanced DPCs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue counters (Egress)</th>
<th>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Queued packets</strong>—Number of queued packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Transmitted packets</strong>—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Dropped packets</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ingress queues
Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.

### Queue counters (Ingress)
CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.

- **Queued packets**—Number of queued packets.
- **Transmitted packets**—Number of transmitted packets.
- **Dropped packets**—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.

### Active alarms and Active defects
Ethernet-specific defects that can prevent the interface from passing packets. When a defect persists for a certain amount of time, it is promoted to an alarm. Based on the routing device configuration, an alarm can ring the red or yellow alarm bell on the routing device, or turn on the red or yellow alarm LED on the craft interface. These fields can contain the value **None** or **Link**.

- **None**—There are no active defects or alarms.
- **Link**—Interface has lost its link state, which usually means that the cable is unplugged, the far-end system has been turned off, or the PIC is malfunctioning.

### OTN alarms
Active OTN alarms identified on the interface.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTN defects</th>
<th>OTN defects received on the interface.</th>
<th>detail extensive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTN FEC Mode</td>
<td>The FEC mode configured on the interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• efec—Enhanced forward error correction (EFEC) is configured to defect and correct bit errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• gfec—G.709 Forward error correction (GFEC) mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• none—FEC mode is not configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN Rate</td>
<td>OTN mode.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• fixed-stuff-bytes—Fixed stuff bytes 11.0957 Gbps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• no-fixed-stuff-bytes—No fixed stuff bytes 11.0491 Gbps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pass-through—Enable OTN passthrough mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• no-pass-through—Do not enable OTN passthrough mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN Line Loopback</td>
<td>Status of the line loopback, if configured for the DWDM OTN PIC. Its value can be: enabled or disabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN FEC statistics</td>
<td>The forward error correction (FEC) counters for the DWDM OTN PIC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Corrected Errors—The count of corrected errors in the last second.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Corrected Error Ratio—The corrected error ratio in the last 25 seconds. For example, 1e-7 is 1 error per 10 million bits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN FEC alarms</td>
<td>OTN FEC excessive or degraded error alarms triggered on the interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FEC Degrade—OTU FEC Degrade defect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FEC Excessive—OTU FEC Excessive Error defect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTN OC</td>
<td>OTN OC defects triggered on the interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LOS—OC Loss of Signal defect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LOF—OC Loss of Frame defect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LOM—OC Loss of Multiframe defect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wavelength Lock—OC Wavelength Lock defect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **OTN OTU** | OTN OTU defects detected on the interface
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amt</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• AIS—OTN AIS alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BDI—OTN OTU BDI alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• IAE—OTN OTU IAE alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TTIM—OTN OTU TTIM alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SF—OTN ODU bit error rate fault alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SD—OTN ODU bit error rate defect alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TCA-ES—OTN ODU ES threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TCA-SES—OTN ODU SES threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TCA-UAS—OTN ODU UAS threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TCA-BBE—OTN ODU BBE threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BIP—OTN ODU BIP threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BBE—OTN OTU BBE threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ES—OTN OTU ES threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SES—OTN OTU SES threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• UAS—OTN OTU UAS threshold alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Received DAPI</strong></th>
<th>Destination Access Port Interface (DAPI) from which the packets were received.</th>
<th>detail extensive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Received SAPI</strong></td>
<td>Source Access Port Interface (SAPI) from which the packets were received.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transmitted DAPI</strong></td>
<td>Destination Access Port Interface (DAPI) to which the packets were transmitted.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transmitted SAPI</strong></td>
<td>Source Access Port Interface (SAPI) to which the packets were transmitted.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PCS statistics</strong></td>
<td>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Displays Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) fault conditions from the WAN PHY or the LAN PHY device.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Bit errors**—The number of seconds during which at least one bit error rate (BER) occurred while the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.
- **Errored blocks**—The number of seconds when at least one errored block occurred while the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.
### MAC statistics

Receive and Transmit statistics reported by the PIC’s MAC subsystem, including the following:

- **Total octets** and **total packets**—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type.
- **Unicast packets, Broadcast packets, and Multicast packets**—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.
- **CRC/Align errors**—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).
- **FIFO error**—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.
- **MAC control frames**—Number of MAC control frames.
- **MAC pause frames**—Number of MAC control frames with pause operational code.
- **Oversized frames**—Number of frames that exceed 1518 octets.
- **Jabber frames**—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.
- **Fragment frames**—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.
- **VLAN tagged frames**—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.
- **Code violations**—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate “Data reception error” or “invalid data symbol error.”

| OTN Received Overhead Bytes | APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58 Payload Type: 0x08 | extensive |
| OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes | APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00 Payload Type: 0x08 | extensive |
**Filter statistics**

Receive and Transmit statistics reported by the PIC's MAC address filter subsystem. The filtering is done by the content-addressable memory (CAM) on the PIC. The filter examines a packet's source and destination MAC addresses to determine whether the packet should enter the system or be rejected.

- **Input packet count**—Number of packets received from the MAC hardware that the filter processed.
- **Input packet rejects**—Number of packets that the filter rejected because of either the source MAC address or the destination MAC address.
- **Input DA rejects**—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the routing device from the far-end system, either there is a bad ARP entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local routing device (which the routing device is rejecting).
- **Input SA rejects**—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the source MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. The value in this field should increment only if source MAC address filtering has been enabled. If filtering is enabled, if the value increments quickly, and if the system is not receiving traffic that it should from the far-end system, it means that the user-configured source MAC addresses for this interface are incorrect.
- **Output packet count**—Number of packets that the filter has given to the MAC hardware.
- **Output packet pad count**—Number of packets the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware. Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small IP packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist or it is misconfigured.
- **Output packet error count**—Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit. These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field should not increment.
- **CAM destination filters, CAM source filters**—Number of entries in the CAM dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters. There can only be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the values for these fields should be 0.

**PMA PHY**

(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:

- **Seconds**—Number of seconds the defect has been active.
- **Count**—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.
- **State**—State of the error. Any state other than OK indicates a problem.
### WIS section

(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:

- **Seconds**—Number of seconds the defect has been active.
- **Count**—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.
- **State**—State of the error. Any state other than **OK** indicates a problem.

Subfields are:

- **BIP-B1**—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead
- **SEF**—Severely errored framing
- **LOL**—Loss of light
- **LOF**—Loss of frame
- **ES-S**—Errored seconds (section)
- **SES-S**—Severely errored seconds (section)
- **SEFS-S**—Severely errored framing seconds (section)

### WIS line

(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.

- **Seconds**—Number of seconds the defect has been active.
- **Count**—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.
- **State**—State of the error. State other than **OK** indicates a problem.

Subfields are:

- **BIP-B2**—Bit interleaved parity for SONET line overhead
- **REI-L**—Remote error indication (near-end line)
- **RDI-L**—Remote defect indication (near-end line)
- **AIS-L**—Alarm indication signal (near-end line)
- **BERR-SF**—Bit error rate fault (signal failure)
- **BERR-SD**—Bit error rate defect (signal degradation)
- **ES-L**—Errored seconds (near-end line)
- **SES-L**—Severely errored seconds (near-end line)
- **UAS-L**—Unavailable seconds (near-end line)
- **ES-LFE**—Errored seconds (far-end line)
- **SES-LFE**—Severely errored seconds (far-end line)
- **UAS-LFE**—Unavailable seconds (far-end line)
### Extensive WIS Path Monitoring

(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.

- **Seconds**—Number of seconds the defect has been active.
- **Count**—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.
- **State**—State of the error. Any state other than **OK** indicates a problem.

Subfields are:

- **BIP-B3**—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead
- **REI-P**—Remote error indication
- **LOP-P**—Loss of pointer (path)
- **AIS-P**—Path alarm indication signal
- **RDI-P**—Path remote defect indication
- **UNEQ-P**—Path unequipped
- **PLM-P**—Path payload label mismatch
- **ES-P**—Errored seconds (near-end STS path)
- **SES-P**—Severely errored seconds (near-end STS path)
- **UAS-P**—Unavailable seconds (near-end STS path)
- **SES-PFE**—Severely errored seconds (far-end STS path)
- **UAS-PFE**—Unavailable seconds (far-end STS path)
Autonegotiation information

Information about link autonegotiation.

- **Negotiation status:**
  - **Incomplete**—Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.
  - **No autonegotiation**—Remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.
  - **Complete**—Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.

- **Link partner status**—**OK** when Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.

- **Link partner:**
  - **Link mode**—Depending on the capability of the attached Ethernet device, either **Full-duplex** or **Half-duplex**.
  - **Flow control**—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Fast Ethernet interfaces, the type is **None**. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are **Symmetric** (link partner supports **PAUSE** on receive and transmit), **Asymmetric** (link partner supports **PAUSE** on transmit), and **Symmetric/Asymmetric** (link partner supports both **PAUSE** on receive and transmit or only **PAUSE** receive).
  - **Remote fault**—Remote fault information from the link partner—**Failure** indicates a receive link error. **OK** indicates that the link partner is receiving. **Negotiation error** indicates a negotiation error. **Offline** indicates that the link partner is going offline.

- **Local resolution**—Information from the link partner:
  - **Flow control**—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are **Symmetric** (link partner supports **PAUSE** on receive and transmit), **Asymmetric** (link partner supports **PAUSE** on transmit), and **Symmetric/Asymmetric** (link partner supports both **PAUSE** on receive and transmit or only **PAUSE** receive).
  - **Remote fault**—Remote fault information. **Link OK** (no error detected on receive), **Offline** (local interface is offline), and **Link Failure** (link error detected on receive).

**Received path trace, Transmitted path trace**

(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, **WAN PHY mode**) SONET/SDH interfaces allow path trace bytes to be sent inband across the SONET/SDH link. Juniper Networks and other router manufacturers use these bytes to help diagnose misconfigurations and network errors by setting the transmitted path trace message so that it contains the system hostname and name of the physical interface. The received path trace value is the message received from the routing device at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this routing device transmits.

**extensive**
# Packet Forwarding Engine configuration

Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:

- **Destination slot**—FPC slot number.

---

# CoS information

Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface.

- **CoS transmit queue**—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.
- **Bandwidth %**—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue.
- **Bandwidth bps**—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps).
- **Buffer %**—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue.
- **Buffer usec**—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time.
- **Priority**—Queue priority: low or high.
- **Limit**—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are none and exact. If exact is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If none is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available.

---

# Logical Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical interface</th>
<th>Name of the logical interface.</th>
<th>All levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index</strong></td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td><strong>detail</strong> extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP ifIndex</strong></td>
<td>SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.</td>
<td><strong>detail</strong> extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generation</strong></td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td><strong>detail</strong> extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN-Tag</td>
<td>Rewrite profile applied to incoming or outgoing frames on the outer (Out) VLAN tag or for both the outer and inner (In) VLAN tags.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• push—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pop—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• swap—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is overwritten with the user specified VLAN tag information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• push—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• push-push—Two VLAN tags are pushed in front of the incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• swap-push—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by a user-specified VLAN tag value. A user-specified outer VLAN tag is pushed in front. The outer tag becomes an inner tag in the final frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• swap-swap—Both the inner and the outer VLAN tags of the incoming frame are replaced by the user specified VLAN tag value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pop-swap—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed, and the inner VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value. The inner tag becomes the outer tag in the final frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pop-pop—Both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the incoming frame are removed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demux:</th>
<th>IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Family Inet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Destination Family Inet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encapsulation</th>
<th>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Protocol family. Possible values are described in the “Protocol Field” section under Common Output Fields Description.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum labels</th>
<th>Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Input bytes, Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress or egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Input packets, Output packets</strong>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 transit statistics</td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets destined to the routing device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the <strong>Output bytes</strong> and <strong>Output packets</strong> interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these egress statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Table</td>
<td>Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor interface</td>
<td>(Unnumbered Ethernet) Interface from which an unnumbered Ethernet interface borrows an IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred source address</td>
<td>(Unnumbered Ethernet) Secondary IPv4 address of the donor loopback interface that acts as the preferred source address for the unnumbered Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Filters</td>
<td>Names of any input filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Filters</td>
<td>Names of any output filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac-Validate Failures</td>
<td>Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol-family</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is inet, the IP address of the interface is also displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about address flag (possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, traffic and MAC statistics output varies. The following table describes the traffic and MAC statistics for two sample interfaces, each of which is sending traffic in packets of 500 bytes (including 478 bytes for the Layer 3 packet, 18 bytes for the Layer 2 VLAN traffic header, and 4 bytes for cyclic redundancy check [CRC] information). The ge-0/3/0 interface is the inbound physical interface, and the ge-0/0/0 interface is the outbound physical interface. On both interfaces, traffic is carried on logical unit .50 (VLAN 50).
Table 142: Gigabit and 10 Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC Traffic and MAC Statistics by Interface Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Type</th>
<th>Sample Command</th>
<th>Byte and Octet Counts Include</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound physical interface</td>
<td>show interfaces ge-0/3/0 extensive</td>
<td>Traffic statistics:</td>
<td>The additional 4 bytes are for the CRC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Input bytes: 496 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 2 packet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAC statistics:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Received octets: 500 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 2 packet + 4 bytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound logical interface</td>
<td>show interfaces ge-0/3/0.50 extensive</td>
<td>Traffic statistics:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Input bytes: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound physical interface</td>
<td>show interfaces ge-0/0/0 extensive</td>
<td>Traffic statistics:</td>
<td>For input bytes, the additional 12 bytes include 6 bytes for the destination MAC address plus 4 bytes for VLAN plus 2 bytes for the Ethernet type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Input bytes: 490 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet + 12 bytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAC statistics:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Received octets: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound logical interface</td>
<td>show interfaces ge-0/0/0.50 extensive</td>
<td>Traffic statistics:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Input bytes: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 143 on page 1268 lists the output fields for the show interfaces command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link mode</td>
<td>Link mode: Full-duplex or Half-duplex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU error</td>
<td>Bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) error: Detected or None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Loopback status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>. If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: <strong>Local</strong> or <strong>Remote</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering</td>
<td>Source filtering status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>Flow control status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-negotiation</td>
<td><em>(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)</em> Autonegotiation status: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>.*</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote-fault</td>
<td><em>(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)</em> Remote fault status:</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical link.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CoS queues</strong></td>
<td>Number of CoS queues configured.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current address</strong></td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last flapped</strong></td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Last flapped: <code>year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example, Last flapped: <code>2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Rate</strong></td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Rate</strong></td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active alarms and</strong></td>
<td>Ethernet-specific defects that can prevent the interface from passing</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active defects</strong></td>
<td>packets. When a defect persists for a certain amount of time, it is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>promoted to an alarm. These fields can contain the value None or Link.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None—There are no active defects or alarms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Link—Interface has lost its link state, which usually means that the cable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is unplugged, the far-end system has been turned off, or the PIC is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics last cleared</strong></td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input errors</strong></td>
<td>Input errors on the interface.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Runts</strong>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policed discards</strong>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L3 incompletes</strong>—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <code>ignore-l3-incompletes</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L2 channel errors</strong>—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>L2 mismatch timeouts</strong>—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>FIFO errors</strong>—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output errors</strong></td>
<td>Output errors on the interface.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Carrier transitions</strong>—Number of times the interface has gone from <strong>down</strong> to <strong>up</strong>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Collisions</strong>—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation; therefore, for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number must always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Aged packets</strong>—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field must never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>FIFO errors</strong>—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>HS link CRC errors</strong>—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICS responsible for handling the interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>MTU errors</strong>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingress queues</strong></td>
<td>Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters and queue number</strong></td>
<td>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Queued packets</strong>—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Transmitted packets</strong>—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Dropped packets</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC statistics</td>
<td><strong>Receive</strong> and <strong>Transmit</strong> statistics reported by the PIC's MAC subsystem, including the following:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Total octets</strong> and <strong>total packets</strong>—Total number of octets and packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Unicast packets, Broadcast packets, and Multicast packets</strong>—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>CRC/Align errors</strong>—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>FIFO error</strong>—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>MAC control frames</strong>—Number of MAC control frames.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>MAC pause frames</strong>—Number of MAC control frames with pause operational code.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Oversized frames</strong>—There are two possible conditions regarding the number of oversized frames:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Packet length exceeds 1518 octets, or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Packet length exceeds MRU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Jabber frames</strong>—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Fragment frames</strong>—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>VLAN tagged frames</strong>—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Code violations</strong>—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate “Data reception error” or “invalid data symbol error.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filter statistics</td>
<td><strong>Receive and Transmit</strong> statistics reported by the PIC's MAC address filter subsystem. The filtering is done by the content-addressable memory (CAM) on the PIC. The filter examines a packet's source and destination MAC addresses to determine whether the packet should enter the system or be rejected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Input packet count</td>
<td>Number of packets received from the MAC hardware that the filter processed.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Input packet rejects</td>
<td>Number of packets that the filter rejected because of either the source MAC address or the destination MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Input DA rejects</td>
<td>Number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the device from the far-end system, either there is a bad ARP entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local device (which the router is rejecting).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Input SA rejects</td>
<td>Number of packets that the filter rejected because the source MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. The value in this field should increment only if source MAC address filtering has been enabled. If filtering is enabled, if the value increments quickly, and if the system is not receiving traffic that it should from the far-end system, it means that the user-configured source MAC addresses for this interface are incorrect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Output packet count</td>
<td>Number of packets that the filter has given to the MAC hardware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Output packet pad count</td>
<td>Number of packets the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware. Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small IP packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist or it is misconfigured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Output packet error count</td>
<td>Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit. These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field should not increment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CAM destination filters, CAM source filters</td>
<td>Number of entries in the CAM dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters. There can only be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the values for these fields must be 0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Autonegotiation information</strong></td>
<td>Information about link autonegotiation.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Negotiation status:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Incomplete</strong>—Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>No autonegotiation</strong>—Remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Complete</strong>—Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Packet Forwarding Engine configuration</strong></td>
<td>Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Destination slot</strong>—FPC slot number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CoS information</strong></td>
<td>Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>CoS transmit queue</strong>—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Bandwidth %</strong>—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Bandwidth bps</strong>—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Buffer %</strong>—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Buffer usec</strong>—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Priority</strong>—Queue priority: <strong>low</strong> or <strong>high</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Limit</strong>—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are <strong>none</strong> and <strong>exact</strong>. If <strong>exact</strong> is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If <strong>none</strong> is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface transmit statistics</strong></td>
<td>Status of the interface-transmit-statistics configuration: Enabled or Disabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters (Egress)</strong></td>
<td>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Queued packets</strong>—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Transmitted packets</strong>—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Dropped packets</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Interface</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes, Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress or egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets, Output packets</strong>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets destined to the device.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the <strong>Output bytes</strong> and <strong>Output packets</strong> interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these egress statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Security zones that interface belongs to.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow Input statistics</td>
<td>Statistics on packets received by flow module.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 143: show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flow Output statistics</td>
<td>Statistics on packets sent by flow module.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow error statistics (Packets dropped due to)</td>
<td>Statistics on errors in the flow module.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol family.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Table</td>
<td>Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about protocol family flags.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about the address flags.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample Output Gigabit Ethernet

**show interfaces terse (ACX5448, ACX5448-D, ACX710 channelized interface)**

```
user@host> show interfaces terse et-0/1/2
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et-0/1/2:0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-0/1/2:1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-0/1/2:2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et-0/1/2:3</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet)
user@host> show interfaces ge-3/0/2

Physical interface: ge-3/0/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 167, SNMP ifIndex: 35
   Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1522, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
   Remote fault: Online
   Device flags   : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
   CoS queues     : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
   Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:7c, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:7c
   Last flapped   : 2006-08-10 17:25:10 PDT (00:01:08 ago)
   Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
   Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)
   Ingress rate at Packet Forwarding Engine : 0 bps (0 pps)
   Ingress drop rate at Packet Forwarding Engine : 0 bps (0 pps)
   Active alarms  : None
   Active defects : None

   Logical interface ge-3/0/2.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 69)
      Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000
      VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.512 0x8100.513 ] In(pop-swap 0x8100.530) Out(swap-push 0x8100.512 0x8100.513)
      Encapsulation: VLAN-CCC
      Egress account overhead: 100
      Ingress account overhead: 90
      Input packets : 0
      Output packets: 0
      Protocol ccc, MTU: 1522
      Flags: Is-Primary

show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers)
user@host> show interfaces ge-2/2/2

Physical interface: ge-2/2/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 156, SNMP ifIndex: 188
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
   Loopback: Disabled,
   Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
   Remote fault: Online
   Device flags   : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
show interfaces (link degrade status)

user@host> show interfaces et-3/0/0

Physical interface: et-3/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
  Interface index: 157, SNMP ifIndex: 537
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 0, Speed: 100Gbps, BPDU Error: None,
  Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags : None
  CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 54:e0:32:23:9d:38, Hardware address: 54:e0:32:23:9d:38
  Last flapped : 2014-06-18 02:36:38 PDT (02:50:50 ago)
  Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers showing interface transmit statistics configuration)

user@host> show interfaces ge-2/1/2 extensive | match "output|interface"

Physical interface: ge-2/1/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 151, SNMP ifIndex: 530, Generation: 154
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Output bytes : 240614363944  772721536 bps
  Output packets: 3538446506  1420444 pps
  Direction : Output
  Interface transmit statistics: Enabled

Logical interface ge-2/1/2.0 (Index 331) (SNMP ifIndex 955) (Generation 146)
  Output bytes : 195560312716  522726272 bps
  Output packets: 4251311146  1420451 pps

user@host> show interfaces ge-5/2/0.0 statistics detail

Logical interface ge-5/2/0.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 573) (Generation 135)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Egress account overhead: 100
  Ingress account overhead: 90
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes : 271524
    Output bytes : 37769598
    Input packets: 3664
    Output packets: 885790
  IPv6 transit statistics:
show interfaces brief (Gigabit Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces ge-3/0/2 brief

Physical interface: ge-3/0/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1522, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
   Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
   Remote fault: Online
   Device flags   : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
   Link flags     : None

Logical interface ge-3/0/2.0
   Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000
   VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.512 0x8100.513 ] In(pop-swap 0x8100.530) Out(swap-push
      0x8100.512 0x8100.513)
   Encapsulation: VLAN-CCC
      ccc

Logical interface ge-3/0/2.32767
   Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
show interfaces detail (Gigabit Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces ge-3/0/2 detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical interface: ge-3/0/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface index: 167, SNMP ifIndex: 35, Generation: 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1522, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote fault: Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags : Present Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags : None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:7c, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:7c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped : 2006-08-09 17:17:00 PDT (01:31:33 ago)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics last cleared: Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic statistics:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes : 0 0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bytes : 0 0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets: 0 0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets: 0 0 pps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes : 0 0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets: 0 0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop bytes : 0 0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 expedited-fo : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 assured-forward : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-cont : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 expedited-fo : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 assured-forward : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-cont : 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Active alarms : None
Active defects : None

Logical interface ge-3/0/2.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 69) (Generation 140) Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000
VLAN-Tag [0x8100.512 0x8100.513 ] In(pop-swap 0x8100.530)
show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2)

user@host> show interfaces ge-7/1/3 extensive
Physical interface: ge-7/1/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 170, SNMP ifIndex: 70, Generation: 171
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
Remote fault: Online
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4004000
Link flags     : None
CoS queues     : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers     : 256
Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:74, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:74
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input  bytes  : 38910844056                 7952 bps
Output bytes : 7174605                 8464 bps
Input  packets: 418398473                   11 pps
Output packets: 78903                   12 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input  bytes  : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input  packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
Input  bytes  : 38910799145                 7952 bps
Input  packets: 418397956                   11 pps
Drop   bytes  : 0                    0 bps
Drop   packets: 0                    0 pps
Input errors:
   Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
   L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
   FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
   Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
   FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets
  0 best-effort 418390823 418390823 0
  1 expedited-fo 0 0 0
  2 assured-forw 0 0 0
  3 network-cont 7133 7133 0
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets
0 best-effort                 1031                 1031                    0
1 expedited-fo                   0                    0                    0
2 assured-forw                   0                    0                    0
3 network-cont                77872                77872                    0
Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
MAC statistics:                    Receive       Transmit
Total octets                   38910844056          7174605
Total packets                  418398473             78903
Unicast packets               408021893366            1026
Broadcast packets             10                    12
Multicast packets             418398217             77865
CRC/Align errors                0                0
FIFO errors                     0                0
MAC control frames              0                0
MAC pause frames                0                0
Oversized frames                0
Jabber frames                   0
Fragment frames                  0
VLAN tagged frames               0
Code violations                  0
OTN Received Overhead Bytes:          APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58
OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes:          APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00
Filter statistics:
  Input packet count              418398473
  Input packet rejects            479
  Input DA rejects                479
  Input SA rejects                0
  Output packet count             78903
  Output packet pad count         0
  Output packet error count       0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0
Autonegotiation information:
  Negotiation status: Complete
  Link partner:
    Link mode: Full-duplex, Flow control: Symmetric/Asymmetric,
    Remote fault: OK
  Local resolution:
    Flow control: Symmetric, Remote fault: Link OK
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 7
CoS information:
  Direction : Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>bps</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>usec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>950000000</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-control</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50000000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  Direction : Input

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>bps</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>usec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>950000000</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-control</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50000000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical interface ge-7/1/3.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 85) (Generation 150)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2

  Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 812400
  Output bytes : 1349206
  Input packets: 9429
  Output packets: 9449

  IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

  Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 812400
  Output bytes : 1349206
  Input packets: 9429
  Output packets: 9449

  Transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 7440 bps
  Output bytes : 0 7888 bps
  Input packets: 0 10 pps
  Output packets: 0 11 pps

  IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 169, Route table: 0
NOTE: For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics displayed in the `show interfaces` command output might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the interface counters. For detailed information, see the description of the logical interface Transit statistics fields in Table 141 on page 1228.

**show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet Unnumbered Interface)**

```bash
user@host>  show interfaces ge-3/2/0
```

Physical interface: ge-3/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
- Interface index: 148, SNMP ifIndex: 50
- Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
- Device flags : Present Running
- Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
- Link flags : None
- CoS queues : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
- Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f8, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f8
- Last flapped : 2006-10-27 04:42:23 PDT (08:01:52 ago)
- Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
- Output rate : 624 bps (1 pps)
- Active alarms : None
- Active defects : None

Logical interface ge-3/2/0.0 (Index 67) (SNMP ifIndex 85)
- Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
- Input packets : 0
- Output packets: 6
- Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
- Flags: Unnumbered
- Donor interface: lo0.0 (Index 64)
show interfaces (ACI Interface Set Configured)

user@host> show interfaces ge-1/0/0.4001

Logical interface ge-1/0/0.4001 (Index 340) (SNMP ifIndex 548)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.4001 ] Encapsulation: PPP-over-Ethernet
  ACI VLAN:
    Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-set-profile
  PPPoE:
    Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
    Service Name Table: None,
    Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
    Duplicate Protection: On, Short Cycle Protection: Off,
    Direct Connect: Off,
    AC Name: nbc
  Input packets: 9
  Output packets: 8
  Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited

show interfaces (ALI Interface Set)

user@host> show interfaces ge-1/0/0.10

Logical interface ge-1/0/0.10 (Index 346) (SNMP ifIndex 554) (Generation 155)
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.10 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
  Line Identity:
    Dynamic Profile: ali-set-profile
    Circuit-id Remote-id Accept-no-ids
  PPPoE:
    Dynamic Profile: ali-vlan-pppoe-profile,
    Service Name Table: None,
    Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
    Duplicate Protection: On, Short Cycle Protection: Off,
    Direct Connect: Off,
    AC Name: nbc
  Input packets: 9
  Output packets: 8
  Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
**Sample Output Gigabit Ethernet**

```bash
user@host> show interfaces xe-5/0/0 extensive
```

Physical interface: xe-5/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 177, SNMP ifIndex: 630, Generation: 178
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback: None
   Source filtering: Enabled
   Flow control: Enabled
   Device flags : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
   Link flags : None
   CoS queues : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
   Schedulers : 1024
   Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
   Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f6, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:f6
   Last flapped : Never
   Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
   Input bytes : 6970332384 0 bps
   Output bytes : 0 0 bps
   Input packets: 81050506 0 pps
   Output packets: 0 0 pps

IPv6 transit statistics:
   Input bytes : 0
   Output bytes : 0
   Input packets: 0
   Output packets: 0

Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
   Input bytes : 6970299398 0 bps
   Input packets: 81049992 0 pps
   Drop bytes : 0 0 bps
   Drop packets: 0 0 pps

Input errors:
   Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0,
   L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
   Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
   FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0,
   MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:   Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets
0 best-effort            81049992            81049992            0
1 expedited-fo           0                   0                   0
2 assured-forw           0                   0                   0
3 network-cont           0                   0                   0

Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use

Queue counters:         Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets
0 best-effort            0                   0                   0
1 expedited-fo           0                   0                   0
2 assured-forw           0                   0                   0
3 network-cont           0                   0                   0

Active alarms : None
Active defects : None

PCS statistics            Seconds
Bit errors                 0
Errored blocks             0

MAC statistics:          Receive        Transmit
Total octets                6970332384            0
Total packets                81050506            0
Unicast packets               81050000            0
Broadcast packets             506                0
Multicast packets             0                0
CRC/Align errors             0                0
FIFO errors                  0                0
MAC control frames           0                0
MAC pause frames             0                0
Oversized frames             0                0
Jabber frames                0                0
Fragment frames               0                0
VLAN tagged frames           0                0
Code violations              0                0

Filter statistics:
Input packet count           81050506
Input packet rejects          506
Input DA rejects               0
Input SA rejects               0
Output packet count            0
Output packet pad count        0
Output packet error count      0

CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 5

CoS information:
Direction : Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>CoS transmit queue</td>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>Buffer Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>950000000</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network-control</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50000000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical interface xe-5/0/0.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 95) (Generation 195)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.100 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Egress account overhead: 100
Ingress account overhead: 90
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 46
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 1
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 46
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 1
Transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 253, Route table: 0
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 192.0.2/24, Local: 192.0.2.1, Broadcast: 192.0.2.255,
Generation: 265
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 254, Route table: 0
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, WAN PHY Mode)

user@host>  show interfaces xe-1/0/0 extensive

Physical interface: xe-1/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 141, SNMP ifIndex: 630, Generation: 47
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 9.294Gbps, Loopback: Disabled
  WAN-PHY mode
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Speed Configuration: Auto
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
  Link flags : None
  CoS queues : 4 supported
  Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:9d, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:9d
  Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Output bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps

Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
  L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
  HS Link CRC errors: 0, HS Link FIFO overflows: 0,
  Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0,
  Aged packets: 0, FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0,
  Resource errors: 0

Queue counters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 expedited-fo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 assured-forw</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-cont</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Active alarms : LOL, LOS, LBL
Active defects: LOL, LOS, LBL, SEF, AIS-L, AIS-P

PCS statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errored blocks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC statistics:</td>
<td>Receive</td>
<td>Transmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total octets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC/Align errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC control frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC pause frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversized frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN tagged frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter statistics:

| Input packet count      | 0       |
| Input packet rejects    | 0       |
| Input DA rejects        | 0       |
| Input SA rejects        | 0       |
| Output packet count     | 0       |
| Output packet pad count | 0       |
| Output packet error count | 0    |

CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

PMA PHY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLL lock</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHY light</td>
<td>63159</td>
<td>1 Light Missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WIS section:

| BIP-B1  | 0     | 0        |
| SEF     | 434430| 434438 Defect Active |
| LOS     | 434430| 1 Defect Active     |
| LOF     | 434430| 1 Defect Active     |
| ES-S    | 434430|
| SES-S   | 434430|
| SEFS-S  | 434430|

WIS line:

| BIP-B2  | 0     | 0        |
| REI-L   | 0     | 0        |
| RDI-L   | 0     | 0 OK     |
| AIS-L   | 434430| 1 Defect Active |
| BERR-SF | 0     | 0 OK     |
| BERR-SD | 0     | 0 OK     |
| ES-L    | 434430|
| SES-L   | 434430|
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, DWDM OTN PIC)

user@host> show interfaces ge-7/0/0 extensive

Physical interface: ge-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
Interface index: 143, SNMP ifIndex: 508, Generation: 208
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 10Gbps, BPDU Error: None,
MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled,
Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running Down
Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
Wavelength : 1550.12 nm, Frequency: 193.40 THz
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:72, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:72
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input  bytes : 0  0 bps
  Output bytes: 0  0 bps
  Input  packets: 0  0 pps
  Output packets: 0  0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input  bytes : 0
  Output bytes: 0
  Input  packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
  L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
  FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 2, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
  FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets
  0 best-effort 0 0 0
  1 expedited-fo 0 0 0
  2 assured-forw 0 0 0
  3 network-cont
Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes
  0 best-effort
  1 expedited-forwarding
  2 assured-forwarding
  3 network-control
Active alarms  : LINK
Active defects : LINK
MAC statistics:
  Total octets 0 0
  Total packets 0 0
  Unicast packets 0 0
  Broadcast packets 0 0
  Multicast packets 0 0
  CRC/Align errors 0 0
  FIFO errors 0 0
  MAC control frames 0 0
  MAC pause frames 0 0
Oversized frames: 0
Jabber frames: 0
Fragment frames: 0
VLAN tagged frames: 0
Code violations: 0
Total octets: 0
Total packets: 0
Unicast packets: 0
Broadcast packets: 0
Multicast packets: 0
CRC/Align errors: 0
FIFO errors: 0
MAC control frames: 0
MAC pause frames: 0
Oversized frames: 0
Jabber frames: 0
Fragment frames: 0
VLAN tagged frames: 0
Code violations: 0

OTN alarms: None
OTN defects: None
OTN FEC Mode: GFEC
OTN Rate: Fixed Stuff Bytes 11.0957Gbps
OTN Line Loopback: Enabled
OTN FEC statistics:
  Corrected Errors: 0
  Corrected Error Ratio (0 sec average): 0e-0

OTN FEC alarms:
  FEC Degrade: 0 seconds, 0 count, OK
  FEC Excessive: 0 seconds, 0 count, OK

OTN OC:
  LOS: 2 seconds, 1 count, OK
  LOF: 67164 seconds, 2 count, Defect Active
  LOM: 67164 seconds, 1 count, Defect Active
  Wavelength Lock: 0 seconds, 0 count, OK

OTN OTU:
  AIS: 0 seconds, 0 count, OK
  BDI: 65919 seconds, 4814 count, Defect Active
  IAE: 67158 seconds, 1 count, Defect Active
  TTIM: 7 seconds, 1 count, OK
  SF: 67164 seconds, 2 count, Defect Active
  SD: 67164 seconds, 3 count, Defect Active
  TCA-ES: 0 seconds, 0 count, OK
  TCA-SES: 0 seconds, 0 count, OK
TCA-UAS                     80           40  OK
TCA-BBE                      0            0  OK
BIP                          0            0  OK
BBE                          0            0  OK
ES                           0            0  OK
SES                          0            0  OK
UAS                        587            0  OK

Received DAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .................

Received SAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .................

Transmitted DAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .................

Transmitted SAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .................

OTN Received Overhead Bytes:
APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x42, APS/PCC2: 0xa2, APS/PCC3: 0x48
Payload Type: 0x03

OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes:
APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00
Payload Type: 0x03

Filter statistics:
Input packet count                       0
Input packet rejects                     0
Input DA rejects                         0
Input SA rejects                         0
Output packet count                       0
Output packet pad count                                   0
Output packet error count                                 0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 7

CoS information:
Direction : Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>3 network-control</td>
<td>5000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode)

user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0 extensive

Physical interface: xe-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 173, SNMP ifIndex: 212, Generation: 174
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Unidirectional: Enabled,
  Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
...  

show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Transmit-Only)

user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0-tx extensive

Physical interface: xe-7/0/0-tx, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 176, SNMP ifIndex: 137, Generation: 177
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Unidirectional: Tx-Only
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  CoS queues     : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:83, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:83
  Last flapped   : 2007-06-01 09:08:19 PDT (3d 02:31 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input  bytes  :                    0                    0 bps
    Output bytes  :      328891152287160           9627472888 bps
    Input  packets:                    0                    0 pps
    Output packets:         328809727380              1225492 pps
...  
Filter statistics:
    Output packet count           328810554250
    Output packet pad count                  0
    Output packet error count                0
...  
Logical interface xe-7/0/0-tx.0 (Index 73) (SNMP ifIndex 138) (Generation 139)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Egress account overhead: 100
Ingress account overhead: 90

Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 322891152287160
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 328809727380

IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

Transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Output bytes : 322891152287160 9627472888 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Output packets: 328809727380 1225492 pps

IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 147, Route table: 0
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.11.12/24, Local: 10.11.12.13, Broadcast: 10.11.12.255,
    Generation: 141

Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 148, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Receive-Only)

user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0–rx extensive

Physical interface: xe-7/0/0-rx, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 174, SNMP ifIndex: 118, Generation: 175
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Unidirectional: Rx-Only
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:83, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:83
Last flapped : 2007-06-01 09:08:22 PDT (3d 02:31 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic statistics</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes</td>
<td>322857456303482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>328775413751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input packet count: 328775015056
Input packet rejects: 1
Input DA rejects: 0

Logical interface xe-7/0/0-rx.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 120) (Generation 138)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic statistics</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes</td>
<td>322857456303482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>328775413751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPv6 transit statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6 transit statistics</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local statistics</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transit statistics:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transit statistics</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes</td>
<td>322857456303482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>328775413751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPv6 transit statistics:
Sample Output

Sample Output SRX Gigabit Ethernet

user@host> show interfaces ge-0/0/1

Physical interface: ge-0/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down
  Interface index: 135, SNMP ifIndex: 510
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Link-mode: Full-duplex, Speed: 1000mbps,
  BPDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
  Device flags : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x0
  Link flags : None
  CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01
  Last flapped : 2015-05-12 08:36:59 UTC (1w1d 22:42 ago)
  Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms : LINK
  Active defects : LINK
  Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface ge-0/0/1.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 514)
  Flags: Device-Down SNMP-Traps 0x0 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  Security: Zone: public
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Sample Output SRX Gigabit Ethernet

user@host> show interfaces ge-0/0/1

Physical interface: ge-0/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down
  Interface index: 135, SNMP ifIndex: 510
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Link-mode: Full-duplex, Speed: 1000mbps,
  BPDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running Down
  Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x0
  Link flags    : None
  CoS queues    : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01
  Last flapped  : 2015-05-12 08:36:59 UTC (1w1d 22:42 ago)
  Input rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate   : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms : LINK
  Active defects : LINK
  Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface ge-0/0/1.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 514)
  Flags: Device-Down SNMP-Traps 0x0 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  Security: Zone: public
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 1.1.1/24, Local: 1.1.1.1, Broadcast: 1.1.1.255

show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet for vSRX and vSRX 3.0)

user@host> show interfaces ge-0/0/0

Physical interface: ge-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 136, SNMP ifIndex: 510
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, LAN-PHY mode, Link-mode: Half-duplex,
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Current address: 00:50:56:93:ef:25, Hardware address: 00:50:56:93:ef:25
Last flapped : 2019-03-29 01:57:45 UTC (00:00:41 ago)
Input rate : 1120 bps (0 pps)
Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
Active alarms : None

show interfaces detail (Gigabit Ethernet)
user@host> show interfaces ge-0/0/1 detail

Physical interface: ge-0/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down
Interface index: 135, SNMP ifIndex: 510, Generation: 138
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Link-mode: Full-duplex, Speed: 1000mbps, BPDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled,
Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
Device flags : Present Running Down
Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x0
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01
Last flapped : 2015-05-12 08:36:59 UTC (1w2d 00:00 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue number</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 expedited-fo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 assured-forw</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-cont</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes
0 best-effort
1 expedited-forwarding
2 assured-forwarding
3 network-control

Active alarms : LINK
Active defects : LINK
Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface ge-0/0/1.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 514) (Generation 136)
Flags: Device-Down SNMP-Traps 0x0 Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Output bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps
Security: Zone: public

Flow Statistics:
Flow Input statistics:
  Self packets : 0
  ICMP packets : 0
  VPN packets : 0
  Multicast packets : 0
  Bytes permitted by policy : 0
Connections established : 0
Flow Output statistics:
  Multicast packets : 0
  Bytes permitted by policy : 0
Flow error statistics (Packets dropped due to):
  Address spoofing: 0
  Authentication failed: 0
  Incoming NAT errors: 0
  Invalid zone received packet: 0
  Multiple user authentications: 0
  Multiple incoming NAT: 0
  No parent for a gate: 0
show interfaces statistics st0.0 detail

user@host> show interfaces statistics st0.0 detail

Logical interface st0.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 609) (Generation 136)

  Flags: Up Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Secure-Tunnel

  Traffic statistics:
  Input  bytes  : 528152756774
  Output bytes : 575950643520
  Input  packets: 11481581669
  Output packets: 12520666095

  Local statistics:
  Input  bytes  : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input  packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

  Transit statistics:
  Input  bytes  : 0 121859888 bps
  Output bytes : 0 128104112 bps
  Input  packets: 0 331141 pps
  Output packets: 0 348108 pps

  Security: Zone: untrust
  Allowed host-inbound traffic : any-service bfd bgp dvmrp igmp ldp msdp nhrp ospf ospf3 pgm pim rip ripng router-discovery rsvp
Flow Statistics:

Self packets: 0
ICMP packets: 0
VPN packets: 0
Multicast packets: 0
Bytes permitted by policy: 525984295844
Connections established: 7

Flow Output statistics:

Multicast packets: 0
Bytes permitted by policy: 576003290222

Flow error statistics (Packets dropped due to):

Address spoofing: 0
Authentication failed: 0
Incoming NAT errors: 0
Invalid zone received packet: 0
Multiple user authentications: 0
Multiple incoming NAT: 0
No parent for a gate: 0
No one interested in self packets: 0
No minor session: 0
No more sessions: 0
No NAT gate: 0
No route present: 2000280
No SA for incoming SPI: 0
No tunnel found: 0
No session for a gate: 0
No zone or NULL zone binding: 0
Policy denied: 0
Security association not active: 0
TCP sequence number out of window: 0
Syn-attack protection: 0
User authentication errors: 0

Protocol inet, MTU: 9192
Max nh cache: 0, New hold nh limit: 0, Curr nh cnt: 0, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop cnt: 0
Generation: 155, Route table: 0
Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re

show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces ge-0/0/1.0 extensive
Physical interface: ge-0/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down

Interface index: 135, SNMP ifIndex: 510, Generation: 138

Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Link-mode: Full-duplex, Speed: 1000mbps,
BPDU Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
Remote fault: Online

Device flags : Present Running Down
Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x0

Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms

Current address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01, Hardware address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01

Last flapped : 2015-05-12 08:36:59 UTC (1w1d 22:57 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:

Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps

Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use

Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets
0 best-effort 0 0 0
1 expedited-fo 0 0 0
2 assured-forw 0 0 0
3 network-cont 0 0 0

Queue number: Mapped forwarding classes
0 best-effort
1 expedited-forwarding
2 assured-forwarding
3 network-control

Active alarms : LINK
Active defects : LINK

MAC statistics: Receive Transmit
Total octets 0 0
Total packets 0 0
Unicast packets 0 0
Broadcast packets 0 0
Multicast packets                        0                0
CRC/Align errors                         0                0
FIFO errors                              0                0
MAC control frames                       0                0
MAC pause frames                         0                0
Oversized frames                         0
Jabber frames                            0
Fragment frames                          0
VLAN tagged frames                       0
Code violations                          0

Filter statistics:
  Input packet count                     0
  Input packet rejects                   0
  Input DA rejects                       0
  Input SA rejects                       0
  Output packet count                    0
  Output packet pad count                0
  Output packet error count              0
Cam destination filters: 2, Cam source filters: 0

Autonegotiation information:
  Negotiation status: Incomplete
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 0
CoS information:
  Direction: Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoS transmit queue</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Buffer Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 best-effort</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>950000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 network-control</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Logical interface ge-0/0/1.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 514) (Generation 136)
  Flags: Device-Down SNMP-Traps 0x0 Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0

Transit statistics:
Input bytes: 0 0 bps
Output bytes: 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps

Security: Zone: public

Flow Statistics:
Flow Input statistics:
  Self packets: 0
  ICMP packets: 0
  VPN packets: 0
  Multicast packets: 0
  Bytes permitted by policy: 0
  Connections established: 0

Flow Output statistics:
  Multicast packets: 0
  Bytes permitted by policy: 0

Flow error statistics (Packets dropped due to):
  Address spoofing: 0
  Authentication failed: 0
  Incoming NAT errors: 0
  Invalid zone received packet: 0
  Multiple user authentications: 0
  Multiple incoming NAT: 0
  No parent for a gate: 0
  No one interested in self packets: 0
  No minor session: 0
  No more sessions: 0
  No NAT gate: 0
  No route present: 0
  No SA for incoming SPI: 0
  No tunnel found: 0
  No session for a gate: 0
  No zone or NULL zone binding: 0
  Policy denied: 0
  Security association not active: 0
  TCP sequence number out of window: 0
  Syn-attack protection: 0
  User authentication errors: 0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 150, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
show interfaces terse

```
user@host> show interfaces terse

  Interface   Admin  Link  Proto    Local                  Remote
ge-0/0/0     up     up
ge-0/0/0.0    up     up   inet     10.209.4.61/18
gr-0/0/0     up     up
ip-0/0/0     up     up
st0          up     up
st0.1        up     ready  inet
ls-0/0/0      up    up
lt-0/0/0      up    up
mt-0/0/0      up    up
pd-0/0/0      up    up
pe-0/0/0      up    up
e3-1/0/0      up    up
t3-2/0/0      up    up
e1-3/0/0      up    up
se-4/0/0      up    down
ltl-5/0/0     up    up
br-6/0/0      up    up
dc-6/0/0      up    up
dc-6/0/0.32767 up    up
bc-6/0/0:1    down  up
bc-6/0/0:1.0  up    down
d10           up    up
d10.0         up    up   inet
ndsc          up    up
ngre          up    up
nipip         up    up
lo0           up    up
lo0.16385     up    up   inet   10.0.0.1   --> 0/0
                    10.0.0.16   --> 0/0
ltlsi          up    up
ltmtun         up    up
lpimd          up    up
lpipme         up    up
lpp0           up    up
```
show interfaces terse (vSRX and vSRX 3.0)

user@host> show interfaces terse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>1.1.65.1/24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-0/0/3</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/4</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces controller (Channelized E1 IQ with Logical E1)

user@host> show interfaces controller ce1-1/2/6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controller</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ce1-1/2/6</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el-1/2/6</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces controller (Channelized E1 IQ with Logical DS0)

user@host> show interfaces controller ce1-1/2/3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controller</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ce1-1/2/3</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-1/2/3:1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-1/2/3:2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces descriptions

user@host> show interfaces descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>so-1/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>M20-3#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so-2/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>GSR-12#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-3/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>SMB-OSPF_Area300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so-3/3/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>GSR-13#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so-3/3/1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>GSR-13#2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-4/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>T320-7#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-5/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>T320-7#2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces destination-class all

user@host> show interfaces destination-class all

show interfaces destination-class all

Logical interface so-4/0/0.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination class</th>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>Bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gold</td>
<td>0 (packet-per-second)</td>
<td>0 (bits-per-second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver</td>
<td>0 (packet-per-second)</td>
<td>0 (bits-per-second)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical interface so-0/1/3.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination class</th>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>Bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gold</td>
<td>0 (packet-per-second)</td>
<td>0 (bits-per-second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver</td>
<td>0 (packet-per-second)</td>
<td>0 (bits-per-second)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces diagnostics optics

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-2/0/0

Physical interface: ge-2/0/0

- Laser bias current: 7.408 mA
- Laser output power: 0.3500 mW / -4.56 dBm
- Module temperature: 23 degrees C / 73 degrees F
- Module voltage: 3.3450 V
- Receiver signal average optical power: 0.0002 mW / -36.99 dBm
- Laser bias current high alarm: Off
- Laser bias current low alarm: Off
- Laser bias current high warning: Off
- Laser bias current low warning: Off
- Laser output power high alarm: Off
show interfaces far-end-interval coc12-5/2/0

user@host> show interfaces far-end-interval coc12-5/2/0

Physical interface: coc12-5/2/0, SNMP ifIndex: 121
05:30-current:
   ES-L: 1, SES-L: 1, UAS-L: 0
05:15-05:30:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0
05:00-05:15:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0
04:45-05:00:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0
04:30-04:45:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0
04:15-04:30:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0
04:00-04:15:
...

show interfaces far-end-interval coc1-5/2/1:1

user@host> run show interfaces far-end-interval coc1-5/2/1:1

Physical interface: coc1-5/2/1:1, SNMP ifIndex: 342
05:30-current:
  ES-L: 1, SES-L: 1, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
05:15-05:30:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
05:00-05:15:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:45-05:00:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:30-04:45:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:15-04:30:
  ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
04:00-04:15:

show interfaces filters

user@host> show interfaces filters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Input Filter</th>
<th>Output Filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td></td>
<td>f-any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-5/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-5/0/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>any</td>
<td></td>
<td>f-any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inet</td>
<td></td>
<td>f-inet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
multiservice

gr-0/3/0       up up
ip-0/3/0       up up
mt-0/3/0       up up
pd-0/3/0       up up
pe-0/3/0       up up
vt-0/3/0       up up
at-1/0/0       up up
at-1/0/0.0     up up inet
    iso
at-1/1/0       up down
at-1/1/0.0     up down inet
    iso

show interfaces flow-statistics (Gigabit Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces flow-statistics ge-0/0/1.0

Logical interface ge-0/0/1.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 49)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Input packets : 5161
  Output packets: 83
  Security: Zone: zone2
    Allowed host-inbound traffic : bootp bfd bgp dns dvmrp ldp msdp nhrp ospf pgm
        pim rip router-discovery rsvp sap vrrp dhcp finger ftp tftp ident-reset http
        https ike
        netconf ping rlogin rpm rsh snmp snmp-trap ssh telnet traceroute xnm-clear-text
        xnm-ssl
  lsping
  Flow Statistics :
  Flow Input statistics :
    Self packets :                     0
    ICMP packets :                     0
    VPN packets :                      2564
    Bytes permitted by policy :        3478
    Connections established :          1
  Flow Output statistics:
    Multicast packets :                0
    Bytes permitted by policy :        16994
  Flow error statistics (Packets dropped due to):
    Address spoofing:                  0
    Authentication failed:             0
Incoming NAT errors: 0
Invalid zone received packet: 0
Multiple user authentications: 0
Multiple incoming NAT: 0
No parent for a gate: 0
No one interested in self packets: 0
No minor session: 0
No more sessions: 0
No NAT gate: 0
No route present: 0
No SA for incoming SPI: 0
No tunnel found: 0
No session for a gate: 0
No zone or NULL zone binding 0
Policy denied: 0
Security association not active: 0
TCP sequence number out of window: 0
Syn-attack protection: 0
User authentication errors: 0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Flags: None
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
   Destination: 203.0.113.1/24, Local: 203.0.113.2, Broadcast: 2.2.2.255

show interfaces interval (Channelized OC12)

user@host> show interfaces interval t3-0/3/0:0

Physical interface: t3-0/3/0:0, SNMP ifIndex: 23
   17:43-current:
      LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
      SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
   17:28-17:43:
      LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
      SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
   17:13-17:28:
      LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
      SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
   16:58-17:13:
      LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
      SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
   16:43-16:58:
      LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
show interfaces interval (E3)

user@host> show interfaces interval e3-0/3/0

Physical interface: e3-0/3/0, SNMP ifIndex: 23
17:43-current:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
  SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
17:28-17:43:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
  SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
17:13-17:28:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
  SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
16:58-17:13:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
  SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
16:43-16:58:
  LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
  ....
Interval Total:
  LCV: 230, PCV: 1145859, CCV: 455470, LES: 0, PES: 230, PSES: 230,

show interfaces interval (SONET/SDH) (SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces interval so-0/1/0

Physical interface: so-0/1/0, SNMP ifIndex: 19
20:02-current:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0,
  SES-P: 0, UAS-P: 0
19:47-20:02:
  ES-S: 267, SES-S: 267, SEFS-S: 267, ES-L: 267, SES-L: 267, UAS-L: 267,
  ES-P: 267, SES-P: 267, UAS-P: 267
19:32-19:47:
  ES-S: 56, SES-S: 56, SEFS-S: 56, ES-L: 56, SES-L: 56, UAS-L: 46, ES-P: 56,
  SES-P: 56, UAS-P: 46
show interfaces load-balancing (SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces load-balancing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Last change</th>
<th>Member count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ams0</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1d 00:50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ams1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>00:00:59</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces load-balancing detail (SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces load-balancing detail

Load-balancing interfaces detail
Interface : ams0
   State : Up
   Last change : 1d 00:51
   Member count : 2
   Members :
      Interface    Weight   State
      mams-2/0/0    10        Active
      mams-2/1/0    10        Active

show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Port SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3

Physical interface: xe-0/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 372, SNMP ifIndex: 788
   Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
   Device flags : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
   Link flags : None
Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)

Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Input frames</th>
<th>Input bytes</th>
<th>Output frames</th>
<th>Output bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:02</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:03</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:04</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:05</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:06</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:07</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:08</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:09</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:0a</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:0b</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:02</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:03</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:04</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:05</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:06</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:07</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:08</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:09</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:0a</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:01:0b</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of MAC addresses: 21

show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Service SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3
show interfaces mac-database mac-address

00:00:c0:01:01:0b  7023809       323095214        0          0
00:00:c8:01:01:01:02  31016568       1426762128     38040381        1749857526
00:00:c8:01:01:01:03  31016568       1426762128     38040382        1749857572
00:00:c8:01:01:01:04  31016499       1426758954     38040306        1749854076
00:00:c8:01:01:01:05  31016573       1426762358     38040381        1749857526
00:00:c8:01:01:01:06  31016573       1426762358     38040381        1749857526
00:00:c8:01:01:01:07  31016567       1426762082     38040380        1749857480
00:00:c8:01:01:01:08  31016567       1426762082     38040379        1749857434
00:00:c8:01:01:01:09  9428580        433714680      9428580       433714680
00:00:c8:01:01:01:0a  31016496       1426758816     38040304        1749853984
00:00:c8:01:01:01:0b  31016498       1426758908     38040307        1749854122

show interfaces mac-database mac-address

user@host>  show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3 mac-address (SRX devices) 00:00:c8:01:01:09

Physical interface: xe-0/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 372, SNMP ifIndex: 788
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None

Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  MAC address: 00:00:c8:01:01:09, Type: Configured,
    Input bytes : 202324652
    Output bytes : 202324560
    Input frames : 4398362
    Output frames : 4398360
  Policer statistics:
    Policer type      Discarded frames    Discarded bytes
    Output aggregate           3992386          183649756

show interfaces mc-ae (SRX devices)

user@host>  show interfaces mc-ae ae0 unit 512

Member Links    : ae0
Local Status     : active
Peer Status      : active
Logical Interface        : ae0.512
Core Facing Interface : Label Ethernet Interface
ICL-PL         : Label Ethernet Interface

show interfaces media (SONET/SDH)
The following example displays the output fields unique to the show interfaces media command for a SONET interface (with no level of output specified):

user@host> show interfaces media so-4/1/2

Physical interface: so-4/1/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 168, SNMP ifIndex: 495
  Link-level type: PPP, MTU: 4474, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode, Speed: OC48,
  Loopback: None, FCS: 16, Payload scrambler: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 16384
  Link flags     : Keepalives
  Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
  Keepalive: Input: 1783 (00:00:00 ago), Output: 1786 (00:00:08 ago)
  LCP state: Opened
  NCP state: inet: Not-configured, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Not-configured,
  mpls: Not-configured
  CHAP state: Not-configured
  CoS queues     : 8 supported
  Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)
  SONET alarms   : None
  SONET defects  : None
  SONET errors:
  Received path trace: routerb so-1/1/2
  Transmitted path trace: routera so-4/1/2

show interfaces policers (SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces policers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Input Policer</th>
<th>Output Policer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>iso</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces policers interface-name (SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces policers so-2/1/0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Input Policer</th>
<th>Output Policer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>so-2/1/0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so-2/1/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>so-2/1/0.0-in-policer</td>
<td>so-2/1/0.0-out-policer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces queue (SRX devices)

The following truncated example shows the CoS queue sizes for queues 0, 1, and 3. Queue 1 has a queue buffer size (guaranteed allocated memory) of 9192 bytes.

user@host> show interfaces queue

Physical interface: ge-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 134, SNMP ifIndex: 509
  Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 8 in use
  Egress queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
  Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: class0

  Queued:
    Packets       : 0            0 pps
    Bytes         : 0            0 bps

  Transmitted:
    Packets       : 0            0 pps
    Bytes         : 0            0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : 0    0 pps
    RL-dropped packets  : 0    0 pps
show interfaces redundancy (SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces redundancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Last change</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Current status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rsp0</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td></td>
<td>sp-1/0/0</td>
<td>sp-0/2/0</td>
<td>both down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsp1</td>
<td>On secondary</td>
<td>1d 23:56</td>
<td>sp-1/2/0</td>
<td>sp-0/3/0</td>
<td>primary down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### show interfaces redundancy (Aggregated Ethernet SRX devices)

```
user@host> show interfaces redundancy
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Last change</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Current status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rlsq0</td>
<td>On secondary</td>
<td>00:56:12</td>
<td>lsq-4/0/0</td>
<td>lsq-3/0/0</td>
<td>both up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On primary</td>
<td>00:45:47</td>
<td>lsq-0/2/0</td>
<td>lsq-1/2/0</td>
<td>hot-standby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### show interfaces redundancy detail (SRX devices)

```
user@host> show interfaces redundancy detail
```

- **Interface**: rlsq0
  - **State**: On primary
  - **Last change**: 00:45:47
  - **Primary**: lsq-0/2/0
  - **Secondary**: lsq-1/2/0
  - **Current status**: both up
  - **Mode**: hot-standby

- **Interface**: rlsq0:0
  - **State**: On primary
  - **Last change**: 00:45:46
  - **Primary**: lsq-0/2/0:0
  - **Secondary**: lsq-1/2/0:0
  - **Current status**: both up
  - **Mode**: warm-standby

### show interfaces routing brief (SRX devices)

```
user@host> show interfaces routing brief
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Addresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>so-5/0/3.0</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>ISO enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so-5/0/2.0</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>MPLS enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces routing detail (SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces routing detail

so-5/0/1.0
  Index: 15, Refcount: 2, State: Up <Broadcast PointToPoint Multicast> Change:<>
  Metric: 0, Up/down transitions: 0, Full-duplex
  Link layer: HDLC serial line Encapsulation: PPP Bandwidth: 155Mbps
  ISO address (null)
    State: <Broadcast PointToPoint Multicast> Change: <>
    Preference: 0 (120 down), Metric: 0, MTU: 4470 bytes

so-5/0/2.0
  Index: 14, Refcount: 7, State: <Up Broadcast PointToPoint Multicast> Change:<>
  Metric: 0, Up/down transitions: 0, Full-duplex
  Link layer: HDLC serial line Encapsulation: PPP Bandwidth: 155Mbps
  MPLS address (null)
    State: <Up Broadcast PointToPoint Multicast> Change: <>
    Preference: 0 (120 down), Metric: 0, MTU: 4458 bytes
  ISO address (null)
    State: <Up Broadcast PointToPoint Multicast> Change: <>
    Preference: 0 (120 down), Metric: 0, MTU: 4470 bytes
  INET address 192.168.2.120
    State: <Up Broadcast PointToPoint Multicast Localup> Change: <>
    Preference: 0 (120 down), Metric: 0, MTU: 4470 bytes
    Local address: 192.168.2.120
    Destination: 192.168.2.110/32
show interfaces routing-instance all (SRX devices)

user@host> **show interfaces terse routing-instance all**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote Instance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at-0/0/1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.0.0.1/24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>192.168.4.28/24</td>
<td>sample-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at-0/1/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet6</td>
<td>fe80::a:0:0:4/64</td>
<td>sample-b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so-0/0/0.0</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>inet</td>
<td>10.0.0.1/32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces snmp-index (SRX devices)

user@host> **show interfaces snmp-index 33**

Physical interface: so-2/1/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down
Interface index: 149, SNMP ifIndex: 33
Link-level type: PPP, MTU: 4474, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode, Speed: OC48,
Loopback: None, FCS: 16, Payload scrambler: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running Down
Interface flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 16384
Link flags   : Keepalives
CoS queues   : 8 supported
Input rate   : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate  : 0 bps (0 pps)
SONET alarms : LOL, PLL, LOS
SONET defects : LOL, PLL, LOF, LOS, SEF, AIS-L, AIS-P

show interfaces source-class all (SRX devices)

user@host> **show interfaces source-class all**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical interface so-0/1/0.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces statistics (Fast Ethernet SRX devices)

user@host> show interfaces fe-1/3/1 statistics

Physical interface: fe-1/3/1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 144, SNMP ifIndex: 1042
Description: ford fe-1/3/1
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Current address: 00:90:69:93:04:dc, Hardware address: 00:90:69:93:04:dc
Last flapped : 2006-04-18 03:08:59 PDT (00:01:24 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
Input errors: 0, Output errors: 0
Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
Logical interface fe-1/3/1.0 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 50)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
  Flags: Is-Primary, DCU, SCU-in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source class</th>
<th>Packets (packet-per-second)</th>
<th>Bytes (bits-per-second)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gold</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0) (0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0) (0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver</td>
<td>116113</td>
<td>9753492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(939) (631616)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination class</th>
<th>Packets (packet-per-second)</th>
<th>Bytes (bits-per-second)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silver1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0) (0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0) (0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show interfaces switch-port (SRX devices)**

```
user@host# show interfaces ge-slit/0/0 switch-port port-number
```

Port 0, Physical link is Up
Speed: 100mbps, Auto-negotiation: Enabled
Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Receive</th>
<th>Transmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total bytes</td>
<td>28437086</td>
<td>21792250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total packets</td>
<td>409145</td>
<td>88008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast packets</td>
<td>9987</td>
<td>83817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast packets</td>
<td>145002</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast packets</td>
<td>254156</td>
<td>4191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple collisions</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO/CRC/Align errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC pause frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversized frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runt frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discarded frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Autonegotiation information:
Negotiation status: Complete
Link partner:
  Link mode: Full-duplex, Flow control: None, Remote fault: OK, Link partner Speed: 100 Mbps
Local resolution:
  Flow control: None, Remote fault: Link OK

**show interfaces transport pm (SRX devices)**

```
user@host> show interfaces transport pm all current et-0/1/0
```

Physical interface: et-0/1/0, SNMP ifIndex 515
14:45-current Elapse time: 900 Seconds
Near End Suspect Flag: False Reason: None
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
<th>THRESHOLD</th>
<th>TCA-ENABLED</th>
<th>TCA-RAISED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTU-BBE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-ES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-SES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-UAS</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far End Suspect Flag:True Reason:Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-BBE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-ES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-SES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-UAS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near End Suspect Flag:False Reason:None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-BBE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-ES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-SES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-UAS</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far End Suspect Flag:True Reason:Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-BBE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-ES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-SES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-UAS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEC Suspect Flag:False Reason:None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEC-CorrectedErr</td>
<td>2008544300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEC-UncorrectedWords</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER Suspect Flag:False Reason:None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>AVG</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER</td>
<td>3.6e-5</td>
<td>5.8e-5</td>
<td>3.6e-5</td>
<td>10.0e-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface: et-0/1/0, SNMP ifIndex 515</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:45-current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspect Flag:True Reason:Object Disabled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>CURRENT</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>AVG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MIN)</td>
<td>(MIN)</td>
<td>(MAX)</td>
<td>(MIN)</td>
<td>(MAX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane chromatic dispersion</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane differential group delay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q Value</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNR</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx output power (0.01dBm)</td>
<td>-5000</td>
<td>-5000</td>
<td>-5000</td>
<td>-5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx input power (0.01dBm)</td>
<td>-3642</td>
<td>-3665</td>
<td>-3626</td>
<td>-3637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature (Celsius)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser bias current (0.1mA)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx laser bias current (0.1mA)</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier frequency offset (MHz)</td>
<td>-186</td>
<td>-186</td>
<td>-186</td>
<td>-186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**show security zones (SRX devices)**

```
user@host> show security zones

Functional zone: management
  Description: This is the management zone.
  Policy configurable: No
  Interfaces bound: 1
  Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/0.0

Security zone: Host
  Description: This is the host zone.
  Send reset for non-SYN session TCP packets: Off
  Policy configurable: Yes
  Interfaces bound: 1
  Interfaces:
    fxp0.0

Security zone: abc
  Description: This is the abc zone.
  Send reset for non-SYN session TCP packets: Off
  Policy configurable: Yes
  Interfaces bound: 1
  Interfaces:
```
ge-0/0/1.0
Security zone: def
Description: This is the def zone.
Send reset for non-SYN session TCP packets: Off
Policy configurable: Yes
Interfaces bound: 1
Interfaces:
  ge-0/0/2.0
show interfaces (M Series, MX Series, T Series Routers, and PTX Series Management and Internal Ethernet)

List of Syntax

Syntax (M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers Management Ethernet Interface) on page 1331
Syntax (M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers Internal Ethernet Interface) on page 1331

Syntax (M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers Management Ethernet Interface)

```
show interfaces em0 | fxp0 | mgmtre0
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Syntax (M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers Internal Ethernet Interface)

```
show interfaces bcm0 | em0 | em1 | fxp1 | fxp2 | ixgbe0 | ixgbe1
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

(M Series, T Series, TX Matrix Plus, and PTX Series devices only) Display status information about the management Ethernet and internal Ethernet interfaces.

Options

**em0 | fxp0 | mgmtre0**—(M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series) Display standard information about the management Ethernet interface. For supported Ethernet interface by chassis and Routing Engine, see *Supported Routing Engines by Router*.

**bcm0 | em0 | em1 | fxp1 | fxp2 | ixgbe0 | ixgbe1**—(M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series) Display standard information about the internal Ethernet interfaces. See *Supported Routing Engines by Router* for the internal Ethernet interface names for each Routing Engine by hardware platform.
NOTE: On Junos OS Evolved, the ixgbe0 and ixgbe1 internal interfaces are deprecated.

-brief | -detail | -extensive | -terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

-media—(Optional) Display media-specific information.

-snmp-index—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.


Required Privilege Level

-view

List of Sample Output

*show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet)* on page 1336
*show interfaces (Management Ethernet)* on page 1336
*show interfaces (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])* on page 1337
*show interfaces (Management Ethernet [PTX Series Packet Transport Routers])* on page 1337
*show interfaces detail (Management Ethernet)* on page 1338
*show interfaces detail (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])* on page 1339
*show interfaces detail (Management Ethernet [PTX Packet Transport Routers])* on page 1340
*show interfaces extensive (Management Ethernet)* on page 1341
*show interfaces extensive (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])* on page 1342
*show interfaces extensive (Management Ethernet [PTX Series Packet Transport Routers])* on page 1343
*show interfaces mgmtr0 (Management Ethernet [PTX5000 Router])* on page 1344
*show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet)* on page 1345
*show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])* on page 1345
*show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet [PTX Series Packet Transport Routers])* on page 1345
*show interfaces (Internal Ethernet)* on page 1346
*show interfaces (Internal Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])* on page 1347
*show interfaces detail (Internal Ethernet)* on page 1347
*show interfaces detail (Internal Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])* on page 1348
*show interfaces extensive (internal Ethernet)* on page 1350
*show interfaces extensive (internal Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])* on page 1351

Output Fields

*Table 144 on page 1333* lists the output fields for the *show interfaces* (management) command on the M Series routers, T Series routers, TX Matrix Plus routers, and PTX Series. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
Table 144: show interfaces Output Fields for M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers
Management Ethernet Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Physical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type of interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation type used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit (MTU)–Size of the largest packet to be transmitted.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocking</td>
<td>Reference clock source of the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Network speed on the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link type</td>
<td>Data transmission type.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags</td>
<td>Information about the link. Possible values are described in the &quot;Link Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical info</td>
<td>Information about the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down. Value is in milliseconds.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 144: show interfaces Output Fields for M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers
Management Ethernet Interface (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current address</strong></td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardware address</strong></td>
<td>Media access control (MAC) address of the interface.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternate link address</strong></td>
<td>Backup link address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last flapped</strong></td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <em>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</em>. For example, <em>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago).</em></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input packets</strong></td>
<td>Number of packets received on the physical interface.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output packets</strong></td>
<td>Number of packets transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics last cleared</strong></td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical and physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes, Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets, Output packets</strong>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input errors</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Input errors on the interface.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Runt</strong>—Frames received smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Giants</strong>—Frames received larger than the giant threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policed Discards</strong>—Frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or were not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos does not support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 144: show interfaces Output Fields for M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers
Management Ethernet Interface (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Output errors** | • **Carrier transitions**—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly, possibly once every 10 seconds, the cable, the remote system, or the interface is malfunctioning.  
• **Errors**—Sum of outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.  
• **Drops**—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet dropped by the ASIC RED mechanism.  
• **Resource errors**—Sum of transmit drops. | extensive |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>Logical interface SNMP interface index number.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface; values are described in the “Device Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inet</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface (such as iso or inet6).</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>MTU size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route table</td>
<td>Route table in which this address exists. For example, Route table:0 refers to inet.0.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 144: show interfaces Output Fields for M Series, MX Series, T Series, and PTX Series Routers
Management Ethernet Interface (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about address flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces fxp0 brief

Physical interface: fxp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: 100mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps

Logical interface fxp0.0
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  inet  192.168.70.143/21

show interfaces (Management Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces fxp0

Physical interface: fxp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 1, SNMP ifIndex: 1
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type      : Half-Duplex
Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:89, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:89
Last flapped : Never  
  Input packets : 80804  
  Output packets: 1105

Logical interface fxp0.0 (Index 2) (SNMP ifIndex 13)  
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2  
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500  
    Flags: Is-Primary  
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary  
      Destination: 192.168.64/21, Local: 192.168.70.143,  
      Broadcast: 192.168.71.255

show interfaces (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])

user@host> show interfaces em0

Physical interface: em0, Enabled, Physical link is Up  
  Interface index: 8, SNMP ifIndex: 17  
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps  
  Device flags : Present Running  
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps  
  Link type : Full-Duplex  
  Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:c0, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:c0  
  Last flapped : Never  
  Input packets : 1424  
  Output packets: 5282

Logical interface em0.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 18)  
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2  
  Input packets : 1424  
  Output packets: 5282  
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500  
    Flags: Is-Primary  
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary  

show interfaces (Management Ethernet [PTX Series Packet Transport Routers])

user@host> show interfaces em0
### Physical Interface: em0

- **Enabled**, **Physical link is Up**
- **Interface index**: 8, **SNMP ifIndex**: 0
- **Type**: Ethernet, **Link-level type**: Ethernet, **MTU**: 1514, **Speed**: 1000mbps
- **Device flags**: Present Running
- **Interface flags**: SNMP-Traps
- **Link type**: Full-Duplex
- **Current address**: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b, **Hardware address**: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b
- **Last flapped**: Never
- **Input packets**: 212581
- **Output packets**: 71

### Logical Interface: em0.0

- **Flags**: SNMP-Traps
- **Encapsulation**: ENET2
- **Input packets**: 212551
- **Output packets**: 71
- **Protocol inet, MTU**: 1500
- **Flags**: Is-Primary
- **Addresses, Flags**: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
- **Destination**: 192.168.3/24, **Local**: 192.168.3.30,
- **Broadcast**: 192.168.3.255

### Physical Interface: fpx0

- **Enabled**, **Physical link is Up**
- **Interface index**: 1, **SNMP ifIndex**: 1, **Generation**: 0
- **Type**: Ethernet, **Link-level type**: Ethernet, **MTU**: 1514, **Clocking**: Unspecified, **Speed**: 100mbps
- **Device flags**: Present Running
- **Interface flags**: SNMP-Traps
- **Link type**: Half-Duplex
- **Physical info**: Unspecified
- **Hold-times**: Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
- **Current address**: 00:00:5E:00:53:89, **Hardware address**: 00:00:5E:00:53:89
- **Alternate link address**: Unspecified
- **Last flapped**: Never
- **Statistics last cleared**: Unspecified
- **Traffic statistics**:
  - **Input bytes**: 6484031
  - **Output bytes**: 167503
  - **Input packets**: 81008
  - **Output packets**: 1110

---

**show interfaces detail (Management Ethernet)**

`user@host> show interfaces fpx0 detail`
Logical interface fxp0.0 (Index 2) (SNMP ifIndex 13) (Generation 1)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps  Encapsulation: ENET2
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 6, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 192.168.64/21, Local: 192.168.70.143,
    Broadcast: 192.168.71.255, Generation: 1

show interfaces detail (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])
user@host>  show interfaces em0 detail

Physical interface: em0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 8, SNMP ifIndex: 17, Generation: 2
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: 100mbps
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type     : Full-Duplex
  Physical info : Unspecified
  Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:c0, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:c0
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped  : Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input  bytes  : 124351
    Output bytes : 1353212
    Input  packets: 1804
    Output packets: 5344
  IPv6 transit statistics:
    Input  bytes  : 0
    Output bytes : 0
    Input  packets: 0
    Output packets: 0

Logical interface em0.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 18) (Generation 1)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps  Encapsulation: ENET2
  Traffic statistics:
    Input  bytes  : 117135
    Output bytes : 1331647
    Input  packets: 1804
    Output packets: 5344
  Local statistics:
Input  bytes :  117135
Output bytes :  1331647
Input  packets:  1804
Output packets:  5344
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 192.168.178.0/25, Local: 192.168.178.11, Broadcast:
  192.168.178.127, Generation: 1

show interfaces detail (Management Ethernet [PTX Packet Transport Routers])

user@host> show interfaces detail em0

Physical interface: em0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 8, SNMP ifIndex: 0, Generation: 3
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
    Speed: 1000mbps
  Device flags  : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type     : Full-Duplex
  Physical info : Unspecified
  Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped  : Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input  bytes :  15255909
    Output bytes :  4608
    Input  packets:  214753
    Output packets:  72
  IPv6 transit statistics:
    Input  bytes :  0
    Output bytes :  0
    Input  packets:  0
    Output packets:  0

Logical interface em0.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 0) (Generation 1)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Traffic statistics:
    Input  bytes :  14394630
    Output bytes :  3024
Input packets: 214723
Output packets: 72

Local statistics:
Input bytes: 14394630
Output bytes: 3024
Input packets: 214723
Output packets: 72

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 192.168.3/24, Local: 192.168.3.30,
    Broadcast: 192.168.3.255, Generation: 1

show interfaces extensive (Management Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces f xp0 extensive

Physical interface: f xp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 1, SNMP ifIndex: 1, Generation: 0
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: 100mbps
  Device flags: Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type: Half-Duplex
  Physical info: Unspecified
  Hold-times: Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:89, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:89
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped: Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes: 6678904
    Output bytes: 169657
    Input packets: 83946
    Output packets: 1127
    Input errors:
      Errors: 12, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
    Output errors:
      Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Logical interface f xp0.0 (Index 2) (SNMP ifIndex 13) (Generation 1)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 6, Route table: 0
   Flags: Is-Primary
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
   Destination: 192.168.64/21, Local: 192.168.70.143,
   Broadcast: 192.168.71.255, Generation: 1

show interfaces extensive (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])

user@host> show interfaces em0 extensive

Physical interface: em0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 8, SNMP ifIndex: 17, Generation: 2
   Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
   Speed: 100mbps
   Device flags : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
   Link type : Full-Duplex
   Physical info : Unspecified
   Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
   Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:c0, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:c0
   Alternate link address: Unspecified
   Last flapped : Never
   Statistics last cleared: Never
   Traffic statistics:
      Input  bytes  :       127120
      Output bytes  :      1357414
      Input  packets:        1843
      Output packets:        5372
   IPv6 transit statistics:
      Input  bytes  :       0
      Output bytes  :       0
      Input  packets:       0
      Output packets:       0
   Input errors:
      Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0,
      Resource errors: 0
   Output errors:
      Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Logical interface em0.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 18) (Generation 1)
   Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
   Traffic statistics:
show interfaces extensive (Management Ethernet [PTX Series Packet Transport Routers])

user@host>  show interfaces extensive em0

Physical interface: em0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 8, SNMP ifIndex: 0, Generation: 3
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
    Speed: 1000mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type      : Full-Duplex
  Physical info  : Unspecified
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped   : Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
  Input  bytes  :             15236459
  Output bytes  :                 4608
  Input  packets:               214482
  Output packets:                   72
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input  bytes  :                   0
  Output bytes  :                   0
  Input  packets:                   0
  Output packets:                   0
  Input errors:
show interfaces mgmtre0 (Management Ethernet [PTX5000 Router])

user@host> show interfaces mgmtre0 extensive

Physical interface: mgmtre0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 1001, SNMP ifIndex: 501
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1500
  Device flags: Present
  Interface flags: None
  Link flags: None
  Current address: ec:9e:cd:06:30:da, Hardware address: ec:9e:cd:06:30:da
  Last flapped: Never

Logical interface mgmtre0.0 (Index 1001) (SNMP ifIndex 503)
  Flags: Encapsulation: ENET2
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1486
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 10.92.248/23, Local: 10.92.248.22,
  Broadcast: 10.92.249.255

Logical interface em0.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 0) (Generation 1)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes: 14376264
    Output bytes: 3024
    Input packets: 214452
    Output packets: 72
  Local statistics:
    Input bytes: 14376264
    Output bytes: 3024
    Input packets: 214452
    Output packets: 72
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1, Route table: 0
    Flags: Is-Primary
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Destination: 192.168.3/24, Local: 192.168.3.30,
      Broadcast: 192.168.3.255, Generation: 1
show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces fxp1 brief

Physical interface: fxp1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: 100mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps

Logical interface fxp1.0
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  inet  10.0.0.4/8
  inet6 fe80::200:ff:fe00:4/64
     fec0::10:0:0:4/64
  tnp  4

show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])

user@host> show interfaces em0 brief

Physical interface: em0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: 100mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps

Logical interface em0.0
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  inet  192.168.178.11/25

show interfaces brief (Management Ethernet [PTX Series Packet Transport Routers])

user@host> show interfaces em0 brief

Physical interface: em0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: 1000mbps
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps

Logical interface em0.0
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
inet 192.168.3.30/24

root@absolutely> show interfaces em0 terse
Interface Administration Link Proto Local Remote
em0 up up
em0.0 up up inet 192.168.3.30/24

show interfaces (Internal Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces fxp1

Physical interface: fxp1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 2, SNMP ifIndex: 2
Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
Link type : Full-Duplex
Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04
Last flapped : Never
Input packets : 30655
Output packets: 33323

Logical interface fxp1.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 14)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Flags: Is-Primary
Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
   Destination: 10/8, Local: 10.0.0.4, Broadcast: 10.255.255.255
Protocol inet6, MTU: 1500
Flags: Is-Primary
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
   Destination: fe80::/64, Local: fe80::200:ff:fe00:4
Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
   Destination: fec0::/64, Local: fec0::10:0:0:4
Protocol tnp, MTU: 1500
Flags: Primary, Is-Primary
Addresses
Local: 4
**show interfaces (Internal Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])**

```
user@host> show interfaces ixgbe0

Physical interface: ixgbe0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 2, SNMP ifIndex: 116
   Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps
   Device flags : Present Running
   Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
   Link type   : Full-Duplex
   Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04
   Last flapped : Never
   Input packets : 2301738
   Output packets: 3951155

Logical interface ixgbe0.0 (Index 4) (SNMP ifIndex 117)
   Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
   Input packets : 2301595
   Output packets: 3951155
   Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
      Flags: Is-Primary
      Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
         Destination: 10/8, Local: 10.34.0.4, Broadcast: 10.255.255.255
      Addresses, Flags: Primary Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
         Destination: 192.168/16, Local: 192.168.0.4, Broadcast: 192.168.0.4
   Protocol inet6, MTU: 1500
      Flags: Is-Primary
      Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
         Destination: fe80::/64, Local: fe80::200:ff:fe22:4
      Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
         Destination: fec0::/64, Local: fec0::a:22:0:4
   Protocol tnp, MTU: 1500
      Flags: Primary, Is-Primary
      Addresses
         Local: 0x22000004
```

**show interfaces detail (Internal Ethernet)**

```
user@host> show interfaces fxp1 detail

Physical interface: fxp1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 2, SNMP ifIndex: 2, Generation: 1
   Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
      Speed: 100mbps
   Device flags : Present Running
```
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
Link type : Full-Duplex
Physical info : Unspecified
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04
Alternate link address: Unspecified
Last flapped : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 233969
  Output bytes : 15880707
  Input packets: 30758
  Output packets: 33443

Logical interface fxp1.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 14) (Generation 2)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 7, Route table: 1
    Flags: Is-Primary
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Destination: 10/8, Local: 10.0.0.4, Broadcast: 10.255.255.255,
      Generation: 3
  Protocol inet6, MTU: 1500, Generation: 8, Route table: 1
    Flags: Is-Primary
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
      Destination: fe80::/64, Local: fe80::200:ff:fe00:4,
      Broadcast: Unspecified, Generation: 5
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Destination: fec0::/64, Local: fec0::10:0:0:4, Broadcast: Unspecified,
      Generation: 7
  Protocol tnp, MTU: 1500, Generation: 9, Route table: 1
    Flags: Primary, Is-Primary
    Addresses, Flags: None
      Destination: Unspecified, Local: 4, Broadcast: Unspecified,
      Generation: 8

show interfaces detail (Internal Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])

user@host> show interfaces ixgbe0 detail

Physical interface: ixgbe0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 2, SNMP ifIndex: 116, Generation: 3
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: 1000mbps
  Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
Link type : Full-Duplex
Physical info : Unspecified
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04
Alternate link address: Unspecified
Last flapped : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 238172825
  Output bytes : 1338948955
  Input packets: 2360984
  Output packets: 4061512
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

Logical interface ixgbe0.0 (Index 4) (SNMP ifIndex 117) (Generation 2)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes : 228720309
    Output bytes : 1261387447
    Input packets: 2360841
    Output packets: 4061512
IPv6 transit statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
    Output bytes : 0
    Input packets: 0
    Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
    Input bytes : 228720309
    Output bytes : 1261387447
    Input packets: 2360841
    Output packets: 4061512
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 2, Route table: 1
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
    Destination: 10/8, Local: 10.34.0.4, Broadcast: 10.255.255.255, Generation: 2
  Addresses, Flags: Primary Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
show interfaces extensive (internal Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces fxp1 extensive

Physical interface: fXP1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 2, SNMP ifIndex: 2, Generation: 1
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: 100mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type      : Full-Duplex
  Physical info  : Unspecified
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped   : Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes : 2349897
    Output bytes : 15888605
    Input packets: 30896
    Output packets: 33607
  Input errors:
    Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0,
    Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
  Output errors:
    Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0,
    Resource errors: 0

Logical interface fXP1.0 (Index 3) (SNMP ifIndex 14) (Generation 2)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 7, Route table: 1
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10/8, Local: 10.0.0.4, Broadcast: 10.255.255.255,
    Generation: 3
Protocol inet6, MTU: 1500, Generation: 8, Route table: 1
  Flags: Is-Preferred
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: fe80::/64, Local: fe80::200:ff:fe00:4,
    Broadcast: Unspecified, Generation: 5
Protocol tnp, MTU: 1500, Generation: 9, Route table: 1
  Flags: Primary, Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: None
    Destination: Unspecified, Local: 4, Broadcast: Unspecified,
    Generation: 8

show interfaces extensive (internal Ethernet [TX Matrix Plus Router])

user@host> show interfaces ixgbe0 extensive

Physical interface: ixgbe0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 2, SNMP ifIndex: 116, Generation: 3
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: 1000mbps
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type : Full-Duplex
  Physical info : Unspecified
  Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04, Hardware address: 00:00:5E:00:53:04
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped : Never
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input  bytes :  242730780
    Output bytes :  1348312269
    Input  packets:  2398737
    Output packets:  4133510
    IPv6 transit statistics:
      Input  bytes :  0
Logical interface ixgbe0.0 (Index 4) (SNMP ifIndex 117) (Generation 2)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes: 233127252
  Output bytes: 1269350897
  Input packets: 2398594
  Output packets: 4133510
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes: 0
  Output bytes: 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes: 233127252
  Output bytes: 1269350897
  Input packets: 2398594
  Output packets: 4133510
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 2, Route table: 1
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
    Destination: 10/8, Local: 10.34.0.4, Broadcast: 10.255.255.255, Generation: 2
    Addresses, Flags: Primary Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Protocol inet6, MTU: 1500, Generation: 3, Route table: 1
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred
    Destination: fe80::/64, Local: fe80::200:ff:fe22:4
Generation: 4
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Default Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: fec0::/64, Local: fec0::a:22:0:4
Protocol tnp, MTU: 1500, Generation: 5
  Generation: 4, Route table: 1
Flags: Primary, Is-Primary
Addresses, Flags: None
  Destination: Unspecified, Local: 0x22000004, Broadcast: Unspecified,
Generation: 6
show interfaces (PPPoE)

Syntax

```
show interfaces pp0.logical
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index snmp-index>
<statistics>
```

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
(M120 routers, M320 routers, and MX Series routers only). Display status information about the PPPoE interface.

Options

`pp0.logical`—Display standard status information about the PPPoE interface.

`brief | detail | extensive | terse`—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

`descriptions`—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

`media`—(Optional) Display media-specific information about PPPoE interfaces.

`snmp-index snmp-index`—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.

`statistics`—(Optional) Display PPPoE interface statistics.

Required Privilege Level
view

List of Sample Output

- show interfaces (PPPoE) on page 1362
- show interfaces (PPPoE over Aggregated Ethernet) on page 1362
- show interfaces brief (PPPoE) on page 1363
- show interfaces detail (PPPoE) on page 1363
- show interfaces extensive (PPPoE on M120 and M320 Routers) on page 1364

Output Fields

Table 145 on page 1355 lists the output fields for the show interfaces (PPPoE) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
Table 145: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Enabled Field&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Physical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Physical interface type (PPPoE).</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation on the physical interface (PPPoE).</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>MTU size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocking</td>
<td>Reference clock source. It can be Internal or External.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link type</td>
<td>Physical interface link type: full duplex or half duplex.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Link Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input rate</td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output rate</td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Info</td>
<td>Physical interface information.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 145: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current address</strong></td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardware address</strong></td>
<td>MAC address of the hardware.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternate link address</strong></td>
<td>Backup address of the link.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics last cleared</strong></td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPv6 transit statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: These fields include dropped traffic and exception traffic, as those fields are not separately defined.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 145: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input errors</strong></td>
<td>Input errors on the interface:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Runts</strong>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Giants</strong>—Number of frames received that are larger than the giant threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Policed discards</strong>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of B chip Tx drops and IXP Tx net transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output errors</strong></td>
<td>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Carrier transitions</strong> —Number of times the interface has gone from <strong>down</strong> to <strong>up</strong>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), then the cable, the far-end system, or the PIM is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>MTU errors</strong>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of B chip Tx drops and IXP Tx net transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Logical Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical interface</th>
<th>Name of the logical interface.</th>
<th>All levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index</strong></td>
<td>Logical interface index number (which reflects its initialization sequence).</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP ifIndex</strong></td>
<td>Logical interface SNMP interface index number.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 145: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Type of encapsulation configured on the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| PPP parameters | PPP status:  
  - LCP restart timer—Length of time (in milliseconds) between successive Link Control Protocol (LCP) configuration requests.  
  - NCP restart timer—Length of time (in milliseconds) between successive Network Control Protocol (NCP) configuration requests. | detail |
| PPPoE      | PPPoE status:  
  - State—State of the logical interface (up or down).  
  - Session ID—PPPoE session ID.  
  - Service name—Type of service required. Can be used to indicate an Internet service provider (ISP) name or a class or quality of service.  
  - Configured AC name—Configured access concentrator name.  
  - Auto-reconnect timeout—Time after which to try to reconnect after a PPPoE session is terminated, in seconds.  
  - Idle Timeout—Length of time (in seconds) that a connection can be idle before disconnecting.  
  - Underlying interface—Interface on which PPPoE is running. | All levels |
| Link       | Name of the physical interfaces for member links in an aggregated Ethernet bundle for a PPPoE over aggregated Ethernet configuration. PPPoE traffic goes out on these interfaces. | All levels |
| Traffic statistics | Total number of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface. These statistics are the sum of the local and transit statistics. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. This counter usually takes less than 1 second to stabilize. | detail extensive |
Table 145: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPv6 transit stats</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The packet and byte counts in these fields include traffic that is dropped and does not leave the router.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local statistics</strong></td>
<td>Statistics for traffic received from and transmitted to the Routing Engine. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. This counter usually takes less than 1 second to stabilize.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transit statistics</strong></td>
<td>Statistics for traffic transiting the router. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. This counter usually takes less than 1 second to stabilize.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The packet and byte counts in these fields include traffic that is dropped and does not leave the router.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keepalive settings</strong></td>
<td>(PPP and HDLC) Configured settings for keepalives.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• interval seconds—The time in seconds between successive keepalive requests. The range is 10 seconds through 32,767 seconds, with a default of 10 seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• down-count number—The number of keepalive packets a destination must fail to receive before the network takes a link down. The range is 1 through 255, with a default of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• up-count number—The number of keepalive packets a destination must receive to change a link’s status from down to up. The range is 1 through 255, with a default of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 145: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Keepalive statistics** | (PPP and HDLC) Information about keepalive packets.  
  • **Input**—Number of keepalive packets received by PPP.  
    • *(last seen 00:00:00 ago)*—Time the last keepalive packet was received, in the format `hh:mm:ss`.  
  • **Output**—Number of keepalive packets sent by PPP and how long ago the last keepalive packets were sent and received.  
    • *(last seen 00:00:00 ago)*—Time the last keepalive packet was sent, in the format `hh:mm:ss`.  
  (MX Series routers with MPCs/MICs) When an MX Series router with MPCs/MICs is using PPP fast keepalive for a PPP link, the display does not include the number of keepalive packets received or sent, or the amount of time since the router received or sent the last keepalive packet. | **detail extensive**          |
| **Input packets**   | Number of packets received on the logical interface.                                                                                                                                                              | None specified                |
| **Output packets**  | Number of packets transmitted on the logical interface.                                                                                                                                                           | None specified                |
| **LCP state**       | (PPP) Link Control Protocol state.  
  • **Conf-ack-received**—Acknowledgement was received.  
  • **Conf-ack-sent**—Acknowledgement was sent.  
  • **Conf-req-sent**—Request was sent.  
  • **Down**—LCP negotiation is incomplete (not yet completed or has failed).  
  • **Not-configured**—LCP is not configured on the interface.  
  • **Opened**—LCP negotiation is successful.                                                                                                                                                             | **none detail extensive**    |
| **NCP state**       | (PPP) Network Control Protocol state.  
  • **Conf-ack-received**—Acknowledgement was received.  
  • **Conf-ack-sent**—Acknowledgement was sent.  
  • **Conf-req-sent**—Request was sent.  
  • **Down**—NCP negotiation is incomplete (not yet completed or has failed).  
  • **Not-configured**—NCP is not configured on the interface.  
  • **Opened**—NCP negotiation is successful.                                                                                                                                                             | **detail extensive none**    |
### Table 145: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHAP state</td>
<td>(PPP) Displays the state of the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) during its transaction.</td>
<td>none detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Chap-Chal-received</strong>—Challenge was received but response not yet sent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Chap-Chal-sent</strong>—Challenge was sent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Chap-Resp-received</strong>—Response was received for the challenge sent, but CHAP has not yet moved into the Success state. (Most likely with RADIUS authentication.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Chap-Resp-sent</strong>—Response was sent for the challenge received.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Closed</strong>—CHAP authentication is incomplete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Failure</strong>—CHAP authentication failed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Not-configured</strong>—CHAP is not configured on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Success</strong>—CHAP authentication was successful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol-family</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is <em>inet</em>, the IP address of the interface is also displayed.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>MTU size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route table</td>
<td>Routing table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table <strong>inet.0</strong>.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Family Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about the addresses configured for the protocol family. Possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sample Output**

**show interfaces (PPPoE)**

```
user@host> show interfaces pp0

Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 24
  Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  Link type      : Full-Duplex
  Link flags     : None
  Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)

Logical interface pp0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 72)
  Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
  PPPoE:
    State: SessionDown, Session ID: None,
    Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
    Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
    Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 (Index 70)
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  LCP state: Not-configured
  CHAP state: Closed
  Protocol inet, MTU: 100
    Flags: User-MTU, Negotiate-Address
```

**show interfaces (PPPoE over Aggregated Ethernet)**

```
user@host> show interfaces pp0.1073773821

Logical interface pp0.1073773821 (Index 80) (SNMP ifIndex 32584)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
  PPPoE:
    State: SessionUp, Session ID: 1,
    Session AC name: alcor, Remote MAC address: 00:00:5e:00:53:01,
    Underlying interface: demux0.100 (Index 88)
  Link:
    ge-1/0/0.32767
```
show interfaces brief (PPPoE)
user@host> show interfaces pp0 brief

Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532, Speed: Unspecified
   Device flags  : Present Running
   Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps

Logical interface pp0.0
   Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
   PPPoE:
      State: SessionDown, Session ID: None,
      Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
      Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
      Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 (Index 70)
inet

show interfaces detail (PPPoE)
user@host> show interfaces pp0 detail

Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 24, Generation: 9
   Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532, Speed: Unspecified
   Device flags  : Present Running
   Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
   Link type     : Full-Duplex
   Link flags    : None
   Physical info : Unspecified
show interfaces extensive (PPPoE on M120 and M320 Routers)

user@host> show interfaces pp0 extensive

Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
   Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 93, Generation: 129
Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532, Speed: Unspecified
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
Link type : Full-Duplex
Link flags : None
Physical info : Unspecified
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
Alternate link address: Unspecified
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 972192 0 bps
  Output bytes : 975010 0 bps
  Input packets: 1338 0 pps
  Output packets: 1473 0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0,
  Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Logical interface pp0.0 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 96) (Generation 194)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
PPPoE:
  State: SessionUp, Session ID: 26,
  Session AC name: None, AC MAC address: 00:00:5e:00:53:12,
  Service name: None, Configured AC name: None,
  Auto-reconnect timeout: Never, Idle timeout: Never,
  Underlying interface: ge-3/0/1.0 (Index 67)
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 252
  Output bytes : 296
  Input packets: 7
  Output packets: 8
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes: 252
  Output bytes: 296
  Input packets: 7
  Output packets: 8
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes: 0 0 bps
  Output bytes: 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes: 0
  Output bytes: 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
Keepalive statistics:
  Input: 1 (last seen 00:00:00 ago)
  Output: 1 (last sent 00:00:03 ago)
LCP state: Opened
CHAP state: Closed
PAP state: Closed
Protocol inet, MTU: 1492, Generation: 171, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 203.0.113.2, Local: 203.0.113.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
  Generation: 206
show interfaces interface-set (Ethernet Interface Set)

Syntax

show interfaces interface-set interface-set-name
<detail | terse>

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description

Display information about the specified gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface set.

You can also use the show interfaces interface-set command to display information about agent circuit identifier (ACI) interface sets.

Options

interface-set interface-set-name—Display information about the specified Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, ACI, or ALI interface set.

detail | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

Required Privilege Level

view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration

Verifying and Managing Configurations for Dynamic VLANs Based on Access-Line Identifiers

List of Sample Output

show interfaces interface-set terse on page 1369
show interfaces interface-set detail on page 1370
show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ACI) on page 1370
show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ACI Trusted Option) on page 1370
show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ARI Trusted Option) on page 1371
show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ARI Trusted Option when both ACI and ARI are received) on page 1371
show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on Accept-No-IDs Trusted Option when neither ACI nor ARI is received) on page 1371
show interfaces interface-set (L2BSA and PPPoE Subscribers) on page 1372

Output Fields
Table 146 on page 1368 describes the information for the `show interfaces interface-set` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 146: Ethernet show interfaces interface-set Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Interface</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface set</td>
<td>Name of the interface set or sets.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For ACI interface sets, the set name is prefixed with <code>aci-</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For ALI interface sets, the set name is prefixed with the trusted option that the interface set is based on:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>aci</code>— The ACI is configured as the trusted option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>ari</code>— The ARI is configured as the trusted option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>aci+ari</code>— Both ACI and ARI are configured as the trusted option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>noids</code>— Neither the ACI nor the ARI is configured as the trusted option and neither ACI nor ARI is received.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface set index</td>
<td>Index number of the interface set.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACI VLAN</td>
<td>For ACI interface sets, the string received in DHCP or PPPoE control packets that uniquely identifies the subscriber’s access node and the DSL line on the access node. Only the Agent Circuit ID can be used to create the interface set.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The ACI VLAN field is replaced with the Line Identity field when an ALI interface set is configured with the line-identity autoconfiguration stanza.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Identity</td>
<td>For ALI interface sets, the trusted option received in DHCP or PPPoE control packets that uniquely identifies the subscriber’s access node and the DSL line on the access node. The trusted option can be either or both of the following:</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Agent Circuit ID—The ACI value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Agent Remote ID—The ARI value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: When only accept-no-ids is configured as the trusted option, this field is not displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The Line Identity field is replaced with the ACI VLAN field when an ACI interface set is configured with the <code>agent-circuit-id</code> autoconfiguration stanza.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 146: Ethernet show interfaces interface-set Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PPPoE</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface that the router creates using the ACI or ALI interface set.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max Sessions</strong></td>
<td>For dynamic PPPoE subscriber interfaces, maximum number of PPPoE logical interfaces that can be activated on the underlying interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max Sessions VSA Ignore</strong></td>
<td>For dynamic PPPoE subscriber interfaces, whether the router is configured to ignore (clear) the PPPoE maximum session value returned by RADIUS in the Max-Clients-Per-Interface Juniper Networks VSA [26-143] and restore the PPPoE maximum session value on the underlying interface to the value configured with the max-sessions statement: Off (default) or On.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes, Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes and number of bytes per second received and transmitted on the interface set</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets, Output packets</strong>—Number of packets and number of packets per second received and transmitted on the interface set</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egress queues supported</strong></td>
<td>Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egress queues in use</strong></td>
<td>Total number of egress queues used on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queue counters</strong></td>
<td>Queued packets, Transmitted packets, and Dropped packets statistics for the four forwarding classes.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members</strong></td>
<td>List of all interface sets or, for ACI interface sets, list of all subscriber interfaces belonging to the specified ACI interface set.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sample Output |

show interfaces interface-set terse

user@host> show interfaces interface-set terse
show interfaces interface-set detail

user@host> show interfaces interface-set iflset-xe-11/3/0-0 detail

Interface set: iflset-xe-11/3/0-0
Interface set index: 19
Traffic statistics:
  Output bytes : 751017840, 401673504 bps
  Output packets: 11044380, 738377 pps
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Transmitted packets</th>
<th>Dropped packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>211091327</td>
<td>11044380</td>
<td>199995746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members:
xe-11/3/0.0

show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ACI)

user@host> show interfaces interface-set

Interface set: aci-1001-ge-5/2/0.10
Interface set index: 1
Interface set snmp index: 67108865
ACI VLAN:
  Agent Circuit ID: circuit0
PPPoE:
  Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off
Members:
demux0.3221225472

show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ACI Trusted Option)

user@host> show interfaces interface-set
Interface set: ari-1002-demux0.3221225473
    Interface set index: 2
    Interface set snmp index: 67108866
    Line Identity:
        Agent Circuit ID: remote20
    PPoE:
        Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off
    Members:
        demux0.3221225474

show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ARI Trusted Option)
user@host>  show interfaces interface-set

Interface set: aci-1002-demux0.3221225473
    Interface set index: 2
    Interface set snmp index: 67108866
    Line Identity:
        Agent Remote ID: remote20
    PPoE:
        Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off
    Members:
        demux0.3221225474

show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on ARI Trusted Option when both ACI and ARI are received)
user@host>  show interfaces interface-set

Interface set: ari-1002-demux0.3221225473
    Interface set index: 2
    Interface set snmp index: 67108866
    Line Identity:
        Agent Remote ID: remote20
    PPoE:
        Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off
    Members:
        demux0.3221225474

show interfaces interface-set (ACI Interface Set based on Accept-No-IDs Trusted Option when neither ACI nor ARI is received)
user@host>  show interfaces interface-set
Interface set: noids-1002-demux0.3221225473
  Interface set index: 2
  Interface set snmp index: 67108866
  Members:
    demux0.3221225474

show interfaces interface-set (L2BSA and PPPoE Subscribers)

user@host> show interfaces interface-set

Interface set: ge-1/0/4
  Interface set index: 6
  Members:
    ge-1/0/4.1073741908
    pp0.1073741907
show interfaces interface-set queue

Syntax

```
show interfaces interface-set queue interface-set-name
<aggregate | remaining-traffic>
<forwarding-class class-name>
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

Description

Display information about the gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface set queue. Supported in MX Series routers with enhanced queuing DPCs.

Options

- `interface-set-name`—(Optional) Display information about the specified gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface set. Wildcard values can be used in the interface set name.
- `aggregate`—(Optional) Display the aggregated queuing statistics of all member logical interfaces for interface sets that have traffic-control profiles configured.
- `both-ingress-egress`—(Optional) On Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, display both ingress and egress queue statistics.
- `egress`—(Optional) Display egress queue statistics.
- `forwarding-class class-name`—(Optional) Display queuing statistics for the specified forwarding class.
- `ingress`—(Optional) On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, display ingress queue statistics.
- `remaining-traffic`—(Optional) Display the queuing statistics of all member logical interfaces for interface sets that do not have traffic-control profiles configured.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

- `show interfaces interface-set queue (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1375`
- `show interfaces interface-set queue both-ingress-egress (Enhanced DPC) on page 1376`
- `show interfaces interface-set queue ingress (Enhanced DPC) on page 1379`
- `show interfaces interface-set queue forwarding-class (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1380`
- `show interfaces interface-set queue (Enhanced DPC) on page 1381`
- `show interfaces interface-set queue remaining-traffic (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1382`

Output Fields
Table 147 on page 1374 describes the information for the `show interfaces interface-set queue` command.

**Table 147: Ethernet show interfaces interface-set queue Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface set</td>
<td>Name of the interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface set index</td>
<td>Index number of the interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding classes supported</td>
<td>Total number of forwarding classes supported on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding classes in use</td>
<td>Total number of forwarding classes used on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress queues supported</td>
<td>Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress queues in use</td>
<td>Total number of egress queues used on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress queues supported</td>
<td>Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress queues in use</td>
<td>Total number of ingress queues used on the specified interface set.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queue</td>
<td>Egress or ingress queue number for the statistics being displayed.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding classes</td>
<td>Forwarding class name for the statistics being displayed.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queued</td>
<td><strong>Packet</strong> and <strong>Byte</strong> statistics for the specified queue.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Packets</strong>—Number of packets queued and input rate in packets per second.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Bytes</strong>—Number of bytes queued and input rate in bytes per second.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 147: Ethernet show interfaces interface-set queue Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmitted</td>
<td><strong>Packet</strong> and <strong>Byte</strong> statistics for the specified forwarding class.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted and transmit rate in packets per second.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted and transmit rate in bytes per second.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Tail-dropped packets</strong>—Number of packets tail dropped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>RED-dropped packets</strong>—Number of RED-dropped packets for the <strong>low</strong>, <strong>medium-low</strong>, <strong>medium-high</strong>, and <strong>high</strong> loss priorities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>RED-dropped bytes</strong>—Number of RED-dropped bytes for the <strong>low</strong>, <strong>medium-low</strong>, <strong>medium-high</strong>, and <strong>high</strong> loss priorities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

**show interfaces interface-set queue (Gigabit Ethernet)**

```
user@host> show interfaces interface-set queue ge-2/2/0-0

Interface set: ge-2/2/0-0
Interface set index: 3
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets :            3998482                          1 pps
Bytes   :            271896884                         688 bps
Transmitted:
Packets :            1077474                          1 pps
Bytes   :            73268340                         688 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                     0                     0 pps
RED-dropped packets :               2921008                     0 pps
  Low                 :               2921008                     0 pps
  Medium-low          :                     0                     0 pps
  Medium-high         :                     0                     0 pps
  High                :                     0                     0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    :             198628544                     0 bps
  Low                 :             198628544                     0 bps
  Medium-low          :                     0                     0 bps
  Medium-high         :                     0                     0 bps
```
show interfaces interface-set queue both-ingress-egress (Enhanced DPC)

user@host> show interfaces interface-set queue ge-2/2/0-0 both-ingress-egress

Interface set: ge-2/2/0-0  
Interface set index: 3  
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use  
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use  
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort  
Queued:  
    Packets : 185968478  473161 pps  
    Bytes : 10042313520  204441336 bps  
Transmitted:  
    Packets : 5441673  13780 pps  
    Bytes : 293850342  5952960 bps  
Tail-dropped packets : 0  0 pps  
RED-dropped packets : 180526772  459372 pps  
RED-dropped bytes : 9748446282  198451512 bps  
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding  
Queued:  
    Packets : 0  0 pps  
    Bytes : 0  0 bps  
Transmitted:  
    Packets : 0  0 pps  
    Bytes : 0  0 bps  
Tail-dropped packets : 0  0 pps  
RED-dropped packets : 0  0 pps  
RED-dropped bytes : 0  0 bps  
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding  
Queued:  
    Packets : 522021472  473602 pps  
    Bytes : 28190332480  204599944 bps  
Transmitted:  
    Packets : 5791772  4055 pps  
    Bytes : 312755688  1751976 bps  
Tail-dropped packets : 0  0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 516227139 469546 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 27876265560 202843872 bps

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
   Packets : 0 0 pps
   Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
   Packets : 0 0 pps
   Bytes : 0 0 bps
   Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
   RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
   RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps

Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
   Packets : 5417304 13797 pps
   Bytes : 368429508 7506096 bps
Transmitted:
   Packets : 5014996 12769 pps
   Bytes : 341019728 6946560 bps
   Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
   RED-dropped packets : 402189 1028 pps
   Low : 402189 1028 pps
   Medium-low : 0 0 pps
   Medium-high : 0 0 pps
   High : 0 0 pps
   RED-dropped bytes : 27348852 559536 bps
   Low : 27348852 559536 bps
   Medium-low : 0 0 bps
   Medium-high : 0 0 bps
   High : 0 0 bps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
   Packets : 0 0 pps
   Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
   Packets : 0 0 pps
   Bytes : 0 0 bps
   Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
   RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
   Low : 0 0 pps
   Medium-low : 0 0 pps
   Medium-high : 0 0 pps
   Medium-high : 0 0 bps
   High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding

Queued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>5770534</th>
<th>3963 pps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>396943252</td>
<td>2156144 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>3945152</th>
<th>1457 pps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>268270336</td>
<td>792608 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control

Queued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0 pps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0 pps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces interface-set queue egress (Enhanced DPC)

user@host> show interfaces interface-set queue ge-2/2/0-0 egress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Forwarding classes:</th>
<th>Queued:</th>
<th>Transmitted:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>best-effort</td>
<td>Packets: 3958253</td>
<td>13822 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bytes: 269217592</td>
<td>7519712 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>expedited-forwarding</td>
<td>Packets: 0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bytes: 0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>assured-forwarding</td>
<td>Packets: 0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bytes: 0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
show interfaces interface-set queue forwarding-class

user@host> show interfaces interface-set queue ge-2/2/0-0 forwarding-class best-effort

Interface set: ge-2/2/0-0
Interface set index: 3
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

Queued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>101857694</td>
<td>1420083 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>6927234456</td>
<td>772532320 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>3984693</td>
<td>55500 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>270959592</td>
<td>30192512 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail-dropped packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED-dropped packets</td>
<td>97870952</td>
<td>1364583 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>97870952</td>
<td>1364583 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-high</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED-dropped bytes</td>
<td>6655225776</td>
<td>742339808 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6655225776</td>
<td>742339808 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-high</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces interface-set queue (Enhanced DPC)

user@host> show interfaces interface-set queue ge-2/2/0-0 ingress

Interface set: foo
Interface set index: 3
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

Queued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>149036817</td>
<td>473711 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>8048003934</td>
<td>204642936 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>4360749</td>
<td>13891 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>235480446</td>
<td>6000912 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail-dropped packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED-dropped packets</td>
<td>144676035</td>
<td>459820 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED-dropped bytes</td>
<td>7812506592</td>
<td>198642024 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding

Queued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queued:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets :  485089207</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes :  26195987476</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitted:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets :  5480799</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes :  295963146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queued:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets :  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes :  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitted:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets :  0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes :  0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces interface-set queue remaining-traffic (Gigabit Ethernet)

user@host> show interfaces interface-set queue ge-2/2/0-0 remaining-traffic

Interface set: ge-2/2/0-0
Interface set index: 12
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

Queued:                                       |
<p>| Packets :  2201552                          |
| Bytes :  149705536                          |
| Transmitted:                                 |
| Packets :  609765                           |
| Bytes :  41464020                           |
| Tail-dropped packets :  0                  |
| RED-dropped packets :  0                   |
| Low :  1591787                              |
| Medium-low :  0                             |
| Medium-high :  0                            |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED-dropped bytes</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>108241516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>108241516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-low</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-high</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show interfaces interval**

**Syntax**

```
show interfaces interval
<interface-name>
```

**Release Information**

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

**Description**

Display the channel service unit (CSU) interface alarm and error count in 15-minute intervals for the past 24 hours. If the system has been operational for less than 24 hours, the maximum number of intervals available is displayed.

**Options**

`interface-name`—(Optional) Name of a particular interface.

**Required Privilege Level**

`view`

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

| clear interfaces interval | 1030 |

**List of Sample Output**

- show interfaces interval (Channelized OC12) on page 1385
- show interfaces interval (E3) on page 1386
- show interfaces interval (SONET/SDH) on page 1386

**Output Fields**

Table 148 on page 1384 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces interval` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 148: show interfaces interval Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 148: show interfaces interval Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hh:mm-current</td>
<td>Time of day (in hours and minutes) at the beginning of the latest counter interval. The value of the latest counter interval is always less than 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh:mm-hh:mm</td>
<td>Time of day (in hours and minutes) at the beginning and end of each 15-minute interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alarm or event: n</td>
<td>Count of alarms and events within each 15-minute interval. The specific alarm or event depends on the interface media type. For a description of the alarm or event listed, see the interface-type media field (for example, T1 media) under the show interfaces command for the particular interface type in which you are interested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval Total</td>
<td>Sum of all the alarm and defect counters for the last 24-hour period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval Total</td>
<td>Sum of all the alarm and defect counters for the last 24-hour period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Day Interval Total</td>
<td>Sum of all the alarm and defect counters in the current day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The Current Day Interval output field is reset after 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Day Interval Total</td>
<td>Sum of all the alarm and defect counters in the previous day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show interfaces interval (Channelized OC12)

user@host> show interfaces interval t3-0/3/0:0

Physical interface: t3-0/3/0:0, SNMP ifIndex: 23
17:43-current:
   LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0, SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
17:28-17:43:
### show interfaces interval (E3)

```bash
user@host> show interfaces interval e3-0/3/0
```

#### Physical interface: e3-0/3/0, SNMP ifIndex: 23

17:43-current:
```
LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
```

17:28-17:43:
```
LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
```

17:13-17:28:
```
LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
```

16:58-17:13:
```
LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
SEFS: 0, UAS: 0
```

16:43-16:58:
```
LCV: 0, PCV: 0, CCV: 0, LES: 0, PES: 0, PSES: 0, CES: 0, CSES: 0,
...
```

#### Interval Total:
```
LCV: 230, PCV: 1145859, CCV: 455470, LES: 0, PES: 230, PSES: 230,
```

### show interfaces interval (SONET/SDH)

```bash
user@host> show interfaces interval so-2/2/0
```

---

**Note:** The output above shows the monitoring of network interfaces, specifically focusing on the LCV (Link Counters), PCV (Path Counters), CCV (Connection Counters), LES (Loss of Signal), PES (Path Error Statistics), PSES (Path Error Statistics), CES (Connection Error Statistics), CSES (Connection Error Statistics), SEFS (Subnet Error Statistics), and UAS (User Access Statistics). The values represent the count of errors or events over different intervals, which are crucial for network monitoring and troubleshooting.
Physical interface: 2/2/0, SNMP ifIndex: 553

02:53-current:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

02:38-02:53:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

02:23-02:38:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

02:08-02:23:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

01:53-02:08:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

01:38-01:53:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

01:23-01:38:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

01:08-01:23:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

00:53-01:08:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

00:38-00:53:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

Current Day Interval Total:
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0

Previous Day Interval Total (Last updated at 02:23):
  ES-S: 0, SES-S: 0, SEFS-S: 0, ES-L: 0, SES-L: 0, UAS-L: 0, ES-P: 0, SES-P: 0,
  UAS-P: 0
show interfaces irb

Syntax

```
show interfaces irb
  <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
  <descriptions>
  <media>
  <snmp-index snmp-index>
  <statistics>
```

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description
Display integrated routing and bridging interfaces information.

Options
brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

mac—Display hardware MAC address

media—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.

snmp-index snmp-index—(Optional) Display information for the interface with the specified SNMP index.

statistics—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

Additional Information
Integrated routing and bridging (IRB) provides simultaneous support for Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing on the same interface. IRB enables you to route local packets to another routed interface or to another bridging domain that has a Layer 3 protocol configured.

Required Privilege Level
view

List of Sample Output
show interfaces irb extensive on page 1393
show interfaces irb snmp-index on page 1395

Output Fields
Table 149 on page 1389 lists the output fields for the show interfaces irb command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the physical interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto</td>
<td>Protocol configured on the interface.</td>
<td>terse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Physical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Physical interface type.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>MTU size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocking</td>
<td>Reference clock source: <em>Internal</em> or <em>External</em>. Always unspecified on IRB interfaces.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running. Always unspecified on IRB interfaces.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Interface Flags&quot; section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link type</td>
<td>Physical interface link type: full duplex or half duplex.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags</td>
<td>Information about the link. Possible values are described in the &quot;Links Flags&quot; section under <em>Common Output Fields Description</em>.</td>
<td>detail extensive brief none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Info</td>
<td>Physical interface information.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current address</td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware address</td>
<td>MAC address of the hardware.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate link</td>
<td>Backup address of the link.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped</td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The format is <strong>Last flapped: year-month-day hours:minutes:seconds timezone (hours:minutes:seconds ago)</strong>. For example, <strong>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</strong>.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics last</td>
<td>Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleared</td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 transit</td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 149: show interfaces irb Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input errors</strong></td>
<td>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Framing errors</strong>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Runtst</strong>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Giantst</strong>—Number of frames received that are larger than the giant threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policed discards</strong>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output errors</strong></td>
<td>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Carrier transitions</strong>—Number of times the interface has gone from <strong>down</strong> to <strong>up</strong>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the DPC is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Errors</strong>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Drops</strong>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>MTU errors</strong>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Resource errors</strong>—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface (which reflects its initialization sequence).</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP ifIndex</strong></td>
<td>SNMP interface index number of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generation</strong></td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Encapsulation</strong></td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bandwidth</strong></td>
<td>Dummy value that is ignored by an IRB interface. IRB interfaces are pseudo interfaces and do not have physical bandwidth associated with them.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routing Instance</strong></td>
<td>Routing instance IRB is configured under.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bridging Domain</strong></td>
<td>Bridging domain IRB is participating in.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPv6 transit statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input bytes</strong>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output bytes</strong>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input packets</strong>—Number of packets received on the interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output packets</strong>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local statistics</strong></td>
<td>Statistics for traffic received from and transmitted to the Routing Engine.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transit statistics</strong></td>
<td>Statistics for traffic transiting the router.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol</strong></td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the local interface. Possible values are described in the “Protocol Field” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Level of Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum labels</td>
<td>Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route table</td>
<td>Routing table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about address flags. Possible values are described in the &quot;Addresses Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policer</td>
<td>The policer that is to be evaluated when packets are received or transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the &quot;Logical Interface Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Output**

```bash
show interfaces irb extensive
user@host> show interfaces irb extensive

Physical interface: irb, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 129, SNMP ifIndex: 23, Generation: 130
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Clocking: Unspecified,
  Speed: Unspecified
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type : Full-Duplex
  Link flags : None
  Physical info : Unspecified
  Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 02:00:00:00:00:30, Hardware address: 02:00:00:00:00:30
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped : Never
```
Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0

Logical interface irb.0 (Index 68) (SNMP ifIndex 70) (Generation 143)
  Flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Bandwidth: 1000mbps
  Routing Instance: customer_0 Bridging Domain: bd0

Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0

Transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0 0 bps
  Output bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 0 0 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps

IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
show interfaces irb snmp-index

user@host> show interfaces snmp-index 25

Physical interface: irb, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 25
  Type: Ethernet, Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514
  Device flags  : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
  Link type     : Full-Duplex
  Link flags    : None
  Current address: 02:00:00:00:00:30, Hardware address: 02:00:00:00:00:30
  Last flapped  : Never
    Input packets : 0
    Output packets: 0

Logical interface irb.0 (Index 68) (SNMP ifIndex 70)
  Flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Bandwidth: 1000mbps
  Routing Instance: customer_0 Bridging Domain: bd0
    Input packets : 0
    Output packets: 0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 154, Route table: 0
  Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.51.1/24, Local: 10.51.1.2, Broadcast: 10.51.1.255,
    Generation: 155
Protocol multiservice, MTU: 1500, Generation: 155, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer
show interfaces mac-database

Syntax

show interfaces mac-database (ge-fpc/pic/port | ge-fpc/pic/port.n | aex | xe-fpc/pic/port | xe-fpc/pic/port.n | et-fpc/pic/port | et-fpc/pic/port.n) <mac-address mac-address>

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Support for statement with the aex option introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

(M Series, T Series, MX Series routers, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only) Display media access control (MAC) address information for the specified interface.

Options

gfpc/pic/port—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on all logical interfaces on a particular physical interface.

gfpc/pic/port.n—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on a particular logical interface.

aex—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on a particular aggregated Ethernet interface.

xe-fpc/pic/port—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on all logical interfaces on a particular physical interface.

xe-fpc/pic/port.n—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on a particular logical interface.

et-fpc/pic/port—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on all logical interfaces on a particular physical interface.

et-fpc/pic/port.n—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on a particular logical interface.

mac-address mac-address—(Optional) Display detailed MAC address statistics, including policer information for ge, xe, and et interfaces.

Additional Information

On IQ2 PIC interfaces, the default value for maximum retention of entries in the MAC address table has changed, for cases in which the table is not full. The new holding time is 12 hours. The previous retention time of 3 minutes is still in effect when the table is full.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output
Output Fields

Table 150 on page 1397 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces mac-database` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 150: show interfaces mac-database Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the physical interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Physical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Description and name of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>MTU size on the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Whether loopback is enabled and the type of loopback: local or remote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering</td>
<td>Whether source filtering is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>Whether flow control is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum links needed</td>
<td>(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces only) Number of child links that must be operational for the aggregated interface to be operational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum bandwidth needed</td>
<td>(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces only) Minimum amount of bandwidth of child links that must be operational for the aggregated interface to be operational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the &quot;Device Flags&quot; section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 150: show interfaces mac-database Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current address</td>
<td>(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces only) Configured MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware address</td>
<td>(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces only) Hardware MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped</td>
<td>(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces only) Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up or from up to down. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hours:minutes:seconds timezone (wwEEKSddays hours:minutes ago). For example, Last flapped: 2013-12-18 04:33:22 PST (1w5d 22:23 ago).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Rate</td>
<td>(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces only) Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Rate</td>
<td>(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces only) Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Links Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link flags</td>
<td>Information about the link. Possible v4alues are described in the “Device Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>Logical interface SNMP interface index number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface (possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation on the logical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address, Input frames, Input bytes, Output frames, Output bytes</td>
<td>MAC address and corresponding number of input frames, input bytes, output frames, and output bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of MAC addresses</td>
<td>Number of MAC addresses configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 150: show interfaces mac-database Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policer Statistics</strong></td>
<td>(Displayed for mac-address option for ge, xe, and et interface types only) Display information about policers applied to a logical interface-MAC pair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Policer type</strong>—Type of policer that is out of spec with respect to the configuration. It can be one or more of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input premium</strong>—Number of high-priority rating out-of-spec frames or bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output premium</strong>—Number of high-priority rating out-of-spec frames or bytes sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Input aggregate</strong>—Total number of out-of-spec frames or bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Output aggregate</strong>—Total number of out-of-spec frames or bytes sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Discarded Frames</strong>—Number of discarded frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Discarded Bytes</strong>—Number of discarded bytes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample Output

**show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Port)**

```
user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3

Physical interface: xe-0/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 372, SNMP ifIndex: 788
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None

Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Input frames</th>
<th>Input bytes</th>
<th>Output frames</th>
<th>Output bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:02</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:03</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:04</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:05</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:06</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:07</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:08</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:09</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on an Aggregated Ethernet Interface)

user@host> show interfaces mac-database ae4

Physical interface: ae4, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 132, SNMP ifIndex: 588
  Description: Member links xe-0/2/0
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 9188, Speed: Unspecified, BPDU Error: None,
  MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1,
  Minimum bandwidth needed: 0
  Device flags  : Present Running
  Interface flags: Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Current address: 00:22:83:76:ff:c4, Hardware address: 00:22:83:76:ff:c4
  Last flapped  : 2013-12-18 04:33:22 PST (1w5d 22:23 ago)
  Input rate    : 62756384 bps (85266 pps)
  Output rate   : 62759472 bps (85272 pps)

Logical interface ae4.0 (Index 334) (SNMP ifIndex 647)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Input frames</th>
<th>Input bytes</th>
<th>Output frames</th>
<th>Output bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:aa:00:02</td>
<td>23888711</td>
<td>2627758118</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>22200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:aa:00:03</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:aa:00:04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of MAC addresses : 3
### show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Service)

```bash
user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3
```

Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)

Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x40000000 Encapsulation: ENET2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Input frames</th>
<th>Input bytes</th>
<th>Output frames</th>
<th>Output bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:02</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:03</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:04</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:05</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:06</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:07</td>
<td>7023810</td>
<td>323095260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:08</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:09</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:0a</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c0:01:01:0b</td>
<td>7023809</td>
<td>323095214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:02</td>
<td>31016568</td>
<td>1426762128</td>
<td>38040381</td>
<td>1749857526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:03</td>
<td>31016568</td>
<td>1426762128</td>
<td>38040382</td>
<td>1749857572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:04</td>
<td>31016499</td>
<td>1426758954</td>
<td>38040306</td>
<td>1749854076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:05</td>
<td>31016573</td>
<td>1426762358</td>
<td>38040381</td>
<td>1749857526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:06</td>
<td>31016573</td>
<td>1426762358</td>
<td>38040381</td>
<td>1749857526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:07</td>
<td>31016567</td>
<td>1426762082</td>
<td>38040380</td>
<td>1749857480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:08</td>
<td>31016567</td>
<td>1426762082</td>
<td>38040379</td>
<td>1749857434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:09</td>
<td>9428580</td>
<td>433714680</td>
<td>9428580</td>
<td>433714680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:0a</td>
<td>31016498</td>
<td>1426758816</td>
<td>38040304</td>
<td>1749853984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:c8:01:01:0b</td>
<td>31016498</td>
<td>1426758908</td>
<td>38040307</td>
<td>1749854122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### show interfaces mac-database mac-address

```bash
user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3 mac-address 00:00:c8:01:01:09
```

Physical interface: xe-0/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up

- Interface index: 372, SNMP ifIndex: 788
- Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback: None
- Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled

Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None

Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)

Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x40000000 Encapsulation: ENET2

MAC address: 00:00:c8:01:01:09, Type: Configured,
Input bytes : 202324652
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output bytes</th>
<th>202324560</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input frames</td>
<td>4398362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output frames</td>
<td>4398360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policer statistics:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policer type</th>
<th>Discarded frames</th>
<th>Discarded bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output aggregate</td>
<td>3992386</td>
<td>183649756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces mc-ae

Syntax

    show interfaces mc-ae
    extensive
    revertive-info
    <id identifier unit number>

Release Information
revertive-info statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3
extensive statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1

Description
On MX Series routers with multichassis aggregated Ethernet (aeX) interfaces, displays information about the aeX interfaces.

Options
extensive—(Optional) Display extensive information for multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface.
revertive-info—(Optional) Display revertive mode information for multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface.
identifier—(Optional) Identifier of the multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface.
number—(Optional) Specify the logical interface by unit number.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Multichassis Link Aggregation on MX Series Routers

List of Sample Output
show interfaces mc-ae on page 1406
show interfaces mc-ae (Active/Active Bridging and VRRP over IRB on MX Series Routers) on page 1406
show interfaces mc-ae revertive-info on page 1407
show interfaces mc-ae extensive on page 1407
show interfaces mc-ae extensive (MX Series Router after a configuration exchange error) on page 1408
show interfaces mc-ae extensive on page 1408
**Output Fields**

Table 151 on page 1404 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces mc-ae` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 151: show interfaces mc-ae Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member Link</td>
<td>Identifiers of the configured multichassis link aggregate interfaces configured interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current State Machine’s State</td>
<td>Current state of the MCLAG state machine. The MCLAG state machine is responsible for synchronization with the peer MCLAG node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Status</td>
<td>Status of the local link: active or standby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Status</td>
<td>Status of the peer link: active or standby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local State</td>
<td>Up or down state of the local device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer State</td>
<td>Status of the local and peer links in an active/active bridge or VRRP over integrated routing and bridging (IRB) configuration on MX Series routers, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Logical Interface</strong>—Aggregated Ethernet (AE) aggregate number and unit number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Topology Type</strong>—The bridge or VRRP topology type configured on the AE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Local State</strong>—Up or down state of the local device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Peer State</strong>—Up or down state of the peer device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Peer Ip/ICL-PL/State</strong>—Address, interface and state of the peer device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Facing Interface</td>
<td>Label: pseudowire interface or Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICL-PL</td>
<td>Label: pseudowire interface or Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchover mode</td>
<td>The configured switchover mode for the multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface: revertive or non-revertive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 151: show interfaces mc-ae Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>switchover status</td>
<td>Status of the switchover if the <code>revert-time</code> statement is configured at the <code>[edit interfaces ae x mc-ae]</code> hierarchy level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revert time</td>
<td>Revert time configured for the multichassis aggregated Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchover time remaining</td>
<td>Seconds left to trigger the switchover if the switchover is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Error Status</td>
<td>Reason for the configuration error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCAE Configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Groups</td>
<td>Identification number of the redundancy group. The Inter-Chassis Control Protocol (ICCP) uses the redundancy group ID to associate multiple chassis that perform similar redundancy functions. Possible values: 1 through 4,294,967,294.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCAE ID</td>
<td>Identification number of the MC-LAG device. The two MC-LAG network devices that manage a given MC-LAG must have the same identification number. Possible values: 1 through 65,535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCAE Mode</td>
<td>Specifies whether the MC-LAG is in active-active or active-standby mode. Possible values: active-active or active-standby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Control</td>
<td>Specifies whether the chassis becomes active or remains in standby mode when an interchassis link failure occurs. Possible values: active or standby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID</td>
<td>Chassis ID for Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to calculate the port number of MC-LAG physical member links. Possible values: 0 or 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACP Configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System ID</td>
<td>System id of the local system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 151: show interfaces mc-ae Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin Key</td>
<td>LACP administrative key of the node. Value should be the same on both MCLAG peers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LACP Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Partner System ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Partner System ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show interfaces mc-ae

user@host>  show interfaces mc-ae ae0 unit 512

Member Links   : ae0
Local Status   : active
Peer Status    : active
Logical Interface        : ae0.512
Core Facing Interface : Label Ethernet Interface
ICL-PL         : Label Ethernet Interface

show interfaces mc-ae (Active/Active Bridging and VRRP over IRB on MX Series Routers)

user@host#  show interfaces mc-ae ge-0/0/0.0

Member Link       : ae0
Current State Machine's State: active
Local Status      : active
Local State       : up
Peer Status       : active
Peer State        : up
Logical Interface : ae0.0
Topology Type     : bridge
Local State       : up
Peer State        : up
Peer Ip/ICL-PL/State : 192.168.100.10 ge-0/0/0.0 up
show interfaces mc-ae revertive-info

user@host> show interfaces mc-ae revertive-info id 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Link</th>
<th>ae1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current State Machine’s State:</td>
<td>mcae active state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Status</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Status</td>
<td>standby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchover Mode</td>
<td>Non Revertive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchover Status</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revert Time</td>
<td>1 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchover Remaining Time</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Interface</td>
<td>ae1.1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Type</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Ip/MCP/State</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces mc-ae extensive

user@host> show interfaces mc-ae extensive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Link</th>
<th>ae2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current State Machine’s State:</td>
<td>mcae active state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Status</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Status</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Interface</td>
<td>ae2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Type</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer State</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Ip/MCP/State</td>
<td>192.168.143.17 ae0.1 up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MCAE Configuration
| Redundancy Group       | 1 |
| MCAE ID                | 2 |
| MCAE Mode              | active_active |
| Status Control         | active |
| Chassis ID             | 0 |

LACP Configuration
| System ID              | 00:00:00:00:00:02 |
| Admin Key              | 10 |
show interfaces mc-ae extensive (MX Series Router after a configuration exchange error)

user@host> show interfaces mc-ae extensive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Link</th>
<th>: ae2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current State Machine’s State: mcae config exchange error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Error Status : same chassis-id</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Status</td>
<td>: active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local State</td>
<td>: up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Status</td>
<td>: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer State</td>
<td>: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logical Interface : ae2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Topology Type : bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local State : up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peer State : up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peer Ip/MCP/State : 192.168.143.17 ae0.1 up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MCAE Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Redundancy Group</th>
<th>: 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCAE ID</td>
<td>: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCAE Mode</td>
<td>: active_active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Control</td>
<td>: active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID</td>
<td>: 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LACP Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System ID</th>
<th>: 00:00:00:00:00:02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin Key</td>
<td>: 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces mc-ae extensive

user@host> show interfaces mc-ae extensive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Link</th>
<th>: ae0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current State Machine's State: mcae active state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Status</td>
<td>: active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local State</td>
<td>: up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Status</td>
<td>: active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer State</td>
<td>: up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logical Interface : ae0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Topology Type : bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local State : up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peer State : up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peer Ip/MCP/State : 192.168.143.17 ge-0/0/2.1 up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MCAE Configuration

<p>| Redundancy Group | : 1                                        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCAE ID</th>
<th>: 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCAE Mode</td>
<td>: active_active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Control</td>
<td>: active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID</td>
<td>: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LACP Configuration</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System ID</td>
<td>: 00:00:00:00:00:02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Key</td>
<td>: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LACP Information</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Partner System ID</td>
<td>: 00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Partner System ID</td>
<td>: 00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show interfaces prbs-stats**

**Syntax (MX10003 and MX204)**

```
show interfaces interface-name prbs-stats
```

**Release Information**
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for MX10003 and MX204 routers.

**Description**
Displays the Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) statistics and the status of the test (PASS/FAIL) along with error counters.

Use the `prbs-test-start` and `prbs-test-stop` commands to run and stop the PRBS statistics collection respectively.

For the step-by-step procedure on how to collect and view the PRBS statistics, refer “Verifying Link and Transceivers using Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) Test” on page 584.

A 10-Gigabit ethernet interface contains a single lane of data transmission and reception, while a 40-Gigabit ethernet and 100-Gigabit ethernet interface comprises of four lanes of 10G and 25G for data transmission and reception respectively. The PRBS tests are executed per lane of an interface. Hence, The PRBS test status displays the status per lane of the interface.

**Required Privilege Level**
view

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prbs-test-start</th>
<th>1037</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prbs-test-stop</td>
<td>1039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear interfaces statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verifying Link and Transceivers using Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) Test | 584

**List of Sample Output**
show interfaces et-0/1/2 prbs-stats (MX10003 and MX204 routers) on page 1411
Sample Output

```
show interfaces et-0/1/2 prbs-stats (MX10003 and MX204 routers)
user@host> show interfaces et-0/1/2 prbs-stats

PRBS Statistics : Enabled

Lane 0 : State : Pass, Error count : 0
Lane 1 : State : Pass, Error count : 0
Lane 2 : State : Pass, Error count : 0
Lane 3 : State : Pass, Error count : 0
```

The PRBS tests are executed per lane of an interface. Hence, The PRBS test status displays the status per lane of the interface.
**show interfaces smart-sfp-defects**

**Syntax**

```
show interfaces smart-sfp-defects
<brief | detail | terse>
<interface-name>
```

**Release Information**

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4 for the MX Series.

**Description**

Display information about the defects on the smart SFP interface. The defects can be Smart SFP device defects or TDM legacy defects.

**Options**

- **brief | detail | terse**—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

- **interface-name**—Name of the interface.

**Required Privilege Level**

view

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

- Using Smart SFPs for Transporting Legacy Network Traffic over Packet Switched Networks | 230
- ces-psn-channel | 704
- iwf-params | 797
- tdm-options | 983

**List of Sample Output**

- show interfaces smart-sfp-defects (T1) on page 1419
- show interfaces smart-sfp-defects (DS3) on page 1420
- show interfaces smart-sfp-defects (STM1) on page 1421

**Output Fields**

Table 152 on page 1413 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces smart-sfp-defects` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocking</td>
<td>Reference clock source.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>Duplex mode of the interface, either Full-Duplex or Half-Duplex.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC-REWRITE Error</td>
<td>Specifies if the encapsulation of the packet has been changed.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU Error</td>
<td>Specifies if a BPDU has been received on a blocked interface.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Loopback status: Enabled or Disabled. If loopback is enabled, type of loopback:</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local or Remote.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering</td>
<td>Source filtering status: Enabled or Disabled.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>Flow control status: Enabled or Disabled. This field is only displayed if</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asymmetric flow control is not configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Transceiver Type</td>
<td>Type of smart SFP transceiver. Possible values: E1, T1, DS3, STM1, STM4, or STM16.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 152: show interfaces smart-sfp-defects Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smart SFP</td>
<td>Configurable Type. You can configure these Smart SFP transceivers unlike other Smart SFP transceivers which you cannot configure.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart SFP Configurations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Specifies if loopback is configured.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation Circuit Id</td>
<td>Emulation circuit id for encapsulation. Possible values: 0 through 1048575.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decapsulation Circuit Id</td>
<td>Emulation circuit id for decapsulation. Possible values: 0 through 1048575.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Framing mode. Possible values: MEF8 or MPLS.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dest MAC</td>
<td>Destination MAC Address</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart SFP Defects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDM defects</td>
<td>Legacy TDM defects. Defects specific to PDH and SDH legacy error codes and defects.</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System defects</td>
<td>Smart SFP device defects. Defects are specific to the Smart SFP you use.</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoS queues</td>
<td>Number of CoS queues configured.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-Times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current address</td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware address</td>
<td>Hardware MAC address.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped</td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago). For example, Last flapped: 2008-01-16 10:52:40 UTC (3d 22:58 ago).</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 152: show interfaces smart-sfp-defects Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics last cleared</strong></td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the statistics for the interface were cleared. The format is <strong>Statistics last cleared: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</strong>. For example, 2010-05-17 07:51:28 PDT (00:04:33 ago).</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPv6 transit statistics</strong></td>
<td>If IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled, number of IPv6 bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface:</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 152: show interfaces smart-sfp-defects Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input errors</td>
<td>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Errors—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Drops—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Framing errors—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Runts—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Policed discards—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L3 incompletes—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored if you configure the ignore-l3-incompletes statement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L2 channel errors—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L2 mismatch timeouts—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIFO errors—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 152: show interfaces smart-sfp-defects Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Output errors** | Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:  
  - Carrier transitions—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.  
  - Errors—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.  
  - Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.  
  - Collisions—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number should always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.  
  - Aged packets—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.  
  - FIFO errors—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.  
  - HS link CRC errors—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the fabric interfaces.  
  - MTU errors—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.  
  - Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops. | detail none |
| **Egress queues** | Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface. | detail |
| **Queue counters** | CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.  
  - Queued packets—Number of queued packets.  
  - Transmitted packets—Number of transmitted packets.  
  - Dropped packets—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism. | detail |
| **Input rate** | Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps). | None specified |
Table 152: show interfaces smart-sfp-defects Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output rate</td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Logical Interface**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flags**

- Information about the logical interface.
  - If unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) is explicitly configured on the specified interface, the uRPF flag appears. If uRPF was configured on a different interface (and therefore is enabled on all switch interfaces) but was not explicitly configured on the specified interface, the uRPF flag does not appear even though uRPF is enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation method used on the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.
### Table 152: show interfaces smart-sfp-defects Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local statistics</td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit statistics</td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses, Flags</td>
<td>Information about the address flags.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol-family</td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is inet, the IP address of the interface is also displayed.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route table</td>
<td>Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Sample Output

**show interfaces smart-sfp-defects (T1)**

```
user@host> show interfaces ge-4/1/0 smart-sfp-defects
```
show interfaces ge-4/0/5 smart-sfp-defects

user@host> show interfaces ge-4/0/5 smart-sfp-defects

Physical interface: ge-4/0/5, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 211, SNMP ifIndex: 735
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, MRU: 1522, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 1000mbps, BPDU Error: None,
  Ethernet-Switching Error: None, MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
  Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
show interfaces smart-sfp-defects (STM1)

user@host > show interfaces ge-4/0/0 smart-sfp-defects

Logical interface ge-4/0/0 (Index 192) (SNMP ifIndex 546) (Logical CDP ifIndex 612)
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
  Input packets: 430
  Output packets: 0
  Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
Decapsulation Circuit Id: 2000
VLAN1: 100
Mode: MEF8
Dest MAC: 10:0e:7e:37:cd:29
Smart SFP Defects:
  TDM defects     : Local Packet Loss
  System defects  : None

Logical interface ge-4/0/0.0 (Index 369) (SNMP ifIndex 799) (Generation 190)
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Input packets : 2400
  Output packets: 0
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics

Syntax

```
show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics
  <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
  <descriptions>
  <interface-name>
  <media>
  <routing-instance (all | instance-name)>
  <snmp-index snmp-index>
```

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4 for the MX Series.

Description
Display status information about the specified smart SFP interface.

Options
 brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

interface-name—Name of the interface.

media—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.

routing-instance (all | instance-name)—(Optional) Display all routing instances or the name of an individual routing instance.

snmp-index snmp-index—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Using Smart SFPs for Transporting Legacy Network Traffic over Packet Switched Networks | 230 |
| ces-psn-channel | 704 |
| iwf-params | 797 |
| tdm-options | 983 |

List of Sample Output
Output Fields

Table 153 on page 1424 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 153: show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>State of the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index</td>
<td>Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP index number for the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-level type</td>
<td>Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocking</td>
<td>Reference clock source.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed at which the interface is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>Duplex mode of the interface, either Full-Duplex or Half-Duplex.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC-REWRITE Error</td>
<td>Specifies if the encapsulation of the packet has been changed.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU Error</td>
<td>Specifies if a BPDU has been received on a blocked interface.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Loopback status: Enabled or Disabled. If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: Local or Remote.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 153: show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source filtering</td>
<td>Source filtering status: Enabled or Disabled.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>Flow control status: Enabled or Disabled. This field is only displayed if asymmetric flow control is not configured.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device flags</td>
<td>Information about the physical device.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface flags</td>
<td>Information about the interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Transceiver Type</td>
<td>Type of smart SFP transceiver. Possible values: E1, T1, DS3, STM1, STM4, or STM16.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart SFP</td>
<td>Configurable Type. You can configure these Smart SFP transceivers unlike other Smart SFP transceivers which you cannot configure.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Smart SFP Configurations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>Specifies if loopback is configured.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation Circuit Id</td>
<td>Emulation circuit id for encapsulation. Possible values: 0 through 1048575.</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decapsulation Circuit Id</td>
<td>Emulation circuit id for decapsulation. Possible values: 0 through 1048575.</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Framing mode. Possible values: MEF8 or MPLS.</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dest MAC</td>
<td>Destination MAC address.</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Smart SFP Defects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TDM defects</td>
<td>Legacy TDM defects. Defects specific to PDH and SDH legacy error codes and defects.</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System defects</td>
<td>Smart SFP device defects. Defects are specific to the Smart SFP you use.</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoS queues</td>
<td>Number of CoS queues configured.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-Times</td>
<td>Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 153: show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current address</td>
<td>Configured MAC address.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware address</td>
<td>Hardware MAC address.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last flapped</td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago). For example, Last flapped: 2008–01–16 10:52:40 UTC (3d 22:58 ago).</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics last cleared</td>
<td>Date, time, and how long ago the statistics for the interface were cleared. The format is Statistics last cleared: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago). For example, 2010-05-17 07:51:28 PDT (00:04:33 ago).</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Traffic statistics | Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.  
  - Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.  
  - Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.  
  - Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.  
  - Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.  
  NOTE: The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled. | detail          |
| IPv6 transit statistics | If IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled, number of IPv6 bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface:  
  - Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.  
  - Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.  
  - Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.  
  - Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.  
  NOTE: The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled. | detail          |
### Table 153: show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input errors</td>
<td>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Errors—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Drops—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Framing errors—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Runts—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Policed discards—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L3 incompletes—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored if you configure the ignore-l3-incompletes statement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L2 channel errors—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L2 mismatch timeouts—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIFO errors—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 153: show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output errors</td>
<td>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Carrier transitions—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Errors—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Collisions—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number should always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Aged packets—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIFO errors—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HS link CRC errors—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the fabric interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MTU errors—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress queues</td>
<td>Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queue counters</td>
<td>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Queued packets—Number of queued packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transmitted packets—Number of transmitted packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dropped packets—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC’s RED mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input rate</td>
<td>Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 153: show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output rate</td>
<td>Output rate in bps and pps.</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logical Interface</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP ifIndex</td>
<td>SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Information about the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) is explicitly configured on the specified interface, the uRPF flag appears. If uRPF was configured on a different interface (and therefore is enabled on all switch interfaces) but was not explicitly configured on the specified interface, the uRPF flag does not appear even though uRPF is enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulation</td>
<td>Encapsulation method used on the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic statistics</td>
<td>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 153: show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local statistics</strong></td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transit statistics</strong></td>
<td>• Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> The bandwidth bps counter is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addresses, Flags</strong></td>
<td>Information about the address flags.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>protocol-family</strong></td>
<td>Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is <strong>inet</strong>, the IP address of the interface is also displayed.</td>
<td>brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MTU</strong></td>
<td>Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination</strong></td>
<td>IP address of the remote side of the connection.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
<td>IP address of the logical interface.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broadcast</strong></td>
<td>Broadcast address of the logical interlace.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generation</strong></td>
<td>Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Route table</strong></td>
<td>Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.</td>
<td>detail none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample Output

```
show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics (STM1)
user@host> show interfaces ge-5/3/9 smart-sfp-statistics
```
Physical interface: ge-5/3/9, Enabled, Physical link is Up  
Interface index: 300, SNMP ifIndex: 562  
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, MRU: 1526, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 1000mbps,  
BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None, Ethernet-Switching Error: None,  
MAC-REWRITE Error: None,  
Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled,  
Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online  
Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled  
Device flags : Present Running  
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000  
Smart Transceiver Type: STM1/OC3  
Smart SFP: Configurable Type  
Smart SFP Configurations  
Loopback: None  
Mode: MEF8  
Smart SFP Ethernet port[P1] Statistics:  
Rx frames 64376  
Rx bytes 4128352  
Rx errored fcs frames 0  
Rx length error frames 0  
Tx frames 2552954627  
Tx bytes 120088140  
Smart SFP AV IWF Encap/Decap Statistics:  
Rx Packets 0  
Tx Packets 2552812339  
Malformed Packets 0  
Reordered Packets 0  
Misordered Dropped Packets 0  
Missing Packets 0  
PlayedOut Packets 0  
JitterBuffer Overrun Packets 0  
JitterBuffer Underrun Packets 0  
Smart SFP STM port[P0] statistics:  
Rx b1errors 0  
Tx b1errors 0  
Logical interface ge-5/3/9.32767 (Index 347) (SNMP ifIndex 659)  
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2  
Input packets : 171346  
Output packets: 0  
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited  
Flags: Is-Primary
show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics detail (STM1)

user@host> show interfaces ge-5/3/9 smart-sfp-statistics detail

Physical interface: ge-5/3/9, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 300, SNMP ifIndex: 562, Generation: 303
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, MRU: 1526, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 1000mbps,
  BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None, Ethernet-Switching Error: None,
  MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
  Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled,
  Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Smart Transceiver Type: STM1/OC3
  Smart SFP: Configurable Type
  Smart SFP Configurations
    Loopback: None
    Mode: MEF8
  Smart SFP Ethernet port[P1] Statistics:         Counters
    Rx frames                                 105783
    Rx bytes                                  6778400
    Rx errored fcs frames                     0
    Rx length error frames                    0
    Tx frames                                 4209457628
    Tx bytes                                  301542720
  Smart SFP AV IWF Encap/Decap Statistics:        Counters
    Rx Packets                                0
    Tx Packets                                4209223157
    Malformed Packets                         0
    Reordered Packets                         0
    Misordered Dropped Packets                0
    Missing Packets                           0
    PlayedOut Packets                         0
    JitterBuffer Overrun Packets              0
    JitterBuffer Underrun Packets             0
  Smart SFP STM port[P0] statistics:             Counters
    Rx berrors                                0
    Tx berrors                                0

Logical interface ge-5/3/9.32767 (Index 347) (SNMP ifIndex 659) (Generation 186)

  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes : 23232960
show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics terse (STM1)

user@host> show interfaces ge-5/3/9 smart-sfp-statistics terse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Proto</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-5/3/9</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-5/3/9.32767</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>multiservice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics (DS3)

user@host> show interfaces ge-5/3/0 smart-sfp-statistics

Physical interface: ge-5/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
 Interface index: 291, SNMP ifIndex: 559
 Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
 Device flags : Present Running
 Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
 Smart Transceiver Type: DS3
 Smart SFP: Configurable Type
 Smart SFP Configurations
 Loopback: None
Encapsulation Circuit Id: 16
Decapsulation Circuit Id: 16
Mode: MEF8
Dest MAC: 01:0f:25:00:00:03

Smart SFP Ethernet port[P1] Statistics: Counters
Rx frames 3013
Rx bytes 220548
Rx errored fcs frames 0
Rx unicast frames 3013
Rx multicast frames 0
Rx broadcast frames 0
Rx fragments 0
Rx undersize frames 0
Rx oversize frames 0
Rx invalid vlan mismatch frames 0
Tx frames 110842256
Tx bytes 4202709764
Tx unicast frames 18256
Tx multicast frames 110824000
Tx broadcast frames 0

Smart SFP AV IWF Encap/Decap Statistics: Counters
Rx Packets 0
Tx Packets 110824000
Malformed Packets 0
Reordered Packets 0
Misordered Dropped Packets 0
Missing Packets 0
PlayedOut Packets 0
JitterBuffer Overrun Packets 0
JitterBuffer Underrun Packets 0

Smart SFP DS3 port[P0] statistics: Counters
BiPolarVariations/Excessive zero errors 0
Tx B3 Errors 0
Code Violation path errors 0

Logical interface ge-5/3/0.32767 (Index 358) (SNMP ifIndex 660)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Input packets : 18341
Output packets: 0
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
Flags: None
show interfaces smart-sfp-statistics detail (DS3)

Physical interface: ge-5/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 291, SNMP ifIndex: 559, Generation: 294
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, MRU: 1526, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 1000mbps,
  BPDU Error: None, Loop Detect PDU Error: None, Ethernet-Switching Error: None,
  MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
  Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled,
  Auto-negotiation: Enabled, Remote fault: Online
  Pad to minimum frame size: Disabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Smart Transceiver Type: DS3
  Smart SFP: Configurable Type
  Smart SFP Configurations
    Loopback: None
    Encapsulation Circuit Id: 16
    Decapsulation Circuit Id: 16
    Mode: MEF8
    Dest MAC: 01:0f:25:00:00:03
  Smart SFP Ethernet port[P1] Statistics:            Counters
    Rx frames                                       4329
    Rx bytes                                      316992
    Rx errored fcs frames                              0
    Rx unicast frames                                4329
    Rx multicast frames                                0
    Rx broadcast frames                                0
    Rx fragments                                       0
    Rx undersize frames                                0
    Rx oversize frames                                 0
    Rx invalid vlan mismatch frames                    0
    Tx frames                                  159426251
    Tx bytes                                   746264028
    Tx unicast frames                              26251
    Tx multicast frames                            159400000
    Tx broadcast frames                             0
  Smart SFP AV IWF Encap/Decap Statistics:           Counters
    Rx Packets                                         0
    Tx Packets                                 159400000
    Malformed Packets                                0
    Reordered Packets                                0
    Misordered Dropped Packets                       0
    Missing Packets                                  0
    PlayedOut Packets                                 0
    JitterBuffer Overrun Packets                     0
Logical interface ge-5/3/0.32767 (Index 358) (SNMP ifIndex 660) (Generation 197)

Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 2985128
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 26336
  Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 0
  Output bytes : 0
  Input packets: 0
  Output packets: 0
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 2985128 1024 bps
  Output bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 26336 1 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 242, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__
show interfaces transport pm

Syntax

```
show interfaces transport pm (all | optics | otn) (all | current | currentday | interval | previousday) (all | interface-name)
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 on the PTX Series.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 on the MX Series.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for QSFP-100GE-DWDM2 transceiver on MX10003, MX10008, MX10016, and MX204 routers.

Description

Display diagnostic data, warnings, and alarms for transport performance monitoring interfaces.

Options

(all | optics | otn)—Display both optics and OTN information or either only optics or only OTN information.

(all | current | currentday | interval | previousday)—Display information for the current 15-minute interval, the current day, the ninety-six 15-minute intervals, and the previous day; information only for the current 15-minute interval; information only for the current 24 hours; information only for the ninety-six 15-minute intervals; information only for the previous day.

(all | interface-name)—Display information for all interfaces or only for the specified interface (for example, et-fpc/pic/port).

Required Privilege Level

```
view
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| clear interfaces transport pm | 1034 |
| tca | 646 |
| transport-monitoring | 649 |

List of Sample Output

- show interfaces transport pm on page 1439
- show interfaces transport (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC) on page 1441
- show interfaces transport pm (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC) on page 1441
- show interfaces transport (PTX3000 router with 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC) on page 1443
- show interfaces transport pm optics (PTX3000 router with 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC) on page 1443
**Output Fields**

Table 154 on page 1438 lists the output fields for the `show interfaces transport pm optics` command. Fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 154: show interfaces transport pm Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical interface</td>
<td>Name of the physical interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>The 15 minute interval for performance monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspect Flag</td>
<td>TRUE if the performance monitoring data for the interval appears to be inaccurate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td>Reason for setting the suspect flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>Measured value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>Threshold value set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>Threshold crossing alert. Set to TRUE if enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
<td>TRUE if enabled and the value crosses the threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near End PM</td>
<td>Near end threshold crossing defect trigger. For more information, see <code>tca</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far End PM</td>
<td>Far end threshold crossing defect trigger. For more information, see <code>tca</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEC PM</td>
<td>Forwarding equivalence class threshold crossing defect trigger. For more information, see <code>tca</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER PM</td>
<td>Bit error rate threshold crossing defect trigger. For more information, see <code>tca</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT</td>
<td>Current value measured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Performance monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>Minimum value measured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>Maximum value measured.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 154: show interfaces transport pm Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVG</td>
<td>Average value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane Chromatic dispersion</td>
<td>Residual chromatic dispersion measured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane differential group delay</td>
<td>Measured differential group delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q Value</td>
<td>Measured Quality factor value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNR</td>
<td>Signal to noise ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx output power</td>
<td>The transmit laser output power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx input power</td>
<td>The laser's received optical power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature (Celsius)</td>
<td>The laser's temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Laser bias current (0.1mA)</td>
<td>Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Laser bias current (0.1mA)</td>
<td>Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier frequency offset (MHz)</td>
<td>Measured carrier frequency offset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Output**

**show interfaces transport pm**

```
user@host> show interfaces transport pm all current et-0/1/0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical interface: et-0/1/0, SNMP ifIndex 515</th>
<th>Elapse time: 900 Seconds</th>
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<tr>
<td>Near End</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Reason: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-BBE</td>
<td>COUNT: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-ES</td>
<td>THRESHOLD: 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>TCA-RAISED: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-ES</td>
<td>COUNT: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-ES</td>
<td>THRESHOLD: 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>TCA-ENABLED: No</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TCA-RAISED: No</td>
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<th>TCA-RAISED</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-BBE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-ES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-SES</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTU-UAS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-ES</td>
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<td>135</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-SES</td>
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<td>90</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-UAS</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>90</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Far End</td>
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<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-BBE</td>
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<td>800</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-ES</td>
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<td>135</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-SES</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-UAS</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>COUNT</td>
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<td>FEC-uncorrectedWords</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>AVG</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
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<tr>
<td>BER</td>
<td>3.6e-5</td>
<td>5.8e-5</td>
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</table>

Physical interface: et-0/1/0, SNMP ifIndex 515

14:45-current

Suspect Flag: True Reason: Object Disabled

Lane chromatic dispersion

0 0 0 0 0

Lane differential group delay

0 0 0 0 0
show interfaces transport (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC)

user@host > show interfaces transport et-3/0/0

Administrative State: In Service
Operational State: Normal

show interfaces transport pm (MX960 Router with MPC3E and 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN MIC)

user@host > show interfaces transport pm otn current et-3/0/0

Physical interface: et-3/0/0, SNMP ifIndex 564
23:30-current Elapsed time:455 Seconds
Near End Suspect Flag:False Reason:Not Applicable
PM COUNT THRESHOLD TCA-ENABLED TCA-RAISED
OTU-BBE 0 800 No No
OTU-ES 0 135 No No
OTU-SES 0 90 No No
OTU-UAS 0 90 No No
Far End Suspect Flag:False Reason:Not Applicable
PM COUNT THRESHOLD TCA-ENABLED TCA-RAISED
OTU-BBE 0 800 No No
OTU-ES 0 135 No No
OTU-SES 0 90 No No
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
<th>THRESHOLD</th>
<th>TCA-ENABLED</th>
<th>TCA-RAISED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTU-UAS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near End</td>
<td>Suspect Flag:False</td>
<td>Reason:Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-BBE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
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<td>ODU-ES</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-SES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-UAS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far End</td>
<td>Suspect Flag:False</td>
<td>Reason:Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-BBE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODU-ES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-SES</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODU-UAS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEC</td>
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<td>Reason:Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
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<td>FEC-CorrectedErr</td>
<td>30865849</td>
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<td>FEC-UncorrectedWords</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER</td>
<td>Suspect Flag:False</td>
<td>Reason:Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>AVG</td>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER</td>
<td>4.0e-7</td>
<td>5.9e-7</td>
<td>5.1e-7</td>
<td>1.0e-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

user@host > show interfaces transport pm optics current et-2/0/0

Physical interface: et-3/0/0, SNMP ifIndex 564
23:30-current
Suspect Flag:True | Reason:Not Applicable
PM | CURRENT | MIN | MAX | AVG | THRESHOLD | TCA-ENABLED |
TCA-RAISED (MIN) (MAX) (MIN) (MAX)
Lane chromatic dispersion(ps/nm) 0 NA NA 0 NA 51 0 0 NA 0
Lane differential group delay(ps) -13 NA NA 13 0 11 0 0 NA 0
q Value(0.1dB) 0 -1 5 137 0 NA 0 0 NA 0
SNR(0.1dB) 137 138 137 86 0 NA 0 0 NA NA
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx output power(0.01dBm)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx input power(0.01dBm)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>-1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature(Celsius)</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>-31</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx laser bias current(0.1mA)</td>
<td>-31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx laser bias current(0.1mA)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carrier frequency offset(MHz)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**show interfaces transport** (PTX3000 router with 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC)

user@host > show interfaces transport et-8/0/0

**show interfaces transport pm optics** (PTX3000 router with 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC)

user@host > show interfaces transport pm optics current et-4/0/0
show interfaces transport pm otn (PTX3000 router with 5-port 100-Gigabit DWDM OTN PIC)

user@host> show interfaces transport pm otn previousday et-4/0/0

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Physical interface: et-4/0/0, SNMP ifIndex 544</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspect Flag:False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason:Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MAX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane chromatic dispersion(ps/nm) -6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 NA NA NA NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane differential group delay(ps) 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 NA NA NA NA NA</td>
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<td>Lane Q2 factor(0.1dB) 154</td>
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<td>0 NA NA NA NA NA</td>
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<td>SNR(0.1dB) 167</td>
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<td>Carrier frequency offset(MHz) 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3600 No No No No No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rx input total power(0.01dBm) 0</td>
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<td>300 No No No No No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Module temperature(Celsius) 53</td>
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<td>75 No No No No No</td>
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show interfaces transport pm optics (MX10003, MX10008, MX10016, and MX204 router with QSFP-100GE-DWDM2 transceiver)

user@host> show interfaces transport pm optics current et-2/0/0

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical interface: et-2/0/0, SNMP ifIndex 934</th>
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<tr>
<td>Suspect Flag:False</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reason:Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MAX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriera frequency offset(MHz) 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3600 No No No No No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rx input total power(0.01dBm) 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 No No No No No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature(Celsius) 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 No No No No No</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module temperature (Celsius)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-FEC BER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncorrected FER</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lane 0 PM</th>
<th>CURRENT</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>AVG</th>
<th>THRESHOLD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
<td>(MIN)</td>
<td>(MAX)</td>
<td>(MIN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNR (0.1 dB)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser tx power (0.01 dBm)</td>
<td>-951</td>
<td>-966</td>
<td>-943</td>
<td>-943</td>
<td>-300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laser rx power (0.01 dBm)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-1800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tx laser bias current (0.1 mA)</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser frequency Error (MHz)</td>
<td>-389</td>
<td>-429</td>
<td>-339</td>
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<td>-3000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEC Current (0.1 mA)</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>509</td>
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<th>MAX</th>
<th>AVG</th>
<th>THRESHOLD</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TCA-ENABLED</td>
<td>TCA-RAISED</td>
<td>(MIN)</td>
<td>(MAX)</td>
<td>(MIN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNR (0.1 dB)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser tx power (0.01 dBm)</td>
<td>-954</td>
<td>-956</td>
<td>-943</td>
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<td>-300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laser rx power (0.01 dBm)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-1800</td>
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<td>Tx laser bias current (0.1 mA)</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>770</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser frequency Error (MHz)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-59</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC Current (0.1mA)</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>475</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual ISI (0.1ps/nm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAM Histogram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16384</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show l2-learning instance

Syntax

```
show l2-learning instance
```

Release Information

(MX Series routers only) Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description

Display Layer 2 learning properties for all the configured routing instances.

Options

This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

See show l2-learning instance on page 1448

Output Fields

Table 155 on page 1447 describes the output fields for the `show l2-learning instance` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 155: show l2-learning instance Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routing Instance</td>
<td>Name of routing instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridging Domain</td>
<td>Name of bridging domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On MX Series routers you can use the <code>show l2-learning instance &lt;extensive&gt;</code> command option to display the Bridge Service-id information which includes the Config Service ID and the Active Service ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Number associated with the routing instance or bridging domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical System</td>
<td>Name of logical system or Default if no logical system is configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 155: show l2-learning instance Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Routing instance flags** | Status of Layer 2 learning properties for each routing instance:  
  - **DL**—MAC learning is disabled.  
  - **SE**—MAC accounting is enabled.  
  - **AD**—Packets are dropped after MAC address limit is reached.  
  - **LH**—The maximum number of MAC addresses has been learned on the routing instance.  
    The routing instance is not able to learn any additional MAC addresses. |
| **MAC limit**    | Maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned from each interface in the routing instance or bridging domain. |

### Sample Output

**show l2-learning instance**

```
user@host> show l2-learning instance
```

**Information for routing instance:**

Routing Instance flags (DL -disable learning, SE -stats enabled, AD -packet action drop, LH -mac limit hit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routing Instance</th>
<th>Bridging Domain</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Logical System</th>
<th>Routing flags</th>
<th>MAC limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>juniper_private1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vlan100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vlan200</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show l2-learning redundancy-groups

Syntax

show l2-learning redundancy-groups
logical-system [system-name | all]
<redundancy-group-id [0 to 4294967294]> 
arp-statistics
nd-statistics
remote-macs

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R1 for EX Series switches

Description
(MX Series routers only) Display ARP statistics, Neighbor Discovery statistics, or remote MAC addresses
for the Multi-Chassis Aggregated Ethernet (MC-AE) nodes for all or specified redundancy groups on a
router or switch or logical systems on a router or switch. Note that the Redundancy Group ID is inherited
by the bridging domain or VLAN from member AE interfaces.

Options

logical-system [system-name | all]—(Optional) Display information for a specified logical system or all
systems.

redundancy-group-id—(Optional) The redundancy group identification number. The Inter-Chassis Control
Protocol (ICCP) uses the redundancy group ID to associate the routing or switching devices contained
in a redundancy group.

arp-statistics—(Optional) Count of ARP packets sent and received by the two MC-AE nodes.

nd-statistics—(Optional) Count of Neighbor Discovery packets sent and received by the two MC-AE nodes.

remote-macs —(Optional) List of remote MAC addresses in the "Installed" state, as learned from the remote
MC-AE node.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Multichassis Link Aggregation on MX Series Routers
show interfaces mc-ae | 1403

Configuring Active-Active Bridging and VRRP over IRB in Multichassis Link Aggregation on MX Series Routers and QFX Series Switches

Configuring Multichassis Link Aggregation on EX Series Switches

List of Sample Output

- show l2-learning redundancy-groups arp-statistics on page 1452
- show l2-learning redundancy-groups nd-statistics on page 1452
- show l2-learning redundancy-groups remote-macs on page 1452
- show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system arp-statistics (for Logical Systems) on page 1453
- show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system nd-statistics (for Logical Systems) on page 1453
- show l2-learning redundancy-groups group-id on page 1453
- show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system on page 1453

Output Fields

Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 156: show l2-learning redundancy-groups arp-statistics Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Group ID</td>
<td>Redundancy Group to which the following details apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLAG ARP Statistics Group ID</td>
<td>ARP statistics for this Multichassis Link Aggregation Group (MC-LAG) instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Rx Count From Line</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs received from the Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Tx Count To Peer</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs sent to the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Rx Count From Peer</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Drop Count received from line</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs sent by the peer that were received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP Drop Count received from peer</td>
<td>Total number of ARPs sent by the peer that were dropped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service-id</td>
<td>Service ID (configured at the routing instance level).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 157: show l2-learning redundancy-groups nd-statistics Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Group ID</td>
<td>Redundancy Group to which the following details apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLAG ND Statistics Group ID</td>
<td>Neighbor Discovery statistics for this Multichassis Link Aggregation Group (MC-LAG) instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Rx Count From Line</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets received from the Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Tx Count To Peer</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets sent to the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Rx Count From Peer</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Drop Count received from line</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets sent by the peer that were received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Drop Count received from peer</td>
<td>Total number of Neighbor Discovery packets sent by the peer that were dropped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service-id</td>
<td>Service ID (configured at the routing instance level).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 158: show l2-learning redundancy-groups remote-macs Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Group ID</td>
<td>Redundancy Group to which the following details apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer-Addr</td>
<td>IP address of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>Virtual LAN identifier associated with the redundancy group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Hardware media access control address associated with the redundancy group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCAE-ID</td>
<td>ID number of the MC-AE used by the redundancy group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Connection state: local connect or Remote connect. If no flag is shown, the redundancy group may not be connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Installation state: Installed or Not Installed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Output

show l2-learning redundancy-groups arp-statistics

user@host> show l2-learning redundancy-groups arp-statistics

Logical System : default
Redundancy Group ID : 1     Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect

MCLAG ARP Statistics
Group ID : 1
ARP Rx Count From Line : 52
ARP Tx Count To Peer : 15
ARP Rx Count From Peer : 39
ARP Install Count : 34
ARP Drop Count received from line : 37
ARP Drop Count received from peer : 5

show l2-learning redundancy-groups nd-statistics

user@host> show l2-learning redundancy-groups nd-statistics

Logical System : default
Redundancy Group ID : 1     Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect

MCLAG ND Statistics
Group ID : 1
ND Rx Count From Line : 52
ND Tx Count To Peer : 15
ND Rx Count From Peer : 39
ND Install Count : 34
ND Drop Count received from line : 37
ND Drop Count received from peer : 5

show l2-learning redundancy-groups remote-macs

user@host> show l2-learning redundancy-groups <redundancy-group-id> remote-macs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service-id</th>
<th>Peer-Addr</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>MCAE-ID</th>
<th>Subunit</th>
<th>Opcode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.1.1.2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>64:87:88:6a:df:f0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Installed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system arp-statistics (for Logical Systems)

user@host> show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system LS1 arp-statistics

Redundancy Group ID : 1     Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect

MCLAG ARP Statistics
Group ID                  : 1
ARP Rx Count From Line   : 52
ARP Tx Count To Peer     : 15
ARP Rx Count From Peer   : 39
ARP Install Count        : 34
ARP Drop Count received from line : 37
ARP Drop Count received from peer : 5

show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system nd-statistics (for Logical Systems)

user@host> show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system LS1 nd-statistics

Redundancy Group ID : 1     Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect

MCLAG ND Statistics
Group ID                  : 1
ND Rx Count From Line     : 52
ND Tx Count To Peer       : 15
ND Rx Count From Peer     : 39
ND Install Count          : 34
ND Drop Count received from line : 37
ND Drop Count received from peer : 5

show l2-learning redundancy-groups group-id

user@host> show l2-learning redundancy-groups 1

Redundancy Group ID : 1     Flags : Local Connect,Remote Connect

show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system

user@host> show l2-learning redundancy-groups logical-system ls1
Redundancy Group ID : 2       Flags : Local Connect, Remote Connect
show lACP interfaces

Syntax

```
show lACP interfaces
<interface-name>
extensive
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.

**extensive** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0 for EX Series switches.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2R3

Description

Display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) information about the specified aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Options

- **none**—Display LACP information for all interfaces.
- **interface-name**—(Optional) Display LACP information for the specified interface:
  - Aggregated Ethernet—*aenumber*
  - Fast Ethernet—*fe-fpc/pic/port*
  - Gigabit Ethernet—*ge-fpc/pic/port*
  - 10 Gigabit Ethernet—*xe-fpc/pic/port*
- **extensive**—Display LACP information for the interface in detail.

**NOTE:** The `show lACP interfaces` command returns the following error message if your system is not configured in either active or passive LACP mode:

"Warning: lACP subsystem not running – not needed by configuration"

Required Privilege Level

`view`
RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Links (CLI Procedure) |
| Configuring Link Aggregation |
| Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure) |
| Configuring Aggregated Ethernet LACP (CLI Procedure) |
| Configuring LACP Link Protection of Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces for Switches |
| Understanding Aggregated Ethernet Interfaces and LACP for Switches |

Junos OS Interfaces Fundamentals Configuration Guide

List of Sample Output

- show lacp interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 1460
- show lacp interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1461
- show lacp interfaces (10 Gigabit Ethernet) on page 1461

Output Fields

Table 159 on page 1456 lists the output fields for the `show lacp interfaces` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 159: show lacp interfaces Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LACP State</td>
<td>For a child interface configured with the force-up statement, LACP state displays FUP along with the interface name.</td>
<td>All Levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated interface</td>
<td>Aggregated interface value.</td>
<td>All Levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 159: show lacp interfaces Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LACP State</strong></td>
<td>LACP state information for each aggregated interface:</td>
<td>All Levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Role</strong></td>
<td>Role—Role played by the interface. It can be one of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Actor—Local device participating in LACP negotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Partner—Remote device participating in LACP negotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exp—Expired state. Yes indicates the actor or partner is in an expired state. No indicates the actor or partner is not in an expired state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Def—Default. Yes indicates that the actor’s receive machine is using the default operational partner information, administratively configured for the partner. No indicates the operational partner information in use has been received in an LACP PDU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dist—Distribution of outgoing frames. No indicates distribution of outgoing frames on the link is currently disabled and is not expected to be enabled. Otherwise, the value is Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Col—Collection of incoming frames. Yes indicates collection of incoming frames on the link is currently enabled and is not expected to be disabled. Otherwise, the value is No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Syn—Synchronization. If the value is Yes, the link is considered synchronized. It has been allocated to the correct link aggregation group, the group has been associated with a compatible aggregator, and the identity of the link aggregation group is consistent with the system ID and operational key information transmitted. If the value is No, the link is not synchronized. It is currently not in the right aggregation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Aggr—Ability of aggregation port to aggregate (Yes) or to operate only as an individual link (No).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Timeout—LACP timeout preference. Periodic transmissions of LACP PDUs occur at either a slow or fast transmission rate, depending upon the expressed LACP timeout preference (Slow Timeout or Fast Timeout). In a fast timeout, PDUs are sent every second and in a slow timeout, PDUs are sent every 30 seconds. LACP timeout occurs when 3 consecutive PDUs are missed. If LACP timeout is a fast timeout, the time taken when 3 consecutive PDUs are missed is 3 seconds (3x1 second). If LACP timeout is a slow timeout, the time taken is 90 seconds (3x30 seconds).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Activity—Actor or partner’s port activity. Passive indicates the port’s preference for not transmitting LAC PDUs unless its partner’s control value is Active. Active indicates the port’s preference to participate in the protocol regardless of the partner’s control value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Core isolation state down (CDN)—LACP interface state. Down indicates the LACP interface is down because all the eBGP sessions for Ethernet VPN (EVPN) are down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 159: show lacp interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LACP Protocol</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 159: show lacp interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LACP protocol information for each aggregated interface:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Link state (active or standby) indicated in parentheses next to the interface when link protection is configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Receive State</strong>—One of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Current</strong>—The state machine receives an LACP PDU and enters the <strong>Current</strong> state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Defaulted</strong>—If no LACP PDU is received before the timer for the <strong>Current</strong> state expires a second time, the state machine enters the <strong>Defaulted</strong> state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Expired</strong>—If no LACP PDU is received before the timer for the <strong>Current</strong> state expires once, the state machine enters the <strong>Expired</strong> state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Initialize</strong>—When the physical connectivity of a link changes or a Begin event occurs, the state machine enters the <strong>Initialize</strong> state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>LACP Disabled</strong>—If the port is operating in half duplex, the operation of LACP is disabled on the port, forcing the state to <strong>LACP Disabled</strong>. This state is similar to the <strong>Defaulted</strong> state, except that the port is forced to operate as an individual port.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Port Disabled</strong>—If the port becomes inoperable and a Begin event has not occurred, the state machine enters the <strong>Port Disabled</strong> state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Transmit State</strong>—Transmit state of state machine. One of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Fast Periodic</strong>—Periodic transmissions are enabled at a fast transmission rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>No Periodic</strong>—Periodic transmissions are disabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Periodic Timer</strong>—Transitory state entered when the periodic timer expires.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Slow Periodic</strong>—Periodic transmissions are enabled at a slow transmission rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Mux State</strong>—State of the multiplexer state machine for the aggregation port. The state is one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Attached</strong>—Multiplexer state machine initiates the process of attaching the port to the selected aggregator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Collecting</strong>—<strong>Yes</strong> indicates that the receive function of this link is enabled with respect to its participation in an aggregation. Received frames are passed to the aggregator for collection. <strong>No</strong> indicates the receive function of this link is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Collecting Distributing</strong>—Collecting and distributing states are merged together to form a combined state (coupled control). Because independent control is not possible, the coupled control state machine does not wait for the partner to signal that collection has started before enabling both collection and distribution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Detached</strong>—Process of detaching the port from the aggregator is in progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Distributing</strong>—<strong>Yes</strong> indicates that the transmit function of this link is enabled with respect to its participation in an aggregation. Frames may be passed down from the aggregator’s distribution function for transmission. <strong>No</strong> indicates the transmit function of this link is not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 159: show lacp interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waiting</td>
<td>Multiplexer state machine is in a holding process, awaiting an outcome.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LACP info

- **Role** can be one of the following:
  - **Actor**—Local device participating in LACP negotiation.
  - **Partner**—Remote device participating in LACP negotiation.
- **System priority**—Priority assigned to the system (by management or administrative policy), encoded as an unsigned integer.
- **System identifier**—Actor or partner system ID, encoded as a MAC address.
- **Port priority**—Priority assigned to the port by the actor or partner (by management or administrative policy), encoded as an unsigned integer.
- **Port number**—Port number assigned to the port by the actor or partner, encoded as an unsigned integer.
- **Port key**—Operational key value assigned to the port by the actor or partner, encoded as an unsigned integer.

Sample Output

**show lacp interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)**

```
user@host> show lacp interfaces ae0 extensive
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LACP state:</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Exp</th>
<th>Def</th>
<th>Dist</th>
<th>Col</th>
<th>Syn</th>
<th>Aggr</th>
<th>Timeout</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/1</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/1</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/2</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/2</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/3</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/3</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LACP protocol:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LACP protocol:</th>
<th>Receive State</th>
<th>Transmit State</th>
<th>Mux State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/1</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Fast periodic</td>
<td>Collecting distributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/2</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Fast periodic</td>
<td>Collecting distributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/3</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Fast periodic</td>
<td>Collecting distributing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LACP info:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port info:</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>System priority</th>
<th>System identifier</th>
<th>Port priority</th>
<th>Port number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-0/0/1</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>00:05:86:4e:b6:c0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lacp interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet)
user@host> show lacp interfaces ge-0/3/0

Aggregated interface: ae0
LACP State: Role   Exp   Def  Dist  Col  Syn  Aggr  Timeout  Activity
ge-0/3/0       Actor    No    No   Yes  Yes  Yes   Yes     Fast    Active
ge-0/3/0     Partner    No    No   Yes  Yes  Yes   Yes     Fast    Active
LACP Protocol: Receive State    Transmit State           Mux State
ge-0/3/0             Current     Fast periodic  Collecting distributing

show lacp interfaces (10 Gigabit Ethernet)
user@host> show lacp interfaces xe-1/0/2

Aggregated interface: ae0
LACP State: Role   Exp   Def  Dist  Col  Syn  Aggr  Timeout  Activity
xe-1/0/2       Actor    No    No   Yes  Yes  Yes   Yes     Fast    Active
xe-1/0/2     Partner    No    No   Yes  Yes  Yes   Yes     Fast    Active
LACP Protocol: Receive State    Transmit State           Mux State
xe-1/0/2             Current     Fast periodic  Collecting distributing
show pppoe interfaces

Syntax

```plaintext
show pppoe interfaces
  <brief | detail
  <pp0.logical>
```

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Display session-specific information about PPPoE interfaces.

Options
none—Display interface information for all PPPoE interfaces.
brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
pp0.logical—(Optional) Name of an interface. The logical unit number for static interfaces can be a value from 0 through 16385. The logical unit number for dynamic interfaces can be a value from 1073741824 through the maximum number of logical interfaces supported on your router.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration |

List of Sample Output
show pppoe interfaces on page 1464
show pppoe interfaces (Status for the Specified Interface) on page 1465
show pppoe interfaces brief on page 1465
show pppoe interfaces detail on page 1465
show pppoe interfaces (PPPoE Subscriber Interface with ACI Interface Set) on page 1466

Output Fields
Table 160 on page 1463 lists the output fields for the show pppoe interfaces command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear. Not all fields are displayed for PPPoE interfaces on M120 and M320 routers in server mode.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logical Interface</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical interface</td>
<td>Name of the logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>State of the logical interface: <strong>up</strong> or <strong>down</strong>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session ID</td>
<td>Session ID.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Origin of the logical interface: <strong>Static</strong> or <strong>Dynamic</strong>. Indicates whether the interface was statically or dynamically created.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service name</td>
<td>Type of service required (can be used to indicate an ISP name or a class or quality of service).</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured AC name</td>
<td>Configured access concentrator name.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session AC name</td>
<td>Name of the access concentrator.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the remote side of the connection, either the access concentrator or the PPPoE client.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session uptime</td>
<td>Length of time the session has been up, in <strong>hh:mm:ss</strong>.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Profile</td>
<td>Name of the dynamic profile that was used to create this interface. If the interface was statically created, this field is not displayed.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying interface</td>
<td>Interface on which PPPoE is running.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent Circuit ID</td>
<td>Agent circuit identifier (ACI) that corresponds to the DSLAM interface that initiated the client service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both the beginning and end of the string. If the agent circuit ID is not configured, this field is not displayed.</td>
<td>detail extensive none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 160: show pppoe interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent Remote ID</td>
<td>Agent remote identifier that corresponds to the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both at the beginning and end of the string. If the agent remote ID is not configured, this field is not displayed.</td>
<td>detail extensive, none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACI Interface Set</td>
<td>Internally-generated name of the dynamic ACI interface set, if configured, and the set index number of the ACI entry in the session database.</td>
<td>detail extensive, none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Packet Type      | Number of packets sent and received during the PPPoE session, categorized by packet type and packet errors:  
  • PADI—PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation packets.  
  • PADO—PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packets.  
  • PADR—PPPoE Active Discovery Request packets.  
  • PADS—PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation packets.  
  • PADT—PPPoE Active Discovery Termination packets.  
  • Service name error—Packets for which the Service-Name request could not be honored.  
  • AC system error—Packets for which the access concentrator experienced an error in performing the host request. For example, the host had insufficient resources to create a virtual circuit.  
  • Generic error—Packets that indicate an unrecoverable error occurred.  
  • Malformed packets—Malformed or short packets that caused the packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.  
  • Unknown packets—Unrecognized packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | extensive                |

Sample Output

```
show pppoe interfaces

user@host> show pppoe interfaces

pp0.0 Index 66
  State: Down, Session ID: None,
  Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
  Session AC name: None, Remote MAC address: 00:00:5e:00:53:00,
```
Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never, Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 Index 71

show pppoe interfaces (Status for the Specified Interface)
user@host> show pppoe interfaces pp0.1073741827

pp0.1073741827 Index 70
  State: Session Up, Session ID: 30, Type: Dynamic,
  Session AC name: velorum,
  Remote MAC address: 00:00:5e:00:53:c1,
  Session uptime: 16:45:46 ago,
  Underlying interface: ge-2/0/3.1 Index 73
  Service name: premium
  Dynamic Profile: PppoeProfile
  Agent Circuit ID: velorum-ge-2/0/3
  Agent Remote ID: westford

show pppoe interfaces brief
user@host> show pppoe interfaces brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Underlying interface</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Session ID</th>
<th>Remote MAC address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pp0.0</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.2</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.2</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1073741824</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.1</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1073741825</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.1</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1073741826</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.1</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show pppoe interfaces detail
user@host> show pppoe interfaces detail

pp0.0 Index 66
  State: Down, Session ID: None, Type: Static,
  Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
  Session AC name: None, Remote MAC address: 00:00:5e:00:53:00,
  Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
  Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 Index 71
show pppoe interfaces (PPPoE Subscriber Interface with ACI Interface Set)

user@host>  show pppoe interfaces pp0.1073741827

pp0.1073741827 Index 346
  State: Session Up, Session ID: 4, Type: Dynamic,
  Service name: AGILENT, Remote MAC address: 00:00:5e:00:53:62,
  Session AC name: nbc,
  Session uptime: 6d 02:22 ago,
  Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
  Underlying interface: demux0.1073741826 Index 345
  Agent Circuit ID: aci-ppp-dhcp-dvlan-50
  
    ACI Interface Set: aci-1002-demux0.1073741826 Index 2
show pppoe service-name-tables

Syntax

```
show pppoe service-name-tables
<table-name>
```

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

Description
Display configuration information about PPPoE service name tables.

Options
none—Display the names of configured PPPoE service name tables.

`table-name`—(Optional) Name of a configured PPPoE service name table.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Verifying a PPPoE Configuration | 52
- Verifying and Managing Dynamic PPPoE Configuration

List of Sample Output

show pppoe service-name-tables on page 1469
show pppoe service-name-tables (For the Specified Table Name) on page 1469

Output Fields

Table 161 on page 1467 lists the output fields for the `show pppoe service-name-tables` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 161: show pppoe service-name-tables Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Name Table</td>
<td>Name of the PPPoE service name table.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 161: show pppoe service-name-tables Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Name</td>
<td>Name of a configured service in the PPPoE service name table:</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>—Service of zero length that represents an unspecified service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>&lt;any&gt;</code>—Default service for non-empty service entries that do not match</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the configured empty or named service entries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>service-name</code>—Named service entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Action taken when the PPPoE underlying interface interface receives a</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet with the specified named service,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>empty</code> service, <code>any</code> service, or ACI/ARI pair:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>Delay seconds</code>—Number of seconds that the interface delays before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>responding with a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>Drop</code>—Interface drops (ignores) the packet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>Terminate</code>—Interface responds immediately with a PADO packet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Profile</td>
<td>Name of the dynamic profile with which the router creates a dynamic</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPPoE subscriber interface. A dynamic profile can be assigned to a named service,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>empty</code> service, <code>any</code> service, or ACI/ARI pair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routing Instance</td>
<td>Name of the routing instance in which to instantiate the dynamic PPPoE</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subscriber interface. A routing instance can be assigned to a named service,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>empty</code> service, <code>any</code> service, or ACI/ARI pair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Sessions</td>
<td>Maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specified named service, <code>empty</code> service, or <code>any</code> service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Sessions</td>
<td>Current count of active PPPoE sessions created using the specified named service,</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>empty</code> service, or <code>any</code> service. The Active Sessions value cannot exceed the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max Sessions value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACI</td>
<td>Agent circuit identifier (ACI) that corresponds to the DSLAM interface that</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>initiated the client service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both the beginning and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>end of the string. An ACI can be configured as part of an ACI/ARI pair for a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>named service, <code>empty</code> service, or <code>any</code> service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 161: show pppoe service-name-tables Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARI</td>
<td>Agent remote identifier (ARI) that corresponds to the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both at the beginning and end of the string. An ARI can be configured as part of an ACI/ARI pair for a named service, empty service, or any service.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static Interface</td>
<td>Name of the static PPPoE interface reserved for exclusive use by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information. A static interface can be configured only for an ACI/ARI pair.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show pppoe service-name-tables

user@host> show pppoe service-name-tables

Service Name Table: test1
Service Name Table: test2
Service Name Table: test3

show pppoe service-name-tables (For the Specified Table Name)

user@host> show pppoe service-name-tables Table1

Service Name Table: Table1
Service Name: <empty>
  Action: Terminate
  Dynamic Profile: BasicPppoeProfile
  Max Sessions: 100
  Active Sessions: 3
Service Name: <any>
  Action: Drop
  ACI: velorum-ge-2/0/3
  ARI: westford
    Action: Terminate
    Static Interface: pp0.100
  ACI: volantis-ge-5/0/5
ARI: sunnyvale
    Action: Terminate
    Static Interface: pp0.101
Service Name: Wholesale
    Action: Terminate
    Dynamic Profile: WholesalePppoeProfile
    Routing Instance: WholesaleRI
    Max Sessions: 16000
    Active Sessions: 4
show pppoe sessions

Syntax

```
show pppoe sessions
<aci circuit-id-string>
<ari remote-id-string>
<service service-name>
```

Release Information
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description
Display information about all active PPPoE sessions on the router, or about the active PPPoE sessions established for a specified service name, agent circuit identifier (ACI), or agent remote identifier (ARI).

Options
none—Display information for all active PPPoE sessions on the router.

aci circuit-id-string—(Optional) Display information only for active PPPoE sessions established with the specified agent circuit identifier. The agent circuit identifier corresponds to the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request.

ari remote-id-string—(Optional) Display information only for active PPPoE sessions established with the specified agent remote identifier. The agent remote identifier corresponds to the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request.

service service-name—(Optional) Display information only for active PPPoE sessions established with the specified service, where service-name can be empty, any, or a named service.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Verifying a PPPoE Configuration | 52
- Verifying and Managing Dynamic PPPoE Configuration

List of Sample Output
show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions) on page 1472
show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions Matching the Agent Circuit Identifier) on page 1472

Output Fields
Table 162 on page 1472 lists the output fields for the `show pppoe sessions` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 162: show pppoe sessions Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Name of the statically-created or dynamically-created PPPoE interface for the active PPPoE session.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying interface</td>
<td>Interface on which PPPoE is running.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>State of the PPPoE session; displays <strong>Session Up</strong> for active PPPoE sessions.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session ID</td>
<td>PPPoE session identifier.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of the remote side of the connection, either the access concentrator or the PPPoE client.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Output**

**show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions)**

```
user@host> show pppoe sessions
```

```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Underlying interface</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Session ID</th>
<th>Remote MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pp0.0</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.2</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.2</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1073741824</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.1</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1073741825</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.1</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1073741826</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.1</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions Matching the Agent Circuit Identifier)**

```
user@host> show pppoe sessions aci "velorum-ge-2/0/3"
```

```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Underlying interface</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Session ID</th>
<th>Remote MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pp0.0</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.2</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp0.1</td>
<td>ge-2/0/3.2</td>
<td>Session Up</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>00:00:5e:00:53:c1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show pppoe statistics

Syntax

```
show pppoe statistics
<logical-interface-name>
```

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`logical-interface-name` option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

Description
Display statistics information about PPoE interfaces.

Options
- none—Display PPoE statistics for all interfaces.
- `logical-interface-name`—(Optional) Name of a PPoE underlying logical interface.

Required Privilege Level
view

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- `show ppp address-pool`
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces`

List of Sample Output

- `show pppoe statistics on page 1474`
- `show pppoe statistics (For the Specified Underlying Interface Only) on page 1475`

Output Fields

- `Table 163 on page 1474` lists the output fields for the `show pppoe statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.
Table 163: show pppoe statistics Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active PPPoE sessions</strong></td>
<td>Total number of active PPPoE sessions and the number of packets sent and received during the PPPoE session, categorized by packet type and packet errors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADI</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADO</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADR</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Request packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADS</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADT</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Termination packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Service name error</strong>—Packets for which the Service-Name request could not be honored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>AC system error</strong>—Packets for which the access concentrator experienced an error in performing the host request. For example, the host had insufficient resources to create a virtual circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Generic error</strong>—Packets that indicate an unrecoverable error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Malformed packets</strong>—Malformed or short packets that caused the packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Unknown packets</strong>—Unrecognized packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeouts</strong></td>
<td>Information about timeouts that occurred during the PPPoE session (not displayed for M120, M320, and MX Series routers):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADI</strong>—No PADR packet has been received within the timeout period. (This value is always zero and is not supported.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADO</strong>—No PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packet has been received within the timeout period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADR</strong>—No PADS packet has been received within the timeout period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Output**

**show pppoe statistics**

```
user@host> show pppoe statistics

Active PPPoE sessions: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PacketType</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show pppoe statistics (For the Specified Underlying Interface Only)

user@host> show pppoe statistics ge-4/0/3.2

Active PPPoE sessions: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PacketType</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service name error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC system error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malformed packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show pppoe underlying-interfaces

Syntax

```
show pppoe underlying-interfaces
 <brief | detail | extensive>
 <lockout>
 <logical-interface-name>
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
`lockout` option added in Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description

Display information about PPPoE underlying interfaces.

Options

- `brief | detail | extensive`—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
- `lockout`—(Optional) Display summary information about the lockout condition and the lockout grace period for PPPoE clients on the PPPoE underlying interface.
- `logical-interface-name`—(Optional) Name of a PPPoE underlying logical interface.

Required Privilege Level

`view`

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Verifying and Managing Dynamic PPPoE Configuration
- Configuring an Underlying Interface for Dynamic PPPoE Subscriber Interfaces
- Configuring the PPPoE Family for an Underlying Interface
- Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration
- Verifying and Managing Configurations for Dynamic VLANs Based on Access-Line Identifiers

List of Sample Output

- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces brief` on page 1480
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail` on page 1481
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive` on page 1481
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive (PPPoE client in lockout condition)` on page 1482
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces lockout` on page 1483
Output Fields

Table 164 on page 1477 lists the output fields for the `show pppoe underlying-interfaces` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 164: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underlying Interface</td>
<td>Name of the PPPoE underlying logical interface.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Name Table</td>
<td>Name of the service name table.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Profile</td>
<td>Name of the dynamic profile that was used to create this interface. If the interface was statically created, then the value is <code>none</code>.</td>
<td>All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Origin of the logical interface: Static or Dynamic. Indicates whether the interface was statically or dynamically created.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational States</td>
<td>Fields in this block are actual operational values rather than simply the configured values. The operational values can be the result of RADIUS-initiated changes.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Sessions</td>
<td>Maximum number of PPPoE logical interfaces that can be activated on the underlying interface. When this number of logical interfaces has been established, all subsequent PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packets are dropped and all subsequent PPPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) packets trigger PPPoE Active Discovery Session (PADS) error responses.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Sessions VSA Ignore</td>
<td>Whether the router is configured to ignore (clear) the PPPoE maximum session value returned by RADIUS in the Max-Clients-Per-Interface Juniper Networks VSA [26-143] and restore the PPPoE maximum session value on the underlying interface to the value configure with the <code>max-sessions</code> statement: Off (default) or On.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 164: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields *(continued)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active Sessions</strong></td>
<td>Number of active PPoE sessions on the underlying interface. If a dynamic profile is listed, then it is the number of active PPoE sessions on the underlying interface that are using this profile. The Active Sessions value must not exceed the Max Sessions value.</td>
<td>detail extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Agent Circuit Identifier** | Whether the underlying interface is configured with the *agent-circuit-identifier* statement to enable creation of autosensed dynamic VLAN subscriber interfaces based on agent circuit identifier (ACI) information.  

*Autosensing* indicates that creation of ACI-based dynamic VLAN interfaces is enabled on the underlying interface. If creation of ACI-based dynamic VLANs is not configured on the underlying interface, this field does not appear.  

*NOTE:* The Agent Circuit Identifier field is replaced with the Line Identity field when an ALI interface set is configured with the *line-identity* autoconfiguration stanza. | detail extensive none |
| **Line Identity**   | Whether the underlying interface is configured with the *line-identity* statement to enable creation of autosensed dynamic VLAN subscriber interfaces based on the specified trusted option: ACI, ARI, both, or neither.  

*Autosensing* indicates that creation of ALI-based dynamic VLAN interfaces is enabled on the underlying interface. If creation of ALI dynamic VLANs based on trusted options is not configured on the underlying interface, this field does not appear.  

*NOTE:* The Line Identity field is replaced with the ACI VLAN field when an ACI interface set is configured with the *agent-circuit-id* autoconfiguration stanza. | detail extensive none |
| **Duplicate Protection** | State of PPoE duplicate protection: **On** or **Off**. When duplicate protection is configured for the underlying interface, a dynamic PPoE logical interface cannot be activated when an existing active logical interface is present for the same PPoE client. The uniqueness of the PPoE client is determined by the client's MAC address. | detail extensive |
Table 164: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short Cycle Protection</strong></td>
<td>State of PPPoE short cycle protection: <strong>mac-address</strong>, <strong>circuit-id</strong>, or <strong>Off</strong>. Enabling short cycle protection, also known as PPPoE lockout, on the PPPoE underlying interface temporarily prevents (locks out) a failed or short-lived (short-cycle) PPPoE subscriber session from reconnecting to the router for a default or configurable period of time. PPPoE client sessions are identified by their unique media access control (MAC) source address or agent circuit identifier (ACI) value.</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Connect</strong></td>
<td>State of the configuration to ignore DSL Forum VSAs: <strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>. When configured, the router ignores any of these VSAs received from a directly connected CPE device on the interface.</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive none</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AC Name</strong></td>
<td>Name of the access concentrator.</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PacketType</strong></td>
<td>Number of packets sent and received during the PPPoE session, categorized by packet type and packet errors:</td>
<td><strong>detail extensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADI</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADO</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADR</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Request packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADS</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>PADT</strong>—PPPoE Active Discovery Termination packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Service name error</strong>—Packets for which the Service-Name request could not be honored.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>AC system error</strong>—Packets for which the access concentrator experienced an error in performing the host request. For example, the host had insufficient resources to create a virtual circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Generic error</strong>—Packets that indicate an unrecoverable error occurred.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Malformed packets</strong>—Malformed or short packets that caused the packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Unknown packets</strong>—Unrecognized packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 164: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Level of Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lockout Time (sec)</strong></td>
<td>The PPPoE lockout time range, the number of PPPoE clients in lockout condition, and the number of PPPoE clients in a lockout grace period if <strong>Short Cycle Protection</strong> is enabled (<strong>On</strong>):&lt;br&gt;  - <strong>Min</strong>—Minimum lockout time, in seconds, configured on the PPPoE underlying interface.&lt;br&gt;  - <strong>Max</strong>—Maximum lockout time, in seconds, configured on the PPPoE underlying interface.&lt;br&gt;  - <strong>Total clients in lockout</strong>—Number of PPPoE clients currently undergoing lockout.&lt;br&gt;  - <strong>Total clients in lockout grace period</strong>—Number of PPPoE clients currently in a lockout grace period. A <em>lockout grace period</em> occurs when the time between lockout events is greater than either 15 minutes or the maximum lockout time.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Client Address</strong></td>
<td>MAC source address of the PPPoE client.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td>Current lockout time, in seconds; displays 0 (zero) if the PPPoE client is not undergoing lockout.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elapsed</strong></td>
<td>Time elapsed into the lockout period, in seconds; displays 0 if the PPPoE client is not undergoing lockout</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next</strong></td>
<td>Lockout time, in seconds, that the router uses for the next lockout event; displays a nonzero value if the PPPoE client is currently in a lockout grace period.</td>
<td>extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample Output

**show pppoe underlying-interfaces brief**

```
user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces brief
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underlying Interface</th>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Dynamic Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ge-4/0/3.1</td>
<td>Premium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-4/0/3.2</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>PppoeProfile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail

ge-4/0/3.1 Index 73
  Operational States:
  State: Static, Dynamic Profile: None,
  Max Sessions: 4000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
  Active Sessions: 0,
  Service Name Table: Premium,
  Direct Connect: Off,
  AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: On,
  Short Cycle Protection: Off

ge-4/0/3.2 Index 78
  Operational States:
  State: Dynamic, Dynamic Profile: PppoeProfile,
  Max Sessions: 500, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
  Active Sessions: 3,
  Service Name Table: None,
  Direct Connect: Off,
  AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: On,
  Short Cycle Protection: Off

show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive

ge-4/0/3.1 Index 73
  Operational States:
  State: Static, Dynamic Profile: None,
  Max Sessions: 4000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore Off,
  Active Sessions: 0,
  Service Name Table: None,
  Direct Connect: Off,
  AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: Off,
  Short Cycle Protection: Off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PacketType</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ge-4/0/3.2 Index 78
Operational States:
State: Dynamic, Dynamic Profile: PppoeProfile,
Max Sessions: 4000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off
Active Sessions: 3,
Service Name Table: None,
Direct Connect: Off,
AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: Off,
Short Cycle Protection: Off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PacketType</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service name error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC system error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malformed packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown packets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive (PPPoE client in lockout condition)

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces ge-1/0/0.0 extensive

ge-1/0/0.0 Index 71
State: Static, Dynamic Profile: None,
Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
Active Sessions: 0,
Service Name Table: None,
Direct Connect: Off,
AC name: winona, Duplicate Protection: On,
Short Cycle Protection: Off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PacketType</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PADR 0 3
PADS 3 0
PADT 2 1
Service name error 0 0
AC system error 0 0
Generic error 0 0
Malformed packets 0 0
Unknown packets 0 0

Lockout Time (sec): Min: 1, Max: 30
Total clients in lockout: 1
Total clients in lockout grace period: 0

Client Address Current Elapsed Next
00:00:5e:00:53:11 4 3 8

show pppoe underlying-interfaces lockout
user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces ge-1/0/0.0 lockout

ge-1/0/0.0 Index 71
Short Cycle Protection: Off,
Lockout Time (sec): Min: 10, Max: 60
Total clients in lockout: 0
Total clients in lockout grace period: 0

show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail (Autosensing Configured for ACI-based Dynamic VLANs)
user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces demux0.1073741826 detail
demux0.1073741826 Index 345
State: Dynamic, Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
Active Sessions: 1,
Agent Circuit Identifier: Autosensing,
Service Name Table: None,
Duplicate Protection: On, Short Cycle Protection: Off,
Direct Connect: Off,
AC Name: nbc,
Short Cycle Protection: circuit-id,
show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail (Autosensing Configured for ALI-based Dynamic VLANs)

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces demux0.1073741826 detail

demux0.1073741826 Index 345
  State: Dynamic, Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
  Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
  Active Sessions: 1,
  **Line Identity: Autosensing,**
  Service Name Table: None,
  Duplicate Protection: On, Short Cycle Protection: Off,
  Direct Connect: Off,
  AC Name: nbc,
  Short Cycle Protection: circuit-id,
**Show pppoe version**

**Syntax**

```
show pppoe version
```

**Release Information**

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

**Description**

(M120 routers and M320 routers only) Display version information about PPPoE.

**Options**

This command has no options.

**Required Privilege Level**

view

**List of Sample Output**

*show pppoe version on page 1486*

**Output Fields**

Table 165 on page 1485 lists the output fields for the `show pppoe version` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 165: show pppoe version Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version n</td>
<td>PPPoE version number and RFC. For example, version 1, rfc 2516.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPPoE protocol</td>
<td>State of the PPPoE protocol: enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Sessions</td>
<td>Maximum active sessions supported per router. The default is 256 sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADI resend timeout</td>
<td>Initial time, in seconds, that the router waits to receive a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet for the PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet sent. This timeout doubles for each successive PADI packet sent. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADR resend timeout</td>
<td>Initial time, in seconds, that the router waits to receive a PPPoE Active Discovery Session Confirmation (PADS) packet for the PPPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) packet sent. This timeout doubles for each successive PADR packet sent. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 165: show pppoe version Output Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max resend timeout</td>
<td>Maximum value, in seconds, that the PADI or PADR resend timer can accept. The maximum value is 64. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Configured AC timeout</td>
<td>Time, in seconds, during which the configured access concentrator must respond. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Output

show pppoe version

user@host> show pppoe version

Point-to-Point Protocol Over Ethernet, version 1. rfc2516
PPPoE protocol               = Enabled
Maximum Sessions             = 256
PADI resend timeout          = 2 seconds
PADR resend timeout          = 16 seconds
Max resend timeout           = 64 seconds
Max Configured AC timeout    = 4 seconds
traceroute ethernet

Syntax

```
traceroute ethernet
  local-mep mep-id
  maintenance-association ma-name
  maintenance-domain md-name
  <ttl value>
  <wait seconds>
  mac-address | mep-id
  <detail>
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.
mep-id option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.
local-mep option introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1

Description

Triggers the linktrace protocol to trace the route between two maintenance points. The result of the traceroute protocol is stored in the path database. To display the path database, use the `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database` command.

Before using the traceroute command, you can verify the remote MEP’s MAC address using the `show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database` command.

Options

- **local-mep mep-id**—(Required when multiple MEPs are configured) Identifier for the local maintenance endpoint.
- **detail**—(Optional) Provide detailed information of the responder hostname, ingress port name, egress port name, TTL, and relay action.
- **mac-address**—Destination unicast MAC address of the remote maintenance point.
- **mep-id**—MEP identifier of the remote maintenance point. The range of values is 1 through 8191.
- **maintenance-association ma-name**—Specifies an existing maintenance association from the set of configured maintenance associations.
- **maintenance-domain md-name**—Specifies an existing maintenance domain from the set of configured maintenance domains.
- **ttl value**—Number of hops to use in the linktrace request. The range is 1 to 255 hops. The default is 4.
wait seconds—(Optional) Maximum time to wait for a response to the traceroute request. The range is 1 to 255 seconds. The default is 5.

Required Privilege Level
network

List of Sample Output
traceroute ethernet on page 1489
t traceroute ethernet detail on page 1490

Output Fields
Table 166 on page 1488 lists the output fields for the traceroute ethernet command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 166: traceroute ethernet Output Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linktrace to</td>
<td>MAC address of the destination maintenance point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Local interface used to send the linktrace message (LTM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Domain</td>
<td>Maintenance domain specified in the traceroute command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Maintenance domain level configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Association</td>
<td>Maintenance association specified in the traceroute command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Mep</td>
<td>The local maintenance end point identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Identifier</td>
<td>4-byte identifier maintained by the MEP. Each LTM uses a transaction identifier. The transaction identifier is maintained globally across all Maintenance Domains. Use the transaction identifier to match an incoming linktrace response (LTR), with a previously sent LTM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hop</td>
<td>Sequential hop count of the linktrace path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>Number of hops remaining in the linktrace message. The time to live (TTL) is decremented at each hop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the 802.1ag node responding to the LTM or the source MAC address of the LTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next-hop MAC address</td>
<td>MAC address of the egress interface of the node to which the LTM is forwarded or the next-hop MAC address derived from the next egress identifier in the Egress-ID TLV of the LTR PDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responder Hostname</td>
<td>The hostname of the responding router. A valid hostname is received only when the responding system is a Juniper Networks router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress port name</td>
<td>The port name for ingress connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress port name</td>
<td>The port name for egress connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>The configurable flags can include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• H—Hardware only, incoming LT frame has hardware bit set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• T—Terminal MEP, responder is a terminating MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• F—FWD yes, LTM frame is relayed further.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Action</td>
<td>The associated relay action. Relay action can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RlyHit—Relay hit; target MAC address matches the MP mac address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RlyFDB—Relay FDB; output port decided by consulting forwarding database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RlyMPDB—Relay MIP; output port decided by consulting MIP database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Output**

```bash
traceroute ethernet

user@host> traceroute ethernet maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1 00:01:02:03:04:05

Linktrace to 00:01:02:03:04:05, Interface : ge-5/0/0.0
Maintenance Domain: MD1, Level: 7
Maintenance Association: MA1, Local Mep: 1
```
traceroute ethernet detail

user@host> run traceroute ethernet maintenance-domain md6 maintenance-association ma6 mep

101 detail

Linktrace to 00:00:5E:00:53:CC, Interface : ge-1/0/0.1
Maintenance Domain: md6, Level: 6
Maintenance Association: ma6, Local Mep: 201
Transaction Identifier: 207754765

Legend for RelayAction:
RlyHit  -- Relay hit, Target MAC address matches the MP mac address
RlyFDB  -- Relay FDB, output port decided by consulting FDB database
RlyMPDB -- Relay MIP, output port decided by consulting MIP database

Legend for Flags:
H -- Hardware only, incoming LT frame has hardware bit set
T -- Terminal MEP, responder is a terminating MEP
F -- FWD yes, LTM frame is relayed further

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TTL</th>
<th>Responder Hostname</th>
<th>Ingress port name</th>
<th>Egress port name</th>
<th>RelayAction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>host1</td>
<td>ge-1/0/0.1</td>
<td>ge-2/3/0.1</td>
<td>RlyFDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>br1</td>
<td>00:00:5E:00:53:00</td>
<td>00:00:5E:00:53:A0</td>
<td>HF-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>host2</td>
<td>ge-2/3/0.1</td>
<td>ge-1/0/0.1</td>
<td>RlyFDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>br1</td>
<td>00:00:5E:00:53:AA</td>
<td>00:00:5E:00:53:A2</td>
<td>HF-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>host3</td>
<td>ge-1/0/0.1</td>
<td>--:--</td>
<td>RlyHit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>br1</td>
<td>00:00:5E:00:53:B0</td>
<td>--:--</td>
<td>H-T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>