

Configuring Ethernet TCC

For Layer 2.5 virtual private networks (VPNs) using an Ethernet interface as the TCC routing platform, you can configure an Ethernet TCC.

To configure an Ethernet TCC, include the **encapsulation** statement and specify the **ethernet-tcc** option at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
[Unresolved xref] ethernet-tcc;
```

For Ethernet TCC encapsulation, you must also configure the logical interface by including the **proxy** and **remote** statements:

```
proxy {  
    inet-address;  
}  
remote {  
    (inet-address | mac-address);  
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [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]

The proxy address is the IP address of the non-Ethernet TCC neighbor for which the TCC routing platform is acting as a proxy.

The remote address is the IP or MAC address of the remote routing platform. The **remote** statement provides ARP capability from the TCC switching routing platform to the Ethernet neighbor. The MAC address is the physical Layer 2 address of the Ethernet neighbor.

Ethernet TCC is supported on interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic only. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, TCC and extended VLAN CCC are not supported. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC and extended VLAN TCC are not supported.

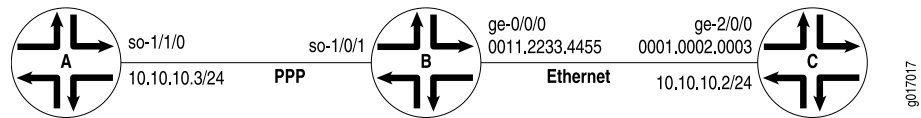
Example: Configuring an Ethernet TCC or Extended VLAN TCC

Configure a full-duplex Layer 2.5 translational cross-connect between Router A and Router C, using a Juniper Networks routing platform, Router B, as the TCC interface. Ethernet TCC encapsulation provides an Ethernet wide area circuit for interconnecting IP traffic. (See the topology in Figure 1.)

The Router A-to-Router B circuit is PPP, and the Router B-to-Router C circuit accepts packets carrying standard TPID values.

If traffic flows from Router A to Router C, the JUNOS software strips all PPP encapsulation data from incoming packets and adds Ethernet encapsulation data before forwarding the packets. If traffic flows from Router C to Router A, the JUNOS software strips all Ethernet encapsulation data from incoming packets and adds PPP encapsulation data before forwarding the packets.

Figure 1: Topology of Layer 2.5 Translational Cross-Connect



On Router B

```

interfaces ge-0/0/0 {
  encapsulation ethernet-tcc;
  unit 0 {
    family tcc {
      proxy {
        inet-address 10.10.10.3;
      }
      remote {
        inet-address 10.10.10.2;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Configure a full-duplex Layer 2.5 translational cross-connect between Router A and Router C, using a Juniper Networks routing platform, Router B, as the TCC interface. Extended VLAN TCC encapsulation provides an Ethernet wide area circuit for interconnecting IP traffic. (See the topology in Figure 1.)

Configuring an Extended VLAN TCC The Router A-to-Router B circuit is PPP, and the Router B-to-Router C circuit is Ethernet with VLAN tagging enabled.

On Router B

```

interfaces ge-0/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation extended-vlan-tcc;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 1;
    family tcc {
      proxy {
        inet-address 10.10.10.3/24;
      }
      remote {
        inet-address 10.10.10.2/24;
      }
    }
  }
}

```