

## Configuring IPCP Options

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For interfaces with PPP encapsulation, you can configure IPCP to negotiate IP address assignments and to pass network-related information such as Windows Name Service (WINS) and Domain Name System (DNS) servers, as defined in RFC 1877, *PPP Internet Protocol Control Protocol Extensions for Name Server Addresses*.



**NOTE:** The JUNOS software does not request name servers from the remote end; the software does, however, send name servers to the remote end if requested.

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On the logical interface, the following PPP encapsulation types are supported:

- atm-mlppp-llc
- atm-ppp-llc
- atm-ppp-vc-mux
- multilink-ppp

When you enable a PPP interface, you can configure an IP address, enable the interface to negotiate an IP address assignment from the remote end, or allow the interface to be unnumbered. You can also assign a destination profile to the remote end. The destination profile includes PPP properties, such as primary and secondary DNS and NetBIOS Name Servers (NBNSs). These options are described in the following sections:

- Configuring an IP Address for an Interface on page 1
- Negotiating an IP Address Assignment from the Remote End on page 1
- Configuring an Interface to Be Unnumbered on page 2
- Assigning a Destination Profile to the Remote End on page 2

### Configuring an IP Address for an Interface

You can configure an IP address for the interface by including the **address** statement in the configuration. For more information, see [Configuring the Interface Address](#).

If you include the **address** statement in the configuration, you cannot include the **negotiate-address** or **unnumbered-address** statement in the configuration.

When you include the **address** statement in the interface configuration, you can assign PPP properties to the remote end, as shown in “Assigning a Destination Profile to the Remote End” on page 2.

### Negotiating an IP Address Assignment from the Remote End

To enable the interface to obtain an IP address from the remote end, include the **negotiate-address** statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet] hierarchy level:

negotiate-address;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [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]

If you include the `negotiate-address` statement in the configuration, you cannot include the `address` or `unnumbered-address` statement in the configuration.

## Configuring an Interface to Be Unnumbered

To configure an interface to be unnumbered, include the `unnumbered-address` and `destination` statements in the configuration:

```
[Unresolved xref] interface-name [Unresolved xref] address;
```

The `unnumbered-address` statement enables the local address to be derived from the specified interface. The interface name must include a logical unit number and must have a configured address (see [Configuring the Interface Address](#)). Specify the IP address of the remote interface with the `destination` statement.

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [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]

If you include the `unnumbered-address` statement in the configuration, you cannot include the `address` or `negotiate-address` statement in the interface configuration.

When you include the `unnumbered-address` statement in the interface configuration, you can assign PPP properties to the remote end, as shown in “Assigning a Destination Profile to the Remote End” on page 2.

## Assigning a Destination Profile to the Remote End

When you include the `address` or `unnumbered-address` statement in the interface configuration, you can assign PPP properties to the remote end. To do this, include the `destination-profile` statement:

```
destination-profile name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet address *address*]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet [Unresolved xref] *interface-name*]

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet address *address*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet **[Unresolved xref]** *interface-name*]

The profile name is a PPP group profile. You define the profile by including the following statements at the [edit access group-profile *name* ppp] hierarchy level:

```
[edit access group-profile name ppp]
framed-pool pool-id;
interface-id interface-id;
primary-dns primary-dns;
primary-wins primary-win-server;
secondary-dns secondary-dns;
secondary-wins secondary-wins;
```

For more information about PPP group profiles, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

