

Damping Interface Transitions

By default, when an interface changes from being up to being down, or from down to up, this transition is advertised immediately to the hardware and the JUNOS software. In some situations—for example, when an interface is connected to an add-drop multiplexer (ADM) or wavelength-division multiplexer (WDM), or to protect against SONET/SDH framer holes—you might want to damp interface transitions. This means not advertising the interface's transition until a certain period of time has passed, called the *hold-time*. When you have damped interface transitions and the interface goes from up to down, the interface is not advertised to the rest of the system as being down until it has remained down for the hold-time period. Similarly when an interface goes from down to up, it is not advertised as being up until it has remained up for the hold-time period.

To damp interface transitions, include the `hold-time` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
[Unresolved xref] up milliseconds down milliseconds;
```

The time can be a value from 0 through 4,294,967,295 milliseconds. The default value is 0, which means that interface transitions are not damped. The JUNOS software advertises the transition within 100 milliseconds of the time value you specify.

For most Ethernet interfaces, hold timers are implemented using a 1-second polling algorithm. For 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with small form-factor pluggable transceivers (SFPs), hold timers are interrupt-driven.



NOTE: The `hold-time` option is not available for controller interfaces.
