



Junos[®] OS for EX Series Ethernet Switches

Device Security for EX9200 Switches

Release
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Release 13.3
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About the Documentation

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- Supported Platforms on page vii
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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 <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

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 <http://www.juniper.net/books>.

Supported Platforms

For the features described in this document, the following platforms are supported:

- EX Series

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.xml;
    }
  }
}
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.

```
commit {
  file ex-script-snippet.xml; }
```

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


```
[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:

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

For more information about the **load** command, see the *CLI User Guide*.

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page ix defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons

Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

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

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: user@host> configure

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

Convention	Description	Examples
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.Identifies guide names.Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.<i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i>RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	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 <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric metric>;
(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.	broadcast multicast (string1 string2 string3)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [<i>community-ids</i>]
Indentation 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.	
GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces.To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.

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

Convention	Description	Examples
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can provide feedback by using either of the following methods:

- Online feedback rating system—On any page at the Juniper Networks Technical Documentation site at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/index.html>, simply click the stars to rate the content, and use the pop-up form to provide us with information about your experience. Alternately, you can use the online feedback form at <https://www.juniper.net/cgi-bin/docbugreport/>.
- 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).

Requesting Technical Support

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

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
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- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>

- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes:
<http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications:
<http://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum:
<http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

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

Opening a Case with JTAC

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

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

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

PART 1

Overview

- [Storm Control Overview on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

Storm Control Overview

- [Understanding Storm Control on Switching Devices on page 3](#)

Understanding Storm Control on Switching Devices



NOTE: This topic uses Junos OS with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switching device is an EX Series switch and runs software that does not support ELS, see *Understanding Storm Control on EX Series Switches*. If your switching device is an EX Series switch and runs software that does support ELS, see *Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software*.

A traffic storm is generated when messages are broadcast on a network and each message prompts a receiving node to respond by broadcasting its own messages on the network. This, in turn, prompts further responses, creating a snowball effect. The LAN is suddenly flooded with packets, creating unnecessary traffic that leads to poor network performance or even a complete loss of network service.

Storm control enables the switching device to monitor traffic levels and to drop broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast packets when a specified traffic level—called the *storm control level* or *storm control bandwidth*—is exceeded, thus preventing packets from proliferating and degrading the LAN. As an alternative to having the switching device drop packets, you can configure storm control to shut down interfaces or temporarily disable interfaces (see the [action-shutdown](#) statement and the [recovery-timeout](#) statement) when the storm control level is exceeded.



NOTE: On Juniper Networks EX4300 Ethernet Switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control on all Layer 2 interfaces, with the storm control level set to 80 percent of the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams.

Storm control is not enabled by default on Juniper Networks EX9200 Ethernet Switches.

Storm control is not enabled by default on Juniper Networks MX Series routers.

You can customize the storm control level for a specific interface by explicitly configuring either bandwidth level or bandwidth percentage.

- **Bandwidth level**—Configures the storm control level as the bandwidth in kilobits per second of the applicable traffic streams on that interface.
- **Bandwidth percentage**—Configures the storm control level as a percentage of the available bandwidth used by the combined applicable traffic streams that are subject to storm control on that interface.



NOTE: You cannot configure both bandwidth level and bandwidth percentage for the same interface.

You can disable storm control selectively for broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast traffic, or any combination of traffic types. When disabling storm control for multicast traffic, you can specify the traffic to be either registered multicast or unregistered multicast. Registered multicast MAC addresses are multicast MAC addresses that are within the range 01-00-5E-00-00-00 through 01-00-5E-7F-FF-FF. This range has been reserved by the Internet Assigned Numbers Association (IANA) for multicast Ethernet addresses. Multicast MAC addresses that are outside this range are called unregistered multicast addresses.

The sending and receiving of broadcast, multicast, and unicast packets are part of normal LAN operation. Therefore, to recognize a storm, you must be able to identify when traffic has reached a level that is abnormal for your LAN. Suspect a storm when operations begin timing out and network response times slow down. As more packets flood the LAN, network users might be unable to access servers or e-mail.

Monitor the level of broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic in the LAN when it is operating normally. Use this data as a benchmark to determine when traffic levels are too high. Then configure storm control to set the level at which you want the switching device to drop broadcast traffic, multicast traffic, unknown unicast traffic, or two or all three of those traffic types.



NOTE: When you configure storm control level on an aggregated Ethernet interface, the storm control level for each member of the aggregated Ethernet interface is set to that bandwidth or level. For example, if you configure a storm control level of 15,000 Kbps on ae1, and ae1 has two members, ge-0/0/0 and ge-0/0/1, each member has a storm control level of 15,000 Kbps. Thus, the storm control level on ae1 allows a traffic rate of up to 30,000 Kbps of combined traffic streams. Traffic might include broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic, depending upon the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9](#)
- [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on MX Series Routers](#)

- [Configuring Autorecovery From the Disabled State on Secure or Storm Control Interfaces \(CLI Procedure\) on page 18](#)
- [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\) on page 13](#)

PART 2

Configuration

- [Configuration Examples on page 9](#)
- [Rate Limiting on page 13](#)
- [Configuration Statements on page 21](#)

CHAPTER 2

Configuration Examples

- [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9](#)

Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches



NOTE: This example uses Junos OS for EX Series switches with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switch runs software that does not support ELS, see *Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches*. For ELS details, see *Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software*.

Storm control enables you to prevent network outages caused by broadcast storms on the LAN. You can configure storm control on an EX Series switch to rate-limit broadcast traffic, multicast traffic, and unknown unicast traffic at a specified level and to have packets dropped when the specified traffic level is exceeded, thereby preventing packets from proliferating and degrading the LAN.



NOTE: On EX4300 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control on all Layer 2 interfaces, with the storm control level set to 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the applicable traffic streams on that interface.

This example shows how to configure storm control on an EX Series switch running Junos OS with ELS.

- [Requirements on page 10](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 10](#)
- [Configuration on page 10](#)
- [Verification on page 11](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One EX Series switch running Junos OS with ELS
- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later for EX Series switches

Overview and Topology

A storm is generated when messages are broadcast on a network and each message prompts a receiving node to respond by broadcasting its own messages on the network. This, in turn, prompts further responses, creating a snowball effect and resulting in a broadcast storm that can cause network outages.

You can use storm control to prevent broadcast storms by specifying the amount, also known as the *storm control level*, of broadcast traffic, multicast traffic, and unknown unicast traffic to be allowed on an interface. You specify the storm control level as the traffic rate in kilobits per second (Kbps) of the combined applicable traffic streams or as the percentage of available bandwidth used by the combined applicable traffic streams.

Storm control monitors the level of applicable incoming traffic and compares it with the level that you specify. If the combined level of the applicable traffic exceeds the specified level, the switch drops packets for the controlled traffic types. As an alternative to having the switch drop packets, you can configure storm control to shut down interfaces or temporarily disable interfaces (see the [action-shutdown](#) statement or the [recovery-timeout](#) statement) when the storm control level is exceeded.

The topology used in this example consists of one switch connected to various network devices. This example shows how to configure the storm control level on interface ge-0/0/0 by setting the level to a traffic rate of 15,000 Kbps, based on the traffic rate of the combined applicable traffic streams. If the combined traffic exceeds this level, the switch drops packets for the controlled traffic types to prevent a network outage.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration	<p>To quickly configure storm control based on the traffic rate in Kbps of the combined traffic streams, copy the following command and paste it into the switch terminal window:</p> <pre>[edit] set forwarding-options storm-control-profiles sc all bandwidth-level 15000 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control sc</pre>
Step-by-Step Procedure	<p>To configure storm control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Configure a storm control profile, sc, and specify the traffic rate in Kbps of the combined traffic streams: <pre>[edit] user@switch> set forwarding-options storm-control-profiles sc all bandwidth-level 15000</pre>2. Bind the storm control profile, sc, to a logical interface: <pre>[edit] user@switch> set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control sc</pre>

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@switch> show storm-control-profiles sc
all {
    bandwidth 15000;
}

[edit]
user@switch> show interfaces ge-0/0/0
unit 0 {
    family ethernet-switching {
        vlan {
            members default;
        }
        storm-control sc;
    }
}
```

Verification

Verifying That the Storm Control Configuration Is in Effect

Purpose Confirm that storm control is limiting the rate of traffic on the interface.

Action Use the **show interfaces ge-0/0/0 detail** operational mode command to view traffic statistics on the storm controlled interface. The input rate (bps) must not exceed the storm control limit.

```
user@switch> show interfaces ge-0/0/0 detail
Physical interface: ge-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 160, SNMP ifIndex: 503, Generation: 163
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: Auto, Duplex: Auto,
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: 0x0
Link flags     : None
CoS queues    : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: b0:c6:9a:67:90:84, Hardware address: b0:c6:9a:67:90:84
Last flapped   : 2013-05-16 22:46:42 UTC (14w3d 03:13 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes   :          312742788          512 bps
Output bytes  :          245552919           0 bps
Input packets :          3550009          1 pps
Output packets:          2622101           0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes   :              0
Output bytes  :              0
Input packets :              0
Output packets:              0
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets

    0 best-effort              0              1              0
```

1	assured-forw	0	0	0
5	expedited-fo	0	0	0
7	network-cont	0	2622100	0

Queue number:	Mapped forwarding classes
0	best-effort
1	assured-forwarding
5	expedited-forwarding
7	network-control

Active alarms : None

Active defects : None

Interface transmit statistics: Disabled

Meaning The **Input bytes** field shows the ingress traffic rate in bytes per second (bps). The input rate is within the storm control limit of 15,000 Kbps.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\) on page 13](#)
- [Configuring Autorecovery From the Disabled State on Secure or Storm Control Interfaces \(CLI Procedure\) on page 18](#)
- [Understanding Storm Control on Switching Devices on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 3

Rate Limiting

- [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\) on page 13](#)
- [Configuring Autorecovery From the Disabled State on Secure or Storm Control Interfaces \(CLI Procedure\) on page 18](#)
- [Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv4 Rate Limit for ICMPv4 Routing Engine Messages on page 19](#)
- [Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv6 Rate Limit for ICMPv6 Routing Engine Messages on page 19](#)

Configuring or Disabling Storm Control (CLI Procedure)



NOTE: This task uses Junos OS with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switching device is an EX Series switch and runs software that does not support ELS, see *Understanding Storm Control on EX Series Switches*. If your switching device is an EX Series switch and runs software that does support ELS, see *Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software*.

On EX4300 switches, the factory default configuration enables storm control on all Layer 2 switch interfaces. The default storm control level is set to 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams.

Storm control is not enabled by default on EX9200 switches or MX Series routers.

You can customize the storm control level for a specific interface. You specify the storm control level as the traffic rate in kilobits per second (Kbps) of the combined traffic streams or as the percentage of available bandwidth used by the combined traffic streams.

You can selectively disable storm control for broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast traffic on all interfaces or on a specified interface. You can additionally disable storm control on registered or unregistered multicast traffic.

This topic describes the following tasks. In these tasks, you use the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching]** hierarchy level to bind the storm control

profile for EX Series switches and the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge]` hierarchy level to bind the storm control profile for MX Series routers.

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- [Disabling Storm Control on Broadcast Traffic on page 14](#)
- [Disabling Storm Control on All Multicast Traffic on page 15](#)
- [Disabling Storm Control on Registered Multicast Traffic on page 15](#)
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- [Disabling Storm Control on Unknown Unicast Traffic on page 16](#)
- [Disabling Storm Control on Multiple Types of Traffic on page 16](#)

Configuring Storm Control

You can configure storm control for a specific interface. The storm control level can be customized by explicitly configuring either the bandwidth level or the bandwidth percentage.

- **bandwidth-level**—Configures the storm control level as the bandwidth in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams.
- **bandwidth-percentage**—Configures the storm control level as a percentage of the available bandwidth used by the combined traffic streams.

To configure storm control:

1. Create a storm control profile and set the storm control level as the traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@device# set storm-control-profiles profile-name all bandwidth-level kbps
```

2. Bind the storm control profile to a logical interface:

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control
profile-name
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge storm-control profile-name
```

Disabling Storm Control on Broadcast Traffic

To disable storm control on broadcast traffic:

1. Create a storm control profile with the storm control level set as the traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams and exclude broadcast traffic:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@device# set storm-control-profiles profile-name all bandwidth-level kbps no-broadcast
```

2. Bind the storm control profile to a logical interface:

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control
profile-name
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge storm-control profile-name
```

Disabling Storm Control on All Multicast Traffic

To disable storm control on all multicast traffic:

1. Create a storm control profile with the storm control level set as the traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams but exclude multicast traffic:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@device# set storm-control-profiles profile-name all bandwidth-level kbps no-multicast
```

2. Bind the storm control profile to a logical interface:

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control
profile-name
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge storm-control profile-name
```

Disabling Storm Control on Registered Multicast Traffic

To disable storm control on only registered multicast traffic:

1. Create a storm control profile with the storm control level set as the traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams but exclude registered multicast traffic:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@device# set storm-control-profiles profile-name all bandwidth-level kbps
no-registered-multicast
```

2. Bind the storm control profile to a logical interface:

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control
profile-name
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge storm-control profile-name
```

Disabling Storm Control on Unregistered Multicast Traffic

To disable storm control on only unregistered multicast traffic:

1. Create a storm control profile with the storm control level set as the traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams but exclude unregistered multicast traffic:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@device# set storm-control-profiles profile-name all bandwidth-level kbps
no-unregistered-multicast
```

2. Bind the storm control profile to a logical interface:

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control
profile-name
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge storm-control profile-name
```

Disabling Storm Control on Unknown Unicast Traffic

To disable storm control on only unknown unicast traffic:

1. Create a storm control profile with the storm control level set as the traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams but exclude unregistered multicast traffic:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@device# set storm-control-profiles profile-name all bandwidth-level kbps
no-unknown-unicast
```

2. Bind the storm control profile to a logical interface:

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control
profile-name
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge storm-control profile-name
```

Disabling Storm Control on Multiple Types of Traffic

To disable storm control on broadcast and multicast traffic:

1. Create a storm control profile with the storm control level set as the traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined traffic streams but exclude broadcast and multicast traffic:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@device# set storm-control-profiles profile-name all bandwidth-level kbps no-broadcast
no-multicast
```

2. Bind the storm control profile to a logical interface:

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family ethernet-switching storm-control
profile-name
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit]
user@device# set interfaces interface-name unit 0 family bridge storm-control profile-name
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9](#)
- [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on MX Series Routers](#)
- [Understanding Storm Control on Switching Devices on page 3](#)

Configuring Autorecovery From the Disabled State on Secure or Storm Control Interfaces (CLI Procedure)



NOTE: This example uses Junos OS with support for the Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) configuration style. If your switching device is an EX Series switch and runs software that does not support ELS, see *Understanding Storm Control on EX Series Switches*. If your switching device is an EX Series switch and runs software that does support ELS, see *Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software*.

An Ethernet switching access interface on a switching device might shut down or be disabled as a result of one of the following port-security or storm-control configurations:

- MAC limiting—(Not supported for MX Series routers) The **mac-limit** statement is configured with the **action-shutdown** statement.
- MAC move limiting—(Not supported on EX9200 switches or MX Series routers) The **mac-move-limit** statement is configured with the **action-shutdown** statement.
- Storm control—The **storm-control** statement is configured with the **action-shutdown** statement.

You can configure the switching device to automatically restore the disabled interfaces to service after a specified period of time. The specified time configured in the **recovery-timeout** statement applies to all the interfaces that have been disabled due to MAC limiting, MAC move limiting, or storm control errors.



NOTE: To enable autorecovery, specify the recovery timeout value for the interfaces to recover automatically. There is no default recovery timeout. If you do not specify a timeout value, you need to use the [clear ethernet-switching recovery-timeout](#) command for EX Series switches and the [clear bridge recovery-timeout](#) command for MX Series routers to clear the errors and restore the interfaces to service.

To specify the recovery timeout period for the interface:

- Set the **recovery-timeout** statement.

For EX Series switches:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name family unit 0 ethernet-switching]
user@switch# set recovery-timeout seconds
```

For MX Series routers:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name family unit 0 bridge]
user@switch# set recovery-timeout seconds
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring MAC Limiting \(CLI Procedure\)](#)
- [Configuring MAC Move Limiting \(CLI Procedure\)](#)
- [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\)](#) on page 13

Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv4 Rate Limit for ICMPv4 Routing Engine Messages

To limit the rate at which ICMPv4 messages can be generated by the Routing Engine and sent to the Routing Engine, include the **icmpv4-rate-limit** statement at the **[edit system internet-options]** hierarchy level:

icmpv4-rate-limit bucket-size *bucket-size* packet-rate *packet-rate*;

The bucket size is the number of seconds in the rate-limiting bucket. The packet rate is the rate-limiting packets earned per second. Specify a **bucket-size** from 0 through 4294967295 seconds. The default value is 5 seconds. Specify a **packet-rate** from 0 through 4,294,967,295. The default value is 1000.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv6 Rate Limit for ICMPv6 Routing Engine Messages](#) on page 19

Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv6 Rate Limit for ICMPv6 Routing Engine Messages

To limit the rate at which ICMPv6 messages are sent, include the **icmpv6-rate-limit** statement at the **[edit system internet-options]** hierarchy level:

icmpv6-rate-limit bucket-size *bucket-size* packet-rate *packet-rate*;

The bucket size is the the number of seconds in the rate-limiting bucket. The packet rate is the rate-limiting packets earned per second. Specify a **bucket-size** from 0 through 4294967295 seconds. The default value is 5 seconds. Specify a **packet-rate** from 0 through 4294967295. The default value is 1000.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv4 Rate Limit for ICMPv4 Routing Engine Messages](#) on page 19

CHAPTER 4

Configuration Statements

- [\[edit switch-options\] Configuration Statement Hierarchy on EX Series Switches on page 21](#)
- [\[edit system\] Hierarchy Level on page 23](#)
- [action-shutdown on page 38](#)
- [bandwidth-level on page 40](#)
- [bandwidth-percentage on page 41](#)
- [icmpv4-rate-limit on page 42](#)
- [icmpv6-rate-limit on page 43](#)
- [no-broadcast on page 44](#)
- [no-multicast on page 46](#)
- [no-registered-multicast on page 47](#)
- [no-unknown-unicast on page 48](#)
- [no-unregistered-multicast on page 50](#)
- [recovery-timeout on page 51](#)
- [storm-control on page 52](#)
- [storm-control-profiles on page 53](#)

[\[edit switch-options\] Configuration Statement Hierarchy on EX Series Switches](#)

This topic lists supported and unsupported configuration statements in the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level on EX Series switches.

- *Supported* statements are those that you can use to configure some aspect of a software feature on the switch.
- *Unsupported* statements are those that appear in the command-line interface (CLI) on the switch, but that have no effect on switch operation if you configure them.
- Not all features are supported on all switch platforms. For detailed information about feature support on specific EX Series switch platforms, see *EX Series Switch Software Features Overview*.

This topic lists:

- [Supported Statements in the \[edit switch-options\] Hierarchy Level on page 22](#)
- [Unsupported Statements in the \[edit switch-options\] Hierarchy Level on page 22](#)

Supported Statements in the [edit switch-options] Hierarchy Level

The following hierarchy shows the **[edit switch-options]** configuration statements supported on EX Series switches:

```
switch-options {
  authentication-whitelist mac-address {
    interface interface-name;
    vlan-assignment (vlan-id | vlan-name);
  }
  interface interface-name {
    interface-mac-limit number {
      packet-action action;
    }
    no-mac-learning;
    persistent-learning
  }
  no-mac-learning;
  redundant-trunk-group {
    group name {
      description text;
      interface interface-name {
        primary;
      }
      preempt-cutover-timer seconds
    }
  }
  unknown-unicast-forwarding {
    vlan (all | vlan-name | vlan-tag) {
      interface interface-name;
    }
  }
  voip {
    interface (all | [interface-name | access-ports]) {
      forwarding-class (assured-forwarding | best-effort | expedited-forwarding | mcast-af
        | mcast-be | mcast-ef | mcast-nc | network-control);
      vlan vlan-name;
    }
  }
}
```

Unsupported Statements in the [edit switch-options] Hierarchy Level

All statements in the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level that are displayed in the command-line interface (CLI) on the switch are supported on the switch and operate as documented with the following exceptions:

Table 3: Unsupported [edit switch-options] Configuration Statements on EX Series Switches

Statement	Hierarchy Level
NOTE: Variables, such as <i>filename</i> , are not shown in the statements or hierarchies.	
port-error-disable	[edit switch-options]
disable-timeout	[edit switch-options port-error-disable]

[edit system] Hierarchy Level

```

system {
  accounting {
    destination {
      radius {
        server {
          server-address {
            accounting-port port-number;
            max-outstanding-requests
            port port-number;
            retry number;
            secret password;
            source-address address;
            timeout seconds;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  tacplus {
    server {
      server-address {
        port port-number;
        secret password;
        single-connection;
        source-address address;
        timeout seconds;
      }
    }
  }
}
events [ change-log interactive-commands login ];
}
allow-6pe-traceroute;
allow-v4mapped-packets;
archival {
  configuration {
    archive-sites {
      ftp://<username>:<password>@<host>:<port>/<url-path>;
      scp://<username>:<password>@<host>:<port>/<url-path>;
    }
    transfer-interval interval;
    transfer-on-commit;
  }
}

```

```
arp {
    aging-timer minutes;
    gratuitous-arp-delay;
    gratuitous-arp-on-ifup;
    interfaces {
        logical-interface-name {
            aging-timer minutes;
        }
    }
    passive-learning;
    purging;
}
authentication-order [ authentication-methods ];
auto-configuration {
    traceoptions {
        file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size>
            <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
        flag <all | auth | configuration | interfaces | io | rtsock | ui>
        level level;
        no-remote-trace;
    }
}
backup-router address <destination [ destination-addresses ]>;
commit {
    fast-synchronize;
    synchronize;
    server {
        commit-interval number;
        days-to-keep-error-logs number;
        maximum-aggregate-pool number;
        maximum-entries number;
        traceoptions {
            file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size>
                <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
            flag <all | auth | configuration | interfaces | io | rtsock | ui>
            level level;
            no-remote-trace;
        }
    }
}
(compress-configuration-files | no-compress-configuration-files);
ddos-protection {
    global {
        disable-fpc;
        disable-logging;
        disable-routing-engine;
        flow-detection;
        flow-report-rate;
        violation-report-rate;
    }
    protocols protocol-group (aggregate | packet-type) {
        bandwidth packets-per-second;
        burst size;
        disable-fpc;
        disable-logging;
        disable-routing-engine;
```

```

fpc {
    bandwidth-scale percentage;
    burst-scale percentage;
    disable-fpc;
}
priority level;
recover-time seconds;
flow-detection {
    flow-detect-time detect-period;
    no-flow-logging;
    timeout-active-flows enable-period;
    flow-level-bandwidth;
    flow-level-control (all | keep-all | police);
    flow-detection-mode (always-on | automatic | disabled);
    physical-interface;
    flow-recover-time recover-period;
    flow-timeout-time timeout-period;
    subscriber;
}
}
traceoptions{
    file filename <files number> <match regular-expression > <size maximum-file-size>
    <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    level (all | error | info | notice | verbose | warning);
    no-remote-trace;
}
}
default-address-selection;
diag-port-authentication (encrypted-password "password" | plain-text-password);
dynamic-profile-options {
    versioning;
}
domain-name domain-name;
domain-search [ domain-list ];
donot-disable-ip6op-ondad;
extensions {
    providers {
        provider-id {
            license-type license deployment-scope [ deployments ];
        }
    }
}
resource-limits {
    package package-name {
        resources {
            cpu {
                priority number;
                time seconds;
            }
            file {
                core-size bytes;
                open number;
                size bytes;
            }
            memory {
                data-size bytes;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        locked-in bytes;
        resident-set-size bytes;
        socket-buffers bytes;
        stack-size bytes;
    }
}
}
process process-ui-name {
    resources {
        cpu {
            priority number;
            time seconds;
        }
        file {
            core-size bytes;
            open number;
            size bytes;
        }
        memory {
            data-size bytes;
            locked-in bytes;
            resident-set-size bytes;
            socket-buffers bytes;
            stack-size bytes;
        }
    }
}
}
}
fips {
    level level;
}
host-name hostname;
inet6-backup-router ipv6-address <destination address>;
internet-options {
    (gre-path-mtu-discovery | no-gre-path-mtu-discovery);
    icmpv4-rate-limit bucket-size number packet-rate rate;
    icmpv6-rate-limit bucket-size number packet-rate rate;
    (ipip-path-mtu-discovery | no-ipip-path-mtu-discovery);
    (ipv6-path-mtu-discovery | noipv6-path-mtu-discovery);
    ipv6-path-mtu-discovery-timeout;
    no-tcp-rfc1323-paws;
    no-tcp-rfc1323;
    (path-mtu-discovery | no-path-mtu-discovery);
    source-port upper-limit port-number;
    (source-quench | no-source-quench);
    tcp-drop-synfin-set;
}
kernel-replication;
license {
    autoupdate {
        url URL;
        password password;
    }
    renew before-expiration number;
    interval number

```

```

traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable |
        no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
}
}
location {
    altitude feet;
    building name;
    country-code code;
    floor number;
    hcoord horizontal-coordinate;
    lata service-area;
    latitude degrees;
    longitude degrees;
    npa-nxx number;
    postal-code postal-code;
    rack number;
    vcoord vertical-coordinate;
}
login {
    announcement "text";
    class class-name {
        access-end "hh<:mm:<ss>>";
        access-start "hh<:mm:<ss>>";
        allow-commands "regular-expression";
        ( allow-configuration | allow-configuration-regexps ) "regular expression 1" "regular
            expression 2";
        allowed-days [ sunday monday tuesday wednesday thursday friday saturday ];
        configuration-breadcrumbs;
        deny-commands "regular-expression";
        ( deny-configuration | deny-configuration-regexps ) "regular expression 1" "regular
            expression 2 ";
        idle-timeout minutes;
        logical-system logical-system-name;
        login-alarms;
        login-script filename;
        login-tip;
        permissions [ permissions ];
        security-role [security-role ] ;
    }
    deny-sources (address address | apply-groups | apply-groups-except) ;
    message "text";
    password {
        change-type (character-sets | set-transitions);
        format (des | md5 | sha1);
        maximum-length length;
        minimum-changes number;
        minimum-length length;
        minimum-lower-cases number;
        minimum-numeric number;
        minimum-punctuations number;
        minimum-upper-cases number;
    }
    retry-options {

```

```
    backoff-factor number;  
    backoff-threshold number;  
    maximum-time number;  
    minimum-time number;  
    tries-before-disconnect number;  
}  
user username {  
    authentication {  
        (encrypted-password "password" | plain-text-password);  
        load-key-file filename;  
        ssh-dsa "public-key" <from hostname>;  
        ssh-ecdsa "public-key" <from hostname>;  
        ssh-rsa "public-key" <from hostname>;  
    }  
    class class-name;  
    full-name "complete-name";  
    uid uid-value;  
}  
}  
max-configurations-on-flash number;  
mirror-flash-on-disk;  
name-server {  
    address;  
}  
nd-maxmcast-solicit  
nd-retransmit-timer  
no-multicast-echo;  
no-neighbor-learn;;  
no-ping-record-route;  
no-ping-time-stamp;  
no-redirects;  
no-redirects-ipv6;  
ntp {  
    authentication-key key-number type md5 value password;  
    boot-server address;  
    broadcast <address> <key key-number> <ttl value> <version value>;  
    broadcast-client;  
    multicast-client <address>;  
    peer address <key key-number> <prefer> <version value>;  
    server address <key key-number> <prefer> <version value>;  
    source-address source-address;  
    trusted-key [ key-numbers ];  
}  
pic-console-authentication {  
    (encrypted-password "encrypted-password" | plain-text-password);  
}  
ports {  
    auxiliary {  
        disable;  
        insecure;  
        type (ansi | small-xterm | vt100 | xterm);  
        port-type (mini-usb | rj45) ;  
    }  
}  
console {  
    disable;
```



```

    insecure;
    log-out-on-disconnect;
    type (ansi | small-xterm | vt100 | xterm);
  }
}
processes {
  process-name (enable | disable) failover (alternate-media | other-routing-engine);
  command path;
  timeout seconds;
}
proxy {
  password password;
  port port-number;
  server (hostname | ip-address);
  username username;
}
radius-options {
  attributes {
    nas-ip-address address;
  }
  password-protocol mschap-v2;
}
radius-server {
  server-address {
    accounting-port port-number;
    max-outstanding-requests number;
    port port-number;
    retry number;
    secret password;
    source-address source-address;
    timeout seconds;
  }
}
root-authentication {
  (encrypted-password "password" | plain-text-password);
  load-key-file filename;
  ssh-dsa "public-key" <from hostname>;
  ssh-ecdsa "public-key" <from hostname>;
  ssh-rsa "public-key" <from hostname>;
}
(saved-core-context | no-saved-core-context);
saved-core-files number;
scripts {
  load-scripts-from-flash;
  commit {
    allow-transients;
    direct-access;
    file filename.xsl {
      checksum (md5 | sha-256 | sha1) hash;
      optional;
      refresh;
      refresh-from url;
      source url;
    }
  }
  max-datasize
  refresh;
}

```

```

refresh-from url;
traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable |
        no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
}
}
op {
    file filename.xml {
        arguments {
            argument-name {
                description descriptive-text;
            }
        }
        checksum (md5 | sha-256 | sha1) hash;
        command filename-alias;
        description descriptive-text;
        refresh;
        refresh-from url;
        source url;
    }
    max-datasize
    no-allow-url
    refresh;
    refresh-from url;
    traceoptions {
        file <filename> <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable |
            no-world-readable>;
        flag flag;
        no-remote-trace;
    }
}
}
static-host-mapping {
    hostname {
        alias [ aliases ];
        inet [ addresses ];
        inet6 [ addresses ];
        sysid system-identifier;
    }
}
syslog {
    allow-duplicates;
    archive <binary-data | no-binary-data> <files number> <size size> <world-readable |
        no-world-readable>;
    console {
        any | authorization | change-log | conflict-log | daemon | dfc | external | firewall | ftp
            | interactive-commands | kernel | ntp | pfe | security | user) (alert | any | critical |
            emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    }
    file filename {
        facility severity;
        allow-duplicates;
        any (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    }
}

```

```

archive <archive-sites {ftp-url <password password>}> <files number> <size size>
    <start-time "YYYY-MM-DD.hh:mm"> <transfer-interval minutes> <world-readable |
    no-world-readable>;
authorization (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
change-log (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
conflict-log (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
daemon (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
dfc (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
explicit-priority;
external (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
firewall (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
ftp (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
interactive-commands (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice
    | warning);
kernel (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
match "regular-expression";
ntp (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
pfe (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
security (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
structured-data {
    brief
}
}
host (hostname | other-routing-engine | scc-master) {
    facility severity;
    authorization (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    change-log (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    conflict-log (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    daemon (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    dfc (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    explicit-priority;
    external (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    facility-override facility;
    firewall (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    ftp (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    interactive-commands (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice
        | warning);
    kernel (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    log-prefix string;
    match "regular-expression";
    ntp (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    pfe (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    security (alert | any | critical | emergency | error | info | none | notice | warning);
    source-address source-address;
    structured-data {
        brief
        user (username | *) {
        }
    }
    log-rotate-frequency minutes;
    server;
    source-address address;
    time-format (year | millisecond | year millisecond);
    user (username | *) {
        facility severity;
        match "regular-expression";
    }
}
}

```

```

tacplus-options {
  (exclude-cmd-attribute | no-cmd-attribute-value);
  service-name service-name;
}
tacplus-server {
  server-address {
    port port-number;
    secret password;
    single-connection;
    source-address source-address;
    timeout seconds;
  }
}
time-zone (GMT | GMT+hour-offset | GMT-hour-offset | zone-name);
tracing destination-override syslog host address;
use-imported-time-zones;
}
}
system {
  services {
    database-replication {
      traceoptions {
        file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression>
          <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
        flag flag;
        no-remote-trace;
      }
    }
  }
  dhcp-local-server {
    authentication {
      password password;
      username-include {
        circuit-type;
        delimiter delimiter-character;
        domain-name domain-name;
        logical-system-name;
        mac-address;
        option-60;
        option-82 <circuit-id> <remote-id>;
        routing-instance-name;
        user-prefix user-prefix;
      }
    }
  }
  OBSOLETE – duplicate-clients-on-interface;
  dynamic-profile (profile-name | junos-default-profile) <aggregate-clients <merge |
    replace> | use-primary primary-profile-name>;
  forward-snooped-clients (all-interfaces | configured-interfaces |
    non-configured-interfaces);
  group group-name {
    dynamic-profile (profile-name | junos-default-profile) <aggregate-clients <merge |
      replace> | use-primary primary-profile-name>;
    interface interface-name {
      exclude;
      overrides {
        ...same statements as at the [edit system services dhcp-local-server overrides]
          hierarchy level ...
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
    trace;
    upto upto-interface-name;
  }
}
overrides {
  client-discover-match <option60-and-option82>;
  interface-client-limit number;
  OBSOLETE - no-arp;
  process-inform {
    pool pool-name;
  }
}
pool-match-order {
  external-authority;
  ip-address-first;
  option-82;
}
reconfigure {
  attempts attempt-count;
  clear-on-abort;
  strict;
  timeout timeout-value;
  token token-value;
  trigger {
    radius-disconnect;
  }
}
}
dhcpv4-profiles profile-name {
  bind-interface interface-name;
  dead-server-retry-interval interval-in-seconds;
  dead-server-successive-retry-attempt number-of-attempts;
  dhcp-server-selection-algorithm (highest-priority-server | round-robin);
  lease-time time-in-seconds;
  pool-name pool-name;
  retransmission-attempt number-of-attempts;
  retransmission-interval interval-in-seconds;
  servers ip-address {
    priority value;
  }
}
dhcpv6-profiles profile-name {
  bind-interface interface-name;
  lease-time time-in-seconds;
  pool-name pool-name;
  retransmission-attempt number-of-attempts;
  retransmission-interval interval-in-seconds;
}
}
finger {
  connection-limit limit;
  rate-limit limit;
}
flow-tap-dtcp {
  ssh {

```

```
        connection-limit limit;  
        rate-limit limit;  
    }  
}  
ftp {  
    connection-limit limit;  
    rate-limit limit;  
}  
local-policy-decision-function {  
    statistics {  
        aacl-statistics-profile profile-name {  
            aacl-fields {  
                address;  
                all-fields;  
                application;  
                application-group;  
                input-bytes;  
                input-interface;  
                input-packets;  
                ipv6-address  
                ipv6-prefix-length  
                mask;  
                output-bytes;  
                output-packets;  
                subscriber-name;  
                timestamp;  
                vrf-name;  
            }  
            file filename;  
            record-type (delta | interim);  
        }  
        file filename {  
            archive-sites {  
                url;  
            }  
            files number;  
            size bytes;  
            transfer-interval minutes;  
        }  
        record-type (data | interim);  
    }  
    traceoptions {  
        file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression>  
        <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;  
        flag flag;  
        no-remote-trace;  
    }  
}  
netconf {  
    ssh {  
        connection-limit limit;  
        port port;  
        rate-limit limit;  
    }  
    traceoptions {
```

```

    file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size>
      <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
    on-demand;
  }
}
outbound-ssh {
  client client-id {
    address {
      port port-number;
      retry number;
      timeout seconds;
    }
    device-id device-id;
    keep-alive {
      retry number;
      timeout seconds;
    }
    reconnect-strategy (in-order | sticky);
    secret secret;
    services netconf;
  }
  traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression>
      <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
  }
}
resource-monitor {
  resource-category jtree {
    resource-type free-dwords {
      low-watermark number;
      high-watermark number;
    }
    resource-type free-pages {
      low-watermark number;
      high-watermark number;
    }
  }
}
no-throttle;
no-logging;
high-threshold number;
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size>
    <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
  no-remote-trace;
}
}
service-deployment {
  local-certificate certificate-name;
  servers {
    server-address {
      port port-number;

```

```
        security-options {
            (ssl3 | tls);
        }
        user username;
    }
}
source-address source-address;
traceoptions {
    flag flag;
}
}
ssh {
    ciphers [ cipher-1 cipher-2 cipher-3 ...]
    client-alive-count-max seconds;
    client-alive-interval seconds;
    connection-limit limit;
    hostkey-algorithm limit;
    key-exchange limit;
    macs limit;
    max-sessions-per-connection number;
    no-tcp-forwarding;
    protocol-version [v1 v2];
    rate-limit limit;
    root-login (allow | deny | deny-password);
}
subscriber-management {
    enforce-strict-scale-limit-license;
    gres-route-flush-delay;
    maintain-subscriber {
        interface-delete;
    }
    traceoptions {
        file filename <files number> <match regular-expression > <size maximum-file-size>
        <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
        flag flag;
        no-remote-trace;
    }
}
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <match regular-expression > <size maximum-file-size>
    <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
}
telnet {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
tftp-server {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
xnm-clear-text {
    connection-limit limit;
    rate-limit limit;
}
```



```
xnm-ssl {  
  connection-limit limit;  
  local-certificate certificate-name;  
  rate-limit limit;  
  ssl-renegotiation ;  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**


- *Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies*

action-shutdown


Syntax	action-shutdown;
Hierarchy Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For platforms with Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) (EX Series switches and MX Series routers): [edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i>] For platforms without ELS: [edit ethernet-switching-options storm-control]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Hierarchy level [edit forwarding-options] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See <i>Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software</i> for information about ELS.)</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>Shut down or temporarily disable interfaces when the storm control level is exceeded, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you set both the action-shutdown and the port-error-disable statements, the interfaces are disabled temporarily and recover automatically when the disable timeout expires. (The port-error-disable statement is not available for MX Series routers.) If you set both the action-shutdown and the recovery-timeout statements, the interfaces are disabled temporarily and recover automatically when the recovery timeout expires. If you set the action-shutdown statement and do not specify the port-error-disable statement (the port-error-disable statement is not available for MX Series routers), the interfaces that are enabled for storm control are shut down when the storm control level is exceeded and they do not recover automatically from that port-error condition. You must issue the clear ethernet-switching port-error command to clear the port error and restore the interfaces to service. (The clear ethernet-switching port-error command is not available for MX Series routers.) If you set the action-shutdown statement and do not specify the recovery-timeout statement, the interfaces that are enabled for storm control are shut down when the storm control level is exceeded and they do not recover automatically from that port-error condition. For EX Series switches you must issue the clear ethernet-switching recovery-timeout command and for MX Series routers you must issue the clear bridge recovery-timeout command to clear the port error and restore the interfaces to service.
Default	The action-shutdown option is not enabled by default. The switching device drops packets for the controlled traffic types if the ingress rate of the combined traffic streams exceeds the specified storm control level. Depending upon the configuration, applicable traffic could include broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast traffic.
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- *port-error-disable*
 - *disable-timeout*
 - [recovery-timeout on page 51](#)
 - *clear ethernet-switching port-error*
 - *clear bridge recovery-timeout*
 - [clear ethernet-switching recovery-timeout on page 58](#)
 - *Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches*
 - *Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on MX Series Routers*
 - [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9](#)
 - *Configuring Autorecovery From the Disabled State on Secure or Storm Control Interfaces (CLI Procedure)*
 - [Configuring Autorecovery From the Disabled State on Secure or Storm Control Interfaces \(CLI Procedure\) on page 18](#)

bandwidth-level

Syntax	<code>bandwidth-level <i>kbps</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> all]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	Configure the storm control level as the bandwidth in kilobits per second of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams.
<div>  <p>NOTE: When you configure storm control level on an aggregated Ethernet interface, the storm control level for each member of the aggregated Ethernet interface is set to that bandwidth. For example, if you configure a storm control level of 15,000 Kbps on ae1, and ae1 has two members, ge-0/0/0 and ge-0/0/1, each member has a storm control level of 15,000 Kbps. Thus, the storm control level on ae1 allows a traffic rate of up to 30,000 Kbps of combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic.</p> </div>	
Default	<p>On EX4300 switches—If you do not specify the storm control level using either the bandwidth-level or the bandwidth-percentage statements, the storm control level defaults to 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast traffic streams.</p> <p>On EX9200 switches—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p> <p>On MX Series routers—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p>
Options	<p>bandwidth-level <i>kbps</i>—Traffic rate in kilobits per second of the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams.</p> <p>Range: 100 through 10,000,000</p> <p>Default: None</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bandwidth-percentage on page 41 • Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9 • Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on MX Series Routers • Configuring or Disabling Storm Control (CLI Procedure) on page 13

bandwidth-percentage

Syntax	<code>bandwidth-percentage <i>percentage</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> all]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	Configure the storm control level as the percentage of available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams on an interface. The storm control level is configured as part of the storm control profile.
<div>  <p>NOTE: When you configure storm control level on an aggregated Ethernet interface, the storm control level for each member of the aggregated Ethernet interface is set to that bandwidth. For example, if you configure a storm control level of 15,000 Kbps on ae1, and ae1 has two members, ge-0/0/0 and ge-0/0/1, each member has a storm control level of 15,000 Kbps. Thus, the storm control level on ae1 allows a traffic rate of up to 30,000 Kbps of combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic.</p> </div>	
Default	<p>On EX4300 switches—The storm control level is 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast traffic streams.</p> <p>On EX9200 switches—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p> <p>On MX Series routers—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bandwidth-level on page 40 • Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9 • Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on MX Series Routers • Configuring or Disabling Storm Control (CLI Procedure) on page 13

icmpv4-rate-limit

Syntax	<pre>icmpv4-rate-limit { bucket-size <i>seconds</i>; packet-rate <i>pps</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit system internet-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Description	Configure rate-limiting parameters for ICMPv4 messages sent.
Options	<p>bucket-size <i>seconds</i>—Number of seconds in the rate-limiting bucket. Range: 0 through 4294967295 seconds Default: 5</p> <p>packet-rate <i>pps</i>—Rate-limiting packets earned per second. Range: 0 through 4294967295 pps Default: 1000</p>
Required Privilege Level	admin—To view this statement in the configuration. admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv4 Rate Limit for ICMPv4 Routing Engine Messages on page 19

icmpv6-rate-limit

Syntax	<pre>icmpv6-rate-limit { bucket-size <i>seconds</i>; packet-rate <i>packet-rate</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit system internet-options]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	Configure rate-limiting parameters for ICMPv6 messages sent.
Options	<p>bucket-size <i>seconds</i>—Number of seconds in the rate-limiting bucket.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 4294967295 seconds</p> <p>Default: 5</p> <p>packet-rate <i>pps</i>—Rate-limiting packets earned per second.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 4294967295 pps</p> <p>Default: 1000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>admin—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>admin-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Junos OS ICMPv6 Rate Limit for ICMPv6 Routing Engine Messages on page 19

no-broadcast

Syntax	no-broadcast;
Hierarchy Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For platforms with Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) (EX Series switches and MX Series routers): [edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> all]For platforms without ELS: [edit ethernet-switching-options storm-control interface (all <i>interface-name</i>)]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Hierarchy level [edit forwarding-options] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See <i>Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software</i> for information about ELS.)</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	Disable storm control for broadcast traffic for the specified interface or for all interfaces.
Default	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, and EX4200 switches—Storm control does not apply to multicast traffic by default. The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined unknown unicast and broadcast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control on broadcast, multicast, or unknown-unicast traffic.On EX4300 switches—The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control on any type of traffic.On EX4500 and EX8200 switches—The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams. On EX8200 switches, you can selectively disable storm control on registered multicast traffic, on unregistered multicast traffic, or on both types of multicast traffic.On EX6200 switches—Storm control does not apply to multicast traffic by default. The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined unknown unicast and broadcast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control for each type of traffic individually.On EX9200 switches—Storm control is not enabled by default.On MX Series routers—Storm control is not enabled by default.
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

**Related
Documentation**

- *Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches*
- [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9](#)
- *Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on MX Series Routers*
- *Disabling or Enabling Storm Control (CLI Procedure)*
- [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\) on page 13](#)

no-multicast

Syntax	no-multicast;
Hierarchy Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For platforms with Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) (EX Series switches and MX Series routers): [edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> all] For platforms without ELS: [edit ethernet-switching-options storm-control interface (all <i>interface-name</i>)]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Hierarchy level [edit forwarding-options] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See <i>Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software</i> for information about ELS.)</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	Disable storm control for all multicast traffic (both registered multicast and unregistered multicast) for the specified interface or for all interfaces.
Default	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, and EX4200 switches—Storm control does not apply to multicast traffic by default. The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined unknown unicast and broadcast traffic streams. On EX4300 switches—The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control on any type of traffic. On EX4500 and EX8200 switches—The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams. On EX8200 switches, you can selectively disable storm control on registered multicast traffic, on unregistered multicast traffic, or on both types of multicast traffic. On EX6200 switches—Storm control does not apply to multicast traffic by default. The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined unknown unicast and broadcast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control for each type of traffic individually. On EX9200 switches—Storm control is not enabled by default. On MX Series routers—Storm control is not enabled by default.
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [no-registered-multicast on page 47](#)
 - [no-unregistered-multicast on page 50](#)
 - *Disabling or Enabling Storm Control (CLI Procedure)*
 - [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\) on page 13](#)

no-registered-multicast

Syntax	no-registered-multicast;
Hierarchy Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For platforms with Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) (EX Series switches and MX Series routers): [edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> all] • For platforms without ELS: [edit ethernet-switching-options storm-control interface (all <i>interface-name</i>)]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Hierarchy level [edit forwarding-options] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See <i>Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software</i> for information about ELS.)</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>(EX8200 switches only) Disable storm control for registered multicast traffic for the specified interface or for all interfaces.</p> <p>(EX4300 and EX9200 switches only) Exclude storm control for registered multicast traffic from a storm control profile.</p> <p>(MX Series routers only) Exclude storm control for registered multicast traffic from a storm control profile.</p>
Default	<p>EX4300 and EX8200 switches—Storm control is enabled for unknown unicast traffic, multicast traffic, and broadcast traffic. The default storm control level is 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined applicable traffic streams.</p> <p>EX9200 switches—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p> <p>MX Series routers—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no-multicast on page 46 • no-unregistered-multicast on page 50 • <i>Understanding Storm Control on EX Series Switches</i> • Understanding Storm Control on Switching Devices on page 3

no-unknown-unicast

Syntax	no-unknown-unicast;
Hierarchy Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For platforms with Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) (EX Series switches and MX Series routers): <code>[edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> all]</code>For platforms without ELS: <code>[edit ethernet-switching-options storm-control interface (all <i>interface-name</i>)]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Hierarchy level <code>[edit forwarding-options]</code> introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See <i>Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software</i> for information about ELS.)</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	Disable storm control for unknown unicast traffic for the specified interface or for all interfaces.
Default	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On EX2200, EX3200, EX3300, and EX4200 switches—Storm control does not apply to multicast traffic by default. The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined unknown unicast and broadcast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control on broadcast, multicast, or unknown-unicast traffic.On EX4300 switches—The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control on any type of traffic.On EX4500 and EX8200 switches—The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic streams. On EX8200 switches, you can selectively disable storm control on registered multicast traffic, on unregistered multicast traffic, or on both types of multicast traffic.On EX6200 switches—Storm control does not apply to multicast traffic by default. The factory default configuration enables storm control on all interfaces at 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined unknown unicast and broadcast traffic streams. You can selectively disable storm control for each type of traffic individually.On EX9200 switches—Storm control is not enabled by default.MX Series routers—Storm control is not enabled by default.
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>


**Related
Documentation**

- *Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches*
- [Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9](#)
- *Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on MX Series Routers*
- *Disabling or Enabling Storm Control (CLI Procedure)*
- [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\) on page 13](#)

no-unregistered-multicast

Syntax	no-unregistered-multicast;
Hierarchy Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For platforms with Enhanced Layer 2 Software (ELS) (EX Series switches and MX Series routers): [edit forwarding-options storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> all]For platforms without ELS: [edit ethernet-switching-options storm-control interface (all <i>interface-name</i>)],
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Hierarchy level [edit forwarding-options] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10. (See <i>Getting Started with Enhanced Layer 2 Software</i> for information about ELS.)</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>(EX8200 switches only) Disable storm control for unregistered multicast traffic for the specified interface or for all interfaces.</p> <p>(EX4300 and EX9200 switches only) Exclude storm control for unregistered multicast traffic from a storm control profile.</p> <p>(MX Series routers) Exclude storm control for unregistered multicast traffic from a storm control profile.</p>
Default	<p>EX4300 and EX8200 switches—Storm control is enabled for unknown unicast traffic, multicast traffic, and broadcast traffic. The default storm control level is 80 percent of the available bandwidth used by the combined applicable traffic streams.</p> <p>EX9200 switches—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p> <p>MX Series routers—Storm control is not enabled by default.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">no-multicast on page 46no-registered-multicast on page 47Understanding Storm Control on EX Series SwitchesUnderstanding Storm Control on Switching Devices on page 3

recovery-timeout

Syntax	<code>recovery-timeout seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level (EX Series and QFX Series)	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit 0 family ethernet-switching]
Hierarchy Level (MX Series)	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit 0 family bridge]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for the MX Series routers.
Description	<p>Disable rather than block an interface when enforcing MAC limiting, MAC move limiting, or rate-limiting configuration options for shutting down the interface, and allow the interface to recover automatically from the error condition after the specified period of time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have enabled MAC limiting with the shutdown option and you enable recovery-timeout, the switch disables (rather than shuts down) the interface when the MAC address limit is reached. • If you have enabled MAC move limiting (not supported on EX9200) with the shutdown option and you enable recovery-timeout, the switch disables (rather than shuts down) the interface when the maximum number of moves to a new interface is reached. • If you have enabled storm control with the action-shutdown option and you enable recovery-timeout, the switch disables (rather than shuts down) the interface when applicable traffic exceeds the specified levels. Depending upon the configuration, applicable traffic could include broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast traffic.
	<p> NOTE: The recovery-timeout configuration does not apply to pre-existing error conditions. It impacts only error conditions that are detected after the recovery-timeout statement has been enabled and committed. To clear a pre-existing error condition and restore the interface to service, use the operational mode command clear ethernet-switching recovery-timeout for EX Series and QFX Series and clear bridge recovery-timeout for MX Series routers.</p>
Default	Not enabled.
Options	<p>seconds— Number of seconds that the interface remains in a disabled state due to a port error prior to automatic recovery.</p> <p>Range: 10 through 3600</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [action-shutdown on page 38](#)
 - [Configuring MAC Limiting \(CLI Procedure\)](#)
 - [Configuring MAC Move Limiting \(CLI Procedure\)](#)
 - [Configuring or Disabling Storm Control \(CLI Procedure\) on page 13](#)

storm-control

Syntax	storm-control <i>storm-control-profile</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>number</i> family ethernet-switching], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>number</i> family bridge]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for the MX Series routers.
Description	Bind a storm control profile to a logical interface.
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9• Understanding Storm Control on Switching Devices on page 3

storm-control-profiles

Syntax	<pre>storm-control-profiles <i>profile-name</i> { action-shutdown; all { bandwidth-level; bandwidth-percentage; no-broadcast; no-multicast; no-registered-multicast; no-unknown-unicast; no-unregistered-multicast; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>Configure a storm control profile on a switch or router.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring Storm Control to Prevent Network Outages on EX Series Switches on page 9 • Understanding Storm Control on Switching Devices on page 3

PART 3

Administration

- [Operational Commands on page 57](#)

CHAPTER 5

Operational Commands

- `clear ethernet-switching recovery-timeout`

clear ethernet-switching recovery-timeout

Syntax	clear ethernet-switching recovery-timeout
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches.
Description	Clear all MAC limiting, MAC move limiting, and storm control errors from all the Ethernet switching interfaces on the switch, and restore the interfaces to service.
Options	none —Clear all MAC limiting, MAC move limiting, and storm control errors from all the Ethernet switching interfaces on the switch and restore these interfaces to service.
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Autorecovery From the Disabled State on Secure or Storm Control Interfaces (CLI Procedure) on page 18
Output Fields	This command produces no output.