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Junos<sup>®</sup> OS

# TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching Feature Guide for Routing Devices

Release

14.1



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*Junos<sup>®</sup> OS TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching Feature Guide for Routing Devices*

14.1

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# About the Documentation

- Documentation and Release Notes on page ix
- Supported Platforms on page ix
- Using the Examples in This Manual on page ix
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- Documentation Feedback on page xiii
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## Documentation and Release Notes

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To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks<sup>®</sup> 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.

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## Supported Platforms

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

- M Series
- MX Series
- T Series
- J Series

## Using the Examples in This Manual

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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 xi 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 xii defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the <b>configure</b> command:  user@host> <b>configure</b>
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> <b>show chassis alarms</b>  No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.</li> <li>Identifies guide names.</li> <li>Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.</li> <li><i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i></li> <li>RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i></li> </ul>
<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@# <b>set system domain-name</b> <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"> <li>To configure a stub area, include the <b>stub</b> statement at the [edit protocols <b>ospf area area-id</b>] hierarchy level.</li> <li>The console port is labeled <b>CONSOLE</b>.</li> </ul>
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	<b>stub</b> <default-metric <i>metric</i> >;
(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.	<b>broadcast</b>   <b>multicast</b>  ( <i>string1</i>   <i>string2</i>   <i>string3</i> )
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	<b>rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only</b>
[ ] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	<b>community name members</b> [ <i>community-ids</i> ]
Indentation and braces ( { } )	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	

---

## GUI Conventions

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

Convention	Description	Examples
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Logical Interfaces box, select <b>All Interfaces</b>.</li> <li>To cancel the configuration, click <b>Cancel</b>.</li> </ul>
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select <b>Protocols&gt;Ospf</b> .

## Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can send your comments to [techpubs-comments@juniper.net](mailto:techpubs-comments@juniper.net), or fill out the documentation feedback form at <https://www.juniper.net/cgi-bin/docbugreport/>. If you are using e-mail, be sure to include the following information with your comments:

- Document or topic name
- URL or page number
- Software release version (if applicable)

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- 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

- [TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching on page 3](#)





## CHAPTER 1

# TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching

- [TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching Overview on page 3](#)

## TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching Overview

---

Translational cross-connect (TCC) is a switching concept that allows you to forward traffic between a variety of Layer 2 protocols or circuits. It is similar to its predecessor, CCC. However, while CCC requires the same Layer 2 encapsulations on both sides of a router (such as Point-to-Point Protocol [PPP] or Frame Relay-to-Frame Relay), TCC lets you connect different types of Layer 2 protocols interchangeably. With TCC, combinations such as PPP-to-ATM and Ethernet-to-Frame Relay cross-connections are possible.

### **Related Documentation**

- [Configuring VLAN TCC Encapsulation on page 7](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet TCC on page 8](#)
- *Ethernet Interfaces*



## PART 2

# Configuration

- [TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching on page 7](#)
- [Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy on page 11](#)
- [Statement Summary on page 33](#)



## CHAPTER 2

# TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching

- [Configuring VLAN TCC Encapsulation on page 7](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet TCC on page 8](#)

## Configuring VLAN TCC Encapsulation

---

VLAN TCC encapsulation allows circuits to have different media on either side of the forwarding path. VLAN TCC encapsulation supports TPID 0x8100 only. You must include configuration statements at the logical and physical interface hierarchy levels.

To configure VLAN TCC encapsulation, include the **encapsulation** statement and specify the **vlan-tcc** option:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
encapsulation vlan-tcc;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

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

Additionally, configure the logical interface by including the **proxy** and **remote** statements:

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

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family tcc]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family tcc]

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

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

When VLAN TCC encapsulation is configured on the logical interface, you also must specify flexible Ethernet services on the physical interface. To specify flexible Ethernet services, include the **encapsulation** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level and specify the **flexible-ethernet-services** option:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
```

Extended VLAN TCC encapsulation supports TPIDs 0x8100 and 0x9901. Extended VLAN TCC is specified at the physical interface level. When configured, all units on that interface must use VLAN TCC encapsulation, and no explicit configuration is needed on logical interfaces.

One-port Gigabit Ethernet, 2-port Gigabit Ethernet, and 4-port Fast Ethernet PICs with VLAN tagging enabled can use VLAN TCC encapsulation. To configure the encapsulation on a physical interface, include the **encapsulation** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level and specify the **extended-vlan-tcc** option:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
encapsulation extended-vlan-tcc;
```

For VLAN TCC encapsulation, all VLAN IDs from 1 through 1024 are valid. VLAN ID 0 is reserved for tagging the priority of frames.

Extended VLAN TCC is not supported on 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs.

#### Related Documentation

- [encapsulation on page 38](#)
- [remote on page 45](#)
- [proxy on page 44](#)
- [TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching Overview on page 3](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet TCC on page 8](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

---

## Configuring Ethernet TCC

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

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

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
encapsulation ethernet-tcc;
```

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

```

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

```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family tcc]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family tcc]

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

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

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

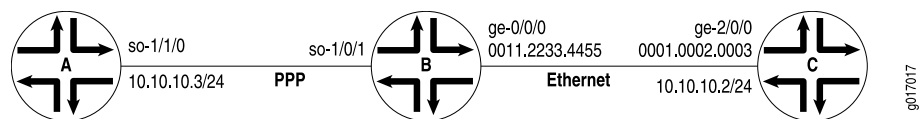
### Example: Configuring an Ethernet TCC or Extended VLAN TCC

Configure a full-duplex Layer 2.5 translational cross-connect between Router A and Router C, using a Juniper Networks router, Router B, as the TCC interface. Ethernet TCC encapsulation provides an Ethernet wide area circuit for interconnecting IP traffic. (See the topology in [Figure 1 on page 9.](#))

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

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

**Figure 1: Topology of Layer 2.5 Translational Cross-Connect**



On Router B interfaces

Configure a full-duplex Layer 2.5 translational cross-connect between Router A and Router C, using a Juniper Networks router, Router B, as the TCC interface. Extended VLAN TCC encapsulation provides an Ethernet wide area circuit for interconnecting IP traffic. (See the topology in [Figure 1 on page 9.](#))

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

**On Router B**

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

- Related Documentation**
- [encapsulation on page 38](#)
  - [remote on page 45](#)
  - [proxy on page 44](#)
  - [TCC and Layer 2.5 Switching Overview on page 3](#)
  - [Configuring VLAN TCC Encapsulation on page 7](#)
  - *Ethernet Interfaces*



## CHAPTER 3

# Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy

- [\[edit interfaces\] Hierarchy Level on page 11](#)
- [\[edit logical-systems\] Hierarchy Level on page 27](#)

### [\[edit interfaces\] Hierarchy Level](#)

---

The statements at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level can also be configured at the `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level.



**NOTE:** The *accounting-profile* statement is an exception to this rule. The *accounting-profile* statement can be configured at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level, but it cannot be configured at the `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level.

```
interfaces {
  traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <world-readable |
      no-world-readable> ;
    flag flag <disable>;
  }
  interface-name {
    accounting-profile name;
    aggregated-ether-options {
      (flow-control | no-flow-control);
      lacp {
        (active | passive);
        link-protection {
          disable;
          (revertive | non-revertive);
          periodic interval;
          system-priority priority;
        }
      }
      link-protection;
      link-speed speed;
```

```

(loopback | no-loopback);
mc-ae{
  chassis-id chassis-id;
  mc-ae-id mc-ae-id;
  mode (active-active | active-standby);
  redundancy-group group-id;
  status-control (active | standby);
}
minimum-links number;
source-address-filter {
  mac-address;
}
(source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
}
shared-scheduler;
aggregated-sonet-options {
  link-speed speed | mixed;
  minimum-links number;
}
atm-options {
  cell-bundle-size cells;
  ilmi;
  linear-red-profiles profile-name {
    high-plp-max-threshold percent;
    low-plp-max-threshold percent;
    queue-depth cells high-plp-threshold percent low-plp-threshold percent;
  }
}
mpls {
  pop-all-labels {
    required-depth number;
  }
}
pic-type (atm1 | atm2);
plp-to-clp;
promiscuous-mode {
  vpi vpi-identifier;
}
scheduler-maps map-name {
  forwarding-class class-name {
    epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
    linear-red-profile profile-name;
    priority (high | low);
    transmit-weight (cells number | percent number);
  }
  vc-cos-mode (alternate | strict);
}
use-null-cw;
vpi vpi-identifier {
  maximum-vcs maximum-vcs;
  oam-liveness {
    down-count cells;
    up-count cells;
  }
  oam-period (seconds | disable);
  shaping {

```

```

        (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate
        burst length);
        queue-length number;
    }
}
clocking clock-source;
damping {
    enable;
    half-life seconds;
    max-suppress seconds;
    reuse number;
    suppress number;
}
data-input (system | interface interface-name);
dce;
serial-options {
    clock-rate rate;
    clocking-mode (dce | internal | loop);
    control-polarity (negative | positive);
    cts-polarity (negative | positive);
    dcd-polarity (negative | positive);
    dce-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dsr-polarity (negative | positive);
    dte-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dtr-circuit (balanced | unbalanced);
    dtr-polarity (negative | positive);
    encoding (nrz | nrzi);
    indication-polarity (negative | positive);
    line-protocol protocol;
    loopback mode;
    rts-polarity (negative | positive);
    tm-polarity (negative | positive);
    transmit-clock invert;
}
description text;

```

```
alias alias-name;  
dialer-options {  
    pool pool-name <priority priority>;  
}  
disable;  
ds0-options {  
    bert-algorithm algorithm;  
    bert-error-rate rate;  
    bert-period seconds;  
    byte-encoding (nx56 | nx64);  
    fcs (16 | 32);  
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);  
    invert-data;  
    loopback payload;  
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);  
}  
e1-options {  
    bert-error-rate rate;  
    bert-period seconds;  
    fcs (16 | 32);  
    framing (g704 | g704-no-crc4 | unframed);  
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);  
    invert-data;  
    loopback (local | remote);  
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);  
    timeslots time-slot-range;  
}  
e3-options {  
    atm-encapsulation (direct | plcp);  
    bert-algorithm algorithm;  
    bert-error-rate rate;  
    bert-period seconds;  
    framing feet;  
    compatibility-mode (digital-link | kentrox | larscom) <subrate value>;  
    fcs (16 | 32);  
    framing (g.751 | g.832);  
    idle-cycle-flag (filler | shared);  
    invert-data;  
    loopback (local | remote);  
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);  
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);  
    (unframed | no-unframed);  
}  
encapsulation type;  
es-options {  
    backup-interface es-fpc/pic/port;  
}  
fastether-options {  
    802.3ad aex;  
    (flow-control | no-flow-control);  
    ignore-l3-incompletes;  
    ingress-rate-limit rate;  
    (loopback | no-loopback);  
    mpls {  
        pop-all-labels {  
            required-depth number;
```

```

    }
  }
  source-address-filter {
    mac-address;
  }
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
}
flexible-vlan-tagging;
gigether-options {
  802.3ad aex;
  (asynchronous-notification | no-asynchronous-notification);
  (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation) remote-fault <local-interface-online |
    local-interface-offline>;
  auto-reconnect seconds;
  (flow-control | no-flow-control);
  ignore-l3-incompletes;
  (loopback | no-loopback);
  mpls {
    pop-all-labels {
      required-depth number;
    }
  }
  no-auto-mdix;
  source-address-filter {
    mac-address;
  }
  (source-filtering | no-source-filtering);
  ethernet-switch-profile {
    (mac-learn-enable | no-mac-learn-enable);
    tag-protocol-id [ tpids ];
    ethernet-policer-profile {
      input-priority-map {
        ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
      }
      output-priority-map {
        classifier {
          premium {
            forwarding-class class-name {
              loss-priority (high | low);
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  policer cos-policer-name {
    aggregate {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    premium {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
  }
}
}
}
}

```

```
(gratuitous-arp-reply | no-gratuitous-arp-reply);
hold-time up milliseconds down milliseconds;
ima-group-options {
    differential-delay number;
    frame-length (32 | 64 | 128 | 256);
    frame-synchronization {
        alpha number;
        beta number;
        gamma number;
    }
    minimum-links number;
    symmetry (symmetrical-config-and-operation |
        symmetrical-config-asymmetrical-operation);
    test-procedure {
        ima-test-start;
        ima-test-stop;
        interface name;
        pattern number;
        period number;
    }
    transmit-clock (common | independent);
    version (1.0 | 1.1);
}
ima-link-options group-id group-id;
interface-set interface-set-name {
    interface ethernet-interface-name {
        (unit unit-number | vlan-tags-outer vlan-tag);
    }
    interface interface-name {
        (unit unit-number);
    }
}
isdn-options {
    bchannel-allocation (ascending | descending);
    calling-number number;
    pool pool-name <priority priority>;
    spid1 spid-string;
    spid2 spid-string;
    static-tei-val value;
    switch-type (att5e | etsi | nil | ntdms100 | ntt);
    t310 seconds;
    tei-option (first-call | power-up);
}
keepalives <down-count number> <interval seconds> <up-count number>;
link-mode mode;
lmi {
    lmi-type (ansi | itu | c-lmi);
    n391dte number;
    n392dce number;
    n392dte number;
    n393dce number;
    n393dte number;
    t391dte seconds;
    t392dce seconds;
}
lsq-failure-options {
```

```

no-termination-request;
[ trigger-link-failure interface-name ];
}
mac mac-address;
mlfr-uni-nni-bundle-options {
    acknowledge-retries number;
    acknowledge-timer milliseconds;
    action-red-differential-delay (disable-tx | remove-link);
    drop-timeout milliseconds;
    fragment-threshold bytes;
    cisco-interoperability send-lip-remove-link-for-link-reject;
    hello-timer milliseconds;
    link-layer-overhead percent;
    lmi-type (ansi | itu | c-lmi);
    minimum-links number;
    mrru bytes;
    n391 number;
    n392 number;
    n393 number;
    red-differential-delay milliseconds;
    t391 seconds;
    t392 seconds;
    yellow-differential-delay milliseconds;
}
modem-options {
    dialin (console | routable);
    init-command-string initialization-command-string;
}
mtu bytes;
multi-chassis-protection {
    peer a.b.c.d {
        interface interface-name;
    }
}
multiservice-options {
    (core-dump | no-core-dump);
    (syslog | no-syslog);
}
native-vlan-id number;
no-gratuitous-arp-request;
no-keepalives;
no-partition {
    interface-type type;
}
no-vpivci-swapping;
otn-options {
    fec (efec | gfec | none);
    (laser-enable | no-laser-enable);
    (line-loopback | no-line-loopback);
    pass-thru;
    rate (fixed-stuff-bytes | no-fixed-stuff-bytes | pass-thru);
    transmit-payload-type number;
    trigger (oc-lof | oc-lom | oc-los | oc-wavelength-lock | odu-ais | odu-bbe-th | odu-bdi
        | odu-es-th | odu-lck | odu-oci | odu-sd | odu-ses-th | odu-ttim | odu-uas-th |
        opu-ptm | otu-ais | otu-bbe-th | otu-bdi | otu-es-th | otu-fec-deg | otu-fec-exe |
        otu-iae | otu-sd | otu-ses-th | otu-ttim | otu-uas-th);
}

```

```
tti;
}
optics-options {
    wavelength nm;
    alarm alarm-name {
        (syslog | link-down);
    }
    warning warning-name {
        (syslog | link-down);
    }
}
partition partition-number oc-slice oc-slice-range interface-type type;
timeslots time-slot-range;
passive-monitor-mode;
per-unit-scheduler;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
        local-name name;
        passive;
    }
    compression {
        acfc;
        pfc;
    }
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    no-termination-request;
    pap {
        access-profile name;
        local-name name;
        local-password password;
        compression;
    }
}
psn-vcip psn-vci-identifier;
psn-vpip psn-vpi-identifier;
receive-bucket {
    overflow (discard | tag);
    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
redundancy-options {
    priority sp-fpc/pic/port;
    secondary sp-fpc/pic/port;
    hot-standby;
}
satop-options {
    payload-size n;
}
schedulers number;
serial-options {
    clock-rate rate;
    clocking-mode (dce | internal | loop);
    control-polarity (negative | positive);
    cts-polarity (negative | positive);
```



```

dcd-polarity (negative | positive);
dce-options {
    control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
    cts (ignore | normal | require);
    dcd (ignore | normal | require);
    dsr (ignore | normal | require);
    dtr signal-handling-option;
    ignore-all;
    indication (ignore | normal | require);
    rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
    tm (ignore | normal | require);
}
dsr-polarity (negative | positive);
dte-options {
    control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
    cts (ignore | normal | require);
    dcd (ignore | normal | require);
    dsr (ignore | normal | require);
    dtr signal-handling-option;
    ignore-all;
    indication (ignore | normal | require);
    rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
    tm (ignore | normal | require);
}
dtr-circuit (balanced | unbalanced);
dtr-polarity (negative | positive);
encoding (nrz | nrzi);
indication-polarity (negative | positive);
line-protocol protocol;
loopback mode;
rts-polarity (negative | positive);
tm-polarity (negative | positive);
transmit-clock invert;
}
services-options {
    inactivity-timeout seconds;
    open-timeout seconds;
    session-limit {
        maximum number;
        rate new-sessions-per-second;
    }
    syslog {
        host hostname {
            facility-override facility-name;
            log-prefix prefix-number;
            services priority-level;
        }
    }
}
shdsl-options {
    annex (annex-a | annex-b);
    line-rate line-rate;
    loopback (local | remote);
    snr-margin {
        current margin;
        snext margin;
    }
}

```

```

    }
  }
  sonet-options {
    aggregate asx;
    aps {
      advertise-interval milliseconds;
      annex-b;
      authentication-key key;
      fast-aps-switch;
      force;
      hold-time milliseconds;
      lockout;
      neighbor address;
      paired-group group-name;
      preserve-interface;
      protect-circuit group-name;
      request;
      revert-time seconds;
      switching-mode (bidirectional | unidirectional);
      working-circuit group-name;
    }
    bytes {
      c2 value;
      e1-quiet value;
      f1 value;
      f2 value;
      s1 value;
      z3 value;
      z4 value;
    }
    fcs (16 | 32);
    loopback (local | remote);
    mpls {
      pop-all-labels {
        required-depth number;
      }
    }
    path-trace trace-string;
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);
    rfc-2615;
    trigger {
      defect ignore;
      hold-time up milliseconds down milliseconds;
    }
    vtmapping (itu-t | klm);
    (z0-increment | no-z0-increment);
  }
  speed (10m | 100m | 1g | oc3 | oc12 | oc48);
  stacked-vlan-tagging;
  switch-options {
    switch-port port-number {
      (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation);
      speed (10m | 100m | 1g);
      link-mode (full-duplex | half-duplex);
    }
  }
}

```

```

t1-options {
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout value;
    byte-encoding (nx56 | nx64);
    crc-major-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5);
    crc-minor-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5 | 5e-6 | 1e-6);
    fcs (16 | 32);
    framing (esf | sf);
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);
    invert-data;
    line-encoding (ami | b8zs);
    loopback (local | payload | remote);
    remote-loopback-respond;
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);
    timeslots time-slot-range;
}
t3-options {
    atm-encapsulation (direct | plcp);
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout feet;
    (cbit-parity | no-cbit-parity);
    compatibility-mode (adtran | digital-link | kentrox | larscom | verilink) <subrate
        value>;
    fcs (16 | 32);
    (feac-loop-respond | no-feac-loop-respond);
    idle-cycle-flag value;
    (long-buildout | no-long-buildout);
    (loop-timing | no-loop-timing);
    loopback (local | payload | remote);
    (mac | no-mac);
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);
}
traceoptions {
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
transmit-bucket {
    overflow discard;
    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
(traps | no-traps);
unidirectional;
vlan-tagging;
vlan-vci-tagging;
unit logical-unit-number {
    accept-source-mac {
        mac-address mac-address {
            policer {
                input cos-policer-name;
                output cos-policer-name;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
accounting-profile name;
advisory-options {
    downstream-rate rate;
    upstream-rate rate;
}
allow-any-vci;
atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
backup-options {
    interface interface-name;
}
bandwidth rate;
cell-bundle-size cells;
clear-dont-fragment-bit;
compression {
    rtp {
        f-max-period number;
        maximum-contexts number <force>;
        queues [ queue-numbers ];
        port {
            minimum port-number;
            maximum port-number;
        }
    }
}
compression-device interface-name;
copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
demux-destination family;
demux-source family;
demux-options {
    underlying-interface interface-name;
}
description text;
alias alias-name;
interface {
    l2tp-interface-id name;
    (dedicated | shared);
}
dialer-options {
    activation-delay seconds;
    callback;
    callback-wait-period time;
    deactivation-delay seconds;
    dial-string [ dial-string-numbers ];
    idle-timeout seconds;
    incoming-map {
        caller (caller-id | accept-all);
        initial-route-check seconds;
        load-interval seconds;
        load-threshold percent;
        pool pool-name;
        redial-delay time;
        watch-list {
            [ routes ];
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
disable;
disable-mlppp-inner-ppp-pfc;
dlci dlci-identifier;
drop-timeout milliseconds;
dynamic-call-admission-control {
    activation-priority priority;
    bearer-bandwidth-limit kilobits-per-second;
}
encapsulation type;
epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
fragment-threshold bytes;
inner-vlan-id-range start start-id end end-id;
input-vlan-map {
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-push | swap-swap);
    inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
    inner-vlan-id number;
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
interleave-fragments;
inverse-arp;
layer2-policer {
    input-policer policer-name;
    input-three-color policer-name;
    output-policer policer-name;
    output-three-color policer-name;
}
link-layer-overhead percent;
minimum-links number;
mrru bytes;
multicast-dlci dlci-identifier;
multicast-vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
multilink-max-classes number;
multipoint;
oam-liveness {
    down-count cells;
    up-count cells;
}
oam-period (seconds | disable);
output-vlan-map {
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-push | swap-swap);
    inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
    inner-vlan-id number;
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
passive-monitor-mode;
peer-unit unit-number;
plp-to-clp;
point-to-point;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
    }
}

```

```
    local-name name;  
    passive;  
  }  
  compression {  
    acfc;  
    pfc;  
    pap;  
    default-pap-password password;  
    local-name name;  
    local-password password;  
    passive;  
  }  
  dynamic-profile profile-name;  
  lcp-max-conf-req number;  
  lcp-restart-timer milliseconds;  
  loopback-clear-timer seconds;  
  ncp-max-conf-req number;  
  ncp-restart-timer milliseconds;  
}  
pppoe-options {  
  access-concentrator name;  
  auto-reconnect seconds;  
  (client | server);  
  service-name name;  
  underlying-interface interface-name;  
}  
proxy-arp;  
service-domain (inside | outside);  
shaping {  
  (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate  
    burst length);  
  queue-length number;  
}  
short-sequence;  
transmit-weight number;  
(traps | no-traps);  
trunk-bandwidth rate;  
trunk-id number;  
tunnel {  
  backup-destination address;  
  destination address;  
  key number;  
  routing-instance {  
    destination routing-instance-name;  
  }  
  source source-address;  
  ttl number;  
}  
vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;  
vci-range start start-vci end end-vci;  
vpi vpi-identifier;  
vlan-id number;  
vlan-id-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id];  
vlan-id-range number-number;  
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;  
vlan-tags-outer tpid.vlan-id inner-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id];
```

```

family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            direction;
        }
    }
    access-concentrator name;
    address address {
        destination address;
    }
    bundle ml-fpc/pic/port | ls-fpc/pic/port);
    direct-connect;
    duplicate-protection;
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    filter {
        group filter-group-number;
        input filter-name;
        input-list {
            [ filter-names ];
            output filter-name;
        }
        output-list {
            [ filter-names ];
        }
    }
    ipsec-sa sa-name;
    keep-address-and-control;
    max-sessions number;
    max-sessions-vsa-ignore;
    mtu bytes;
    multicast-only;
    negotiate-address;
    no-redirects;
    policer {
        arp policer-template-name;
        disable-arp-policer
        input policer-template-name;
        output policer-template-name;
    }
    primary;
    proxy inet-address address;
    receive-options-packets;
    receive-ttl-exceeded;
    remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
    rpf-check {
        fail-filter filter-name;
        mode loose;
    }
    sampling {
        direction;
    }
    service {
        input {
            service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
            post-service-filter filter-name;

```

```

    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-names <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
service-name-table table-name;
short-cycle-protection <lockout-time-min minimum-seconds lockout-time-max
    maximum-seconds>;
targeted-broadcast {
    forward-and-send-to-re;
    forward-only;
}
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
translate-plp-control-word-de;
unnumbered-address interface-name <destination address destination-profile
    profile-name | preferred-source-address address>;
address address {
    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
    broadcast address;
    destination address;
    destination-profile name;
    eui-64;
    multipoint-destination address (dlci dlci-identifier | vci vci-identifier);
    multipoint-destination address {
        epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
        inverse-arp;
        oam-liveness {
            up-count cells;
            down-count cells;
        }
        oam-period (seconds | disable);
        shaping {
            (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained
                rate burst length);
            queue-length number;
        }
        vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
    }
}
preferred;
primary;
(vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) group-number {
    (accept-data | no-accept-data);
    advertise-interval seconds;
    authentication-type authentication;
    authentication-key key;
    fast-interval milliseconds;
    (preempt | no-preempt) {
        hold-time seconds;
    }
}
priority-number number;
track {
    priority-cost seconds;
    priority-hold-time interface-name {
        bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second {
            priority;

```



```

    }
    interface priority;
  }
  route ip-address/mask routing-instance instance-name priority-cost cost;
}
virtual-address [ addresses ];
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

**Related  
Documentation**

- *Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference*
- *Ethernet Interfaces*
- *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*

## [edit logical-systems] Hierarchy Level

The following lists the statements that can be configured at the **[edit logical-systems]** hierarchy level that are also documented in this manual. For more information about logical systems, see the *Logical Systems Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

```

logical-systems logical-system-name {
  interfaces interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      accept-source-mac {
        mac-address mac-address {
          policer {
            input cos-policer-name;
            output cos-policer-name;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  allow-any-vci;
  atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
  bandwidth rate;
  backup-options {
    interface interface-name;
  }
  cell-bundle-size cells;
  clear-dont-fragment-bit;
  compression {
    rtp {
      f-max-period number;
      port {
        minimum port-number;
        maximum port-number;
      }
      queues [ queue-numbers ];
    }
  }
  compression-device interface-name;
}

```

```
description text;  
interface {  
    l2tp-interface-id name;  
    (dedicated | shared);  
}  
dialer-options {  
    activation-delay seconds;  
    deactivation-delay seconds;  
    dial-string [ dial-string-numbers ];  
    idle-timeout seconds;  
    initial-route-check seconds;  
    load-threshold number;  
    pool pool;  
    remote-name remote-callers;  
    watch-list {  
        [ routes ];  
    }  
}  
disable;  
dlci dlci-identifier;  
drop-timeout milliseconds;  
dynamic-call-admission-control {  
    activation-priority priority;  
    bearer-bandwidth-limit kilobits-per-second;  
}  
encapsulation type;  
epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;  
fragment-threshold bytes;  
input-vlan-map {  
    inner-tag-protocol-id;  
    inner-vlan-id;  
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-push | swap-swap);  
    tag-protocol-id tpid;  
    vlan-id number;  
}  
interleave-fragments;  
inverse-arp;  
layer2-policer {  
    input-policer policer-name;  
    input-three-color policer-name;  
    output-policer policer-name;  
    output-three-color policer-name;  
}  
link-layer-overhead percent;  
minimum-links number;  
mrru bytes;  
multicast-dlci dlci-identifier;  
multicast-vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;  
multilink-max-classes number;  
multipoint;  
oam-liveness {  
    up-count cells;  
    down-count cells;  
}  
oam-period (seconds | disable);  
output-vlan-map {
```

```

    inner-tag-protocol-id;
    inner-vlan-id;
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-swap);
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
passive-monitor-mode;
peer-unit unit-number;
plp-to-clp;
point-to-point;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
        local-name name;
        passive;
    }
    compression {
        acfc;
        pfc;
    }
}
dynamic-profile profile-name;
pap {
    default-pap-password password;
    local-name name;
    local-password password;
    passive;
}
}
proxy-arp;
service-domain (inside | outside);
shaping {
    (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate
    burst length);
    queue-length number;
}
short-sequence;
transmit-weight number;
(traps | no-traps);
trunk-bandwidth rate;
trunk-id number;
tunnel {
    backup-destination address;
    destination address;
    key number;
    routing-instance {
        destination routing-instance-name;
    }
    source source-address;
    ttl number;
}
vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id]
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;

```

```

vlan-tags outer tpid.vlan-id inner-list [vlan-id vlan-id--vlan-id]
vpi vpi-identifier;
family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            direction;
        }
    }
}
bundle interface-name;
filter {
    group filter-group-number;
    input filter-name;
    input-list {
        [ filter-names ];
    }
    output filter-name;
    output-list {
        [ filter-names ];
    }
}
}
ipsec-sa sa-name;
keep-address-and-control;
mtu bytes;
multicast-only;
no-redirects;
policer {
    arp policer-template-name;
    input policer-template-name;
    output policer-template-name;
}
primary;
proxy inet-address address;
receive-options-packets;
receive-ttl-exceeded;
remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
rpf-check <fail-filter filter-name> {
    <mode loose>;
}
sampling {
    direction;
}
service {
    input {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
        post-service-filter filter-name;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
}
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address destination-profile
    profile-name;
address address {

```





## CHAPTER 4

# Statement Summary

- [encapsulation \(Logical Interface\) on page 34](#)
- [encapsulation \(Physical Interface\) on page 38](#)
- [fast-aps-switch on page 43](#)
- [proxy on page 44](#)
- [remote on page 45](#)

## encapsulation (Logical Interface)

<b>Syntax</b>	encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay   atm-ccc-vc-mux   atm-cisco-nlpid   atm-mlppp-llc   atm-nlpid   atm-ppp-llc   atm-ppp-vc-mux   atm-snap   atm-tcc-snap   atm-tcc-vc-mux   atm-vc-mux   ether-over-atm-llc   ether-vpls-over-atm-llc   ether-vpls-over-fr   ether-vpls-over-ppp   ethernet   ethernet-ccc   ethernet-vpls   ethernet-vpls-fr   frame-relay-ccc   frame-relay-ether-type   frame-relay-ether-type-tcc   frame-relay-ppp   frame-relay-tcc   gre-fragmentation   multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end   multilink-ppp   ppp-over-ether   ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc   vlan-bridge   vlan-ccc   vlan-vci-ccc   vlan-tcc   vlan-vpls);
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> ], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> ], [edit interfaces rlsq <i>number</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers ( <b>ethernet</b> , <b>vlan-ccc</b> , and <b>vlan-tcc</b> options only). Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access Routers. Only the <b>atm-ccc-cell-relay</b> and <b>atm-ccc-vc-mux</b> options are supported on ACX Series routers.
<b>Description</b>	Configure a logical link-layer encapsulation type.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>atm-ccc-cell-relay</b>—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.</p> <p><b>atm-ccc-vc-mux</b>—Use ATM virtual circuit (VC) multiplex encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the <b>ccc</b> family only.</p> <p><b>atm-cisco-nlpid</b>—Use Cisco ATM network layer protocol identifier (NLPID) encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the <b>inet</b> family only.</p> <p><b>atm-mlppp-llc</b>—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use Multilink Point-to-Point (MLPPP) over AAL5 LLC. For this encapsulation type, your router must be equipped with a Link Services or Voice Services PIC. MLPPP over ATM encapsulation is not supported on ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces.</p> <p><b>atm-nlpid</b>—Use ATM NLPID encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the <b>inet</b> family only.</p> <p><b>atm-ppp-llc</b>—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.</p> <p><b>atm-ppp-vc-mux</b>—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over ATM AAL5 multiplex encapsulation.</p> <p><b>atm-snap</b>—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) encapsulation.</p> <p><b>atm-tcc-snap</b>—Use ATM SNAP encapsulation on translational cross-connect (TCC) circuits.</p>



**atm-tcc-vc-mux**—Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation on TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

**atm-vc-mux**—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **inet** family only.

**ether-over-atm-llc**—(All IP interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) For interfaces that carry IP traffic, use Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces.

**ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

**ether-vpls-over-fr**—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Frame Relay encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications, per RFC 2427, *Multiprotocol Interconnect over Frame Relay*.



**NOTE:** The SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, the Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, and the DS3/E3 MIC do not support Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulation.

**ether-vpls-over-ppp**—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over PPP-encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications.

**ethernet**—Use Ethernet II encapsulation (as described in RFC 894, *A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks*).

**ethernet-ccc**—Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces.

**ethernet-vpls**—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard Tag Protocol ID (TPID) values.



**NOTE:** The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

**ethernet-vpls-fr**—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time-division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

**frame-relay-ccc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

**frame-relay-ether-type**—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with Cisco Frame Relay. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

**frame-relay-ether-type-tcc**—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

**frame-relay-ppp**—Use PPP over Frame Relay circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ppp** family only. J Series routers do not support frame-relay-ppp encapsulation.

**frame-relay-tcc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting different media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

**gre-fragmentation**—For adaptive services interfaces only, use GRE fragmentation encapsulation to enable fragmentation of IPv4 packets in GRE tunnels. This encapsulation clears the do not fragment (DF) bit in the packet header. If the packet's size exceeds the tunnel's maximum transmission unit (MTU) value, the packet is fragmented before encapsulation.

**multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end**—Use MLFR FRF.15 encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.

**multilink-ppp**—Use MLPPP encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces.

**ppp-over-ether**—For underlying Ethernet interfaces on J Series routers, use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, configure the interface address on the PPP interface. You also use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation to configure an underlying Ethernet interface for a dynamic PPPoE logical interface on M120 and M320 routers with Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, and on MX Series routers with MPCs.

**ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc**—(J Series routers and MX Series routers with MPCs using the ATM MIC with SFP only) For underlying ATM interfaces, use PPP over Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, configure the interface address on the PPP interface.

**vlan-bridge**—Use Ethernet VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q tagging, flexible-ethernet-services, and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

**vlan-ccc**—Use Ethernet virtual LAN (VLAN) encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

**vlan-vci-ccc**—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

**vlan-tcc**—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

**vlan-vpls**—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on VPLS circuits.

**Required Privilege Level** interface—To view this statement in the configuration.  
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**Related Documentation**

- *Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Configuring the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs*
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Logical Interfaces*
- *Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Circuit and Translational Cross-Connects Overview*
- *Identifying the Access Concentrator*
- *Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation*
- *Configuring VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Extended VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring ISDN Logical Interface Properties*
- *Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking*
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers*
- *Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs*
- *Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring ATM for Subscriber Access*
- *CoS on ATM IMA Pseudowire Interfaces Overview*
- *Configuring Policing on an ATM IMA Pseudowire*

## encapsulation (Physical Interface)

<b>Syntax</b>	encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay   atm-pvc   cisco-hdlc   cisco-hdlc-ccc   cisco-hdlc-tcc   ethernet-bridge   ethernet-ccc   ethernet-over-atm   ethernet-tcc   ethernet-vpls   ethernet-vpls-fr   ether-vpls-over-atm-llc   ethernet-vpls-ppp   extended-frame-relay-ccc   extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc   extended-frame-relay-tcc   extended-vlan-bridge   extended-vlan-ccc   extended-vlan-tcc   extended-vlan-vpls   flexible-ethernet-services   flexible-frame-relay   frame-relay   frame-relay-ccc   frame-relay-ether-type   frame-relay-ether-type-tcc   frame-relay-port-ccc   frame-relay-tcc   generic-services   multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni   ppp   ppp-ccc   ppp-tcc   vlan-ccc   vlan-vci-ccc   vlan-vpls);
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ], [edit interfaces rlsq <i>number:number</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers ( <b>flexible-ethernet-services</b> , <b>ethernet-ccc</b> , and <b>ethernet-tcc</b> options only).
<b>Description</b>	Specify the physical link-layer encapsulation type. Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.
<b>Default</b>	<b>ppp</b> —Use serial PPP encapsulation.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>atm-ccc-cell-relay</b>—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.</p> <p><b>atm-pvc</b>—Use ATM PVC encapsulation.</p> <p><b>cisco-hdlc</b>—Use Cisco-compatible High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) framing.</p> <p><b>cisco-hdlc-ccc</b>—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on CCC circuits.</p> <p><b>cisco-hdlc-tcc</b>—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on TCC circuits for connecting different media.</p> <p><b>ethernet-bridge</b>—Use Ethernet bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have bridging enabled and that must accept all packets.</p> <p><b>ethernet-ccc</b>—Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard Tag Protocol ID (TPID) values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, CCC is not supported.</p> <p><b>ethernet-over-atm</b>—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet over ATM encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces. As defined in RFC 2684, <i>Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5</i>, this encapsulation type allows ATM interfaces to connect to devices that support only bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Junos OS does not completely support bridging, but accepts BPDUs packets as a default gateway. If you use the router as an edge device, then the router acts as a default gateway. It accepts Ethernet LLC/SNAP frames with IP or ARP in the payload, and drops the rest. For packets destined to the Ethernet LAN, a route lookup is done using the destination</p>

IP address. If the route lookup yields a full address match, the packet is encapsulated with an LLC/SNAP and MAC header, and the packet is forwarded to the ATM interface.

**ethernet-tcc**—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet TCC encapsulation on interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, TCC is not supported.

**ethernet-vpls**—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.

**ethernet-vpls-fr**—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer Layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

**ethernet-vpls-ppp**—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer Layer 2 PPP connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use it to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

**ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**—For ATM intelligent queuing (IQ) interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

**extended-frame-relay-ccc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to CCC.

**extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc**—Use extended Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay for DLCIs 1 through 1022. This encapsulation type is used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

**extended-frame-relay-tcc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits to connect different media. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to TCC.

**extended-vlan-bridge**—Use extended VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

**extended-vlan-ccc**—Use extended VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet and 4-port Fast Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying 802.1Q values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported.

**extended-vlan-tcc**—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use extended VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on which you want to use 802.1Q tagging. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN TCC is not supported.

**extended-vlan-vpls**—Use extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VLAN 802.1Q tagging and VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPIDs 0x8100, 0x9100, and 0x9901. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.



**NOTE:** The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

**flexible-ethernet-services**—For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with small form-factor pluggable transceivers (SFPs) (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), use flexible Ethernet services encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Ethernet encapsulations. Aggregated Ethernet bundles can use this encapsulation type. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of route, TCC, CCC, Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs), and VPLS encapsulations on a single physical port. If you configure flexible Ethernet services encapsulation on the physical interface, VLAN IDs from 1 through 511 are no longer reserved for normal VLANs.

**flexible-frame-relay**—For IQ interfaces only, use flexible Frame Relay encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Frame Relay encapsulations. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of TCC, CCC, and standard Frame Relay encapsulations on a single physical port. Also, each logical interface can have any DLCI value from 1 through 1022.

**frame-relay**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation.

**frame-relay-ccc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits.

**frame-relay-ether-type**—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with the Cisco Frame Relay.

**frame-relay-ether-type-tcc**—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media.

**frame-relay-port-ccc**—Use Frame Relay port CCC encapsulation to transparently carry all the DLCIs between two customer edge (CE) routers without explicitly configuring each DLCI on the two provider edge (PE) routers with Frame Relay transport. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

**frame-relay-tcc**—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits to connect different media.

**generic-services**—Use generic services encapsulation for services with a hierarchical scheduler.

**multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni**—Use MLFR UNI NNI encapsulation. This encapsulation is used on link services, voice services interfaces functioning as FRF.16 bundles, and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.

**ppp**—Use serial PPP encapsulation.

**ppp-ccc**—Use serial PPP encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

**ppp-tcc**—Use serial PPP encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting different media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

**vlan-ccc**—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits.

**vlan-vci-ccc**—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only. All logical interfaces configured on the Ethernet interface must also have the encapsulation type set to **vlan-vci-ccc**.

**vlan-vpls**—Use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces with VLAN tagging and VPLS enabled. Interfaces with VLAN VPLS encapsulation accept packets carrying standard TPID values only. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.



#### NOTE:

- Label-switched interfaces (LSIs) do not support VLAN VPLS encapsulation. Therefore, you can only use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on a PE-router-to-CE-router interface and not a core-facing interface.
- Starting with Junos OS release 13.3, a commit error occurs when you configure **vlan-vpls** encapsulation on a physical interface and configure **family inet** on one of the logical units. Previously, it was possible to commit this invalid configuration.

<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**Related  
Documentation**

- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Physical Interfaces*
- *Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs*
- *Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation*
- *Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking*
- *Configuring VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Extended VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Encapsulation for Layer 2 Wholesale VLAN Interfaces*
- *Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers*
- *Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)*
- *Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Configuring TCC*
- *Configuring VPLS Interface Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Interfaces for VPLS Routing*
- *Defining the Encapsulation for Switching Cross-Connects*
- *Configuring Q-in-Q Tunneling (CLI Procedure)*



## fast-aps-switch

<b>Syntax</b>	fast-aps-switch;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options aps]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
<b>Description</b>	(M320 routers with Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC with SFP only and EX Series switches) Reduce the Automatic Protection Switching (APS) switchover time in Layer 2 circuits.



### NOTE:

- Configuring this statement reduces the APS switchover time only when the Layer 2 circuit encapsulation type for the interface receiving traffic from a Layer 2 circuit neighbor is SAToP.
- When the fast-aps-switch statement is configured in revertive APS mode, you must configure an appropriate value for revert time to achieve reduction in APS switchover time.
- To prevent the logical interfaces in the data path from being shut down, configure appropriate hold-time values on all the interfaces in the data path that support TDM.
- The fast-aps-switch statement cannot be configured when the APS annex-b option is configured.
- The interfaces that have the fast-aps-switch statement configured cannot be used in virtual private LAN service (VPLS) environments.

<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reducing APS Switchover Time in Layer 2 Circuits</i></li> </ul>

## proxy

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>proxy inet-address <i>address</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family tcc], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family tcc]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	For Layer 2.5 VPNs using an Ethernet interface as the TCC router, configure the IP address for which the TCC router is proxying. Ethernet TCC is supported on interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic only. Ethernet TCC encapsulation is supported on 1-port Gigabit Ethernet, 2-port Gigabit Ethernet, 4-port Gigabit Ethernet, and 4-port Fast Ethernet PICs only. Ethernet TCC is not supported on the T640 router.
<b>Options</b>	<b>inet-address</b> —Configure the IP address of the neighbor to the TCC router.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring Ethernet TCC on page 8</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring an Ethernet TCC or Extended VLAN TCC on page 9</a></li><li>• <a href="#">remote on page 45</a></li><li>• <i>Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices</i></li></ul>

## remote

---

<b>Syntax</b>	remote { (inet-address <i>address</i>   mac-address <i>address</i> ); }
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family tcc], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family tcc]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	For Layer 2.5 VPNs using an Ethernet interface as the TCC router, configure the location of the remote router. Ethernet TCC is supported on interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic only. Ethernet TCC encapsulation is supported on 1-port Gigabit Ethernet, 2-port Gigabit Ethernet, 4-port Gigabit Ethernet, and 4-port Fast Ethernet PICs only.
<b>Options</b>	<b>mac-address</b> —Configure the MAC address of the remote site.  <b>inet-address</b> —Configure the IP address of the remote site.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Ethernet TCC on page 8</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring an Ethernet TCC or Extended VLAN TCC on page 9</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">proxy on page 44</a></li> <li>• <i>Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices</i></li> </ul>



## PART 3

# Administration

- [Monitoring Commands on page 49](#)



## CHAPTER 5

# Monitoring Commands

- `show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)`
- `show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)`
- `show interfaces (Fast Ethernet)`
- `show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet)`

## show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)

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<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show interfaces <i>xe-fpc/pic/port</i></code> <code>&lt;brief   detail   extensive   terse&gt;</code> <code>&lt;descriptions&gt;</code> <code>&lt;media&gt;</code> <code>&lt;snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i>&gt;</code> <code>&lt;statistics&gt;</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
<b>Description</b>	(M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Display status information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><code><i>xe-fpc/pic/port</i></code>—Display standard information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.</p> <p><code>brief   detail   extensive   terse</code>—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p><code>descriptions</code>—(Optional) Display interface description strings.</p> <p><code>media</code>—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.</p> <p><code>snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i></code>—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.</p> <p><code>statistics</code>—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, IQ2) on page 65</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, WAN PHY Mode) on page 68</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, DWDM OTN PIC) on page 70</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode) on page 72</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Transmit-Only) on page 72</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Receive-Only) on page 73</a></p>
<b>Output Fields</b>	See <a href="#">Table 3 on page 51</a> for the output fields for the <b>show interfaces</b> (10-Gigabit Ethernet) command.



Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Physical Interface</b>		
<b>Physical interface</b>	Name of the physical interface.	All levels
<b>Enabled</b>	State of the interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Interface index</b>	Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Link-level type</b>	Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>Speed</b>	Speed at which the interface is running.	All levels
<b>Loopback</b>	Loopback status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: <b>Local</b> or <b>Remote</b> .	All levels
<b>Source filtering</b>	Source filtering status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>LAN-PHY mode</b>	10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Local Area Network Physical Layer Device (LAN PHY) mode. LAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use existing Ethernet applications.	All levels
<b>WAN-PHY mode</b>	10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Wide Area Network Physical Layer Device (WAN PHY) mode. WAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use fiber-optic cables and other devices intended for SONET/SDH.	All levels
<b>Unidirectional</b>	Unidirectional link mode status for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> for parent interface; <b>Rx-only</b> or <b>Tx-only</b> for child interfaces.	All levels
<b>Flow control</b>	Flow control status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Auto-negotiation</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Autonegotiation status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Remote-fault</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Remote fault status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Online</b>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as online.</li> <li><b>Offline</b>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as offline.</li> </ul>	All levels
<b>Device flags</b>	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the “Device Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Interface flags</b>	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output	
<b>Link flags</b>	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the “Links Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels	
<b>Wavelength</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing [DWDM] interfaces) Displays the configured wavelength, in nanometers (nm).	All levels	
<b>Frequency</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only) Displays the frequency associated with the configured wavelength, in terahertz (THz).	All levels	
<b>CoS queues</b>	Number of CoS queues configured.	detail extensive none	
<b>Schedulers</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces only) Number of CoS schedulers configured.	extensive	
<b>Hold-times</b>	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.	detail extensive	
<b>Current address</b>	Configured MAC address.	detail extensive none	
<b>Hardware address</b>	Hardware MAC address.	detail extensive none	
<b>Last flapped</b>	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <b>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</b> . For example, <b>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</b> .	detail extensive none	
<b>Input Rate</b>	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps). The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.	None specified	
<b>Output Rate</b>	Output rate in bps and pps. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.	None specified	
<b>Statistics last cleared</b>	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	detail extensive	
<b>Egress account overhead</b>	Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for egress traffic.	detail extensive	
<b>Ingress account overhead</b>	Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for ingress traffic.	detail extensive	detail extensive

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes</b>—Number of bytes received on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li>• <b>Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets</b>—Number of packets received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output packets</b>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</li> </ul> <p>Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs count the overhead and CRC bytes.</p> <p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the input byte counts vary by interface type. For more information, see <a href="#">Table 3 on page 51</a>.</p>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Input errors</b>	<p>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>Framing errors</b>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</li> <li>• <b>Runts</b>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</li> <li>• <b>Policed discards</b>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</li> <li>• <b>L3 incompletes</b>—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <b>ignore-l3-incompletes</b> statement.</li> <li>• <b>L2 channel errors</b>—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</li> <li>• <b>L2 mismatch timeouts</b>—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</li> <li>• <b>FIFO errors</b>—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Output errors</b>	<p>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Carrier transitions</b>—Number of times the interface has gone from <b>down</b> to <b>up</b>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>Collisions</b>—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number should always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.</li> <li>• <b>Aged packets</b>—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.</li> <li>• <b>FIFO errors</b>—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>HS link CRC errors</b>—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.</li> <li>• <b>MTU errors</b>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Egress queues</b>	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Queue counters (Egress)</b>	<p>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Queued packets</b>—Number of queued packets.</li> <li>• <b>Transmitted packets</b>—Number of transmitted packets.</li> <li>• <b>Dropped packets</b>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Ingress queues</b>	Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Queue counters (Ingress)</b>	<p>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Queued packets</b>—Number of queued packets.</li> <li>• <b>Transmitted packets</b>—Number of transmitted packets.</li> <li>• <b>Dropped packets</b>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Active alarms and Active defects</b>	<p>Ethernet-specific defects that can prevent the interface from passing packets. When a defect persists for a certain amount of time, it is promoted to an alarm. Based on the routing device configuration, an alarm can ring the red or yellow alarm bell on the routing device, or turn on the red or yellow alarm LED on the craft interface. These fields can contain the value <b>None</b> or <b>Link</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>None</b>—There are no active defects or alarms.</li> <li>• <b>Link</b>—Interface has lost its link state, which usually means that the cable is unplugged, the far-end system has been turned off, or the PIC is malfunctioning.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>OTN alarms</b>	Active OTN alarms identified on the interface.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN defects</b>	OTN defects received on the interface.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN FEC Mode</b>	<p>The FECmode configured on the interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>efec</b>—Enhanced forward error correction (EFEC) is configured to detect and correct bit errors.</li> <li>• <b>gfec</b>—G.709 Forward error correction (GFEC) mode is configured to detect and correct bit errors.</li> <li>• <b>none</b>—FEC mode is not configured.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN Rate</b>	<p>OTN mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>fixed-stuff-bytes</b>—Fixed stuff bytes 11.0957 Gbps.</li> <li>• <b>no-fixed-stuff-bytes</b>—No fixed stuff bytes 11.0491 Gbps.</li> <li>• <b>pass-through</b>—Enable OTN passthrough mode.</li> <li>• <b>no-pass-through</b>—Do not enable OTN passthrough mode.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN Line Loopback</b>	Status of the line loopback, if configured for the DWDM OTN PIC. Its value can be: <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN FEC statistics</b>	<p>The forward error correction (FEC) counters for the DWDM OTN PIC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Corrected Errors</b>—The count of corrected errors in the last second.</li> <li>• <b>Corrected Error Ratio</b>—The corrected error ratio in the last 25 seconds. For example, 1e-7 is 1 error per 10 million bits.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN FEC alarms</b>	<p>OTN FEC excessive or degraded error alarms triggered on the interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>FEC Degrade</b>—OTU FEC Degrade defect.</li> <li>• <b>FEC Excessive</b>—OTU FEC Excessive Error defect.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN OC</b>	<p>OTN OC defects triggered on the interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LOS</b>—OC Loss of Signal defect.</li> <li>• <b>LOF</b>—OC Loss of Frame defect.</li> <li>• <b>LOM</b>—OC Loss of Multiframe defect.</li> <li>• <b>Wavelength Lock</b>—OC Wavelength Lock defect.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>OTN OTU</b>	OTN OTU defects detected on the interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AIS</b>—OTN AIS alarm.</li> <li>• <b>BDI</b>—OTN OTU BDI alarm.</li> <li>• <b>IAE</b>—OTN OTU IAE alarm.</li> <li>• <b>TTIM</b>—OTN OTU TTIM alarm.</li> <li>• <b>SF</b>—OTN ODU bit error rate fault alarm.</li> <li>• <b>SD</b>—OTN ODU bit error rate defect alarm.</li> <li>• <b>TCA-ES</b>—OTN ODU ES threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>TCA-SES</b>—OTN ODU SES threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>TCA-UAS</b>—OTN ODU UAS threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>TCA-BBE</b>—OTN ODU BBE threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>BIP</b>—OTN ODU BIP threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>BBE</b>—OTN OTU BBE threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>ES</b>—OTN OTU ES threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>SES</b>—OTN OTU SES threshold alarm.</li> <li>• <b>UAS</b>—OTN OTU UAS threshold alarm.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Received DAPI</b>	Destination Access Port Interface (DAPI) from which the packets were received.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Received SAPI</b>	Source Access Port Interface (SAPI) from which the packets were received.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Transmitted DAPI</b>	Destination Access Port Interface (DAPI) to which the packets were transmitted.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Transmitted SAPI</b>	Source Access Port Interface (SAPI) to which the packets were transmitted.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>PCS statistics</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Displays Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) fault conditions from the WAN PHY or the LAN PHY device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bit errors</b>—High bit error rate. Indicates the number of bit errors when the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</li> <li>• <b>Errored blocks</b>—Loss of block lock. The number of errored blocks when PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>MAC statistics</b>	<p>Receive and Transmit statistics reported by the PIC's MAC subsystem, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Total octets and total packets</b>—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type. For more information, see <a href="#">Table 4 on page 65</a></li> <li>• <b>Unicast packets, Broadcast packets, and Multicast packets</b>—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.</li> <li>• <b>CRC/Align errors</b>—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).</li> <li>• <b>FIFO error</b>—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>MAC control frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames.</li> <li>• <b>MAC pause frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames with <b>pause</b> operational code.</li> <li>• <b>Oversized frames</b>—Number of frames that exceed 1518 octets.</li> <li>• <b>Jabber frames</b>—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.</li> <li>• <b>Fragment frames</b>—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.</li> <li>• <b>VLAN tagged frames</b>—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.</li> <li>• <b>Code violations</b>—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate "Data reception error" or "invalid data symbol error."</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>OTN Received Overhead Bytes</b>	APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58 Payload Type: 0x08	<b>extensive</b>
<b>OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes</b>	APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00 Payload Type: 0x08	<b>extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Filter statistics	<p>Receive and Transmit statistics reported by the PIC's MAC address filter subsystem. The filtering is done by the content-addressable memory (CAM) on the PIC. The filter examines a packet's source and destination MAC addresses to determine whether the packet should enter the system or be rejected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input packet count</b>—Number of packets received from the MAC hardware that the filter processed.</li> <li>• <b>Input packet rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because of either the source MAC address or the destination MAC address.</li> <li>• <b>Input DA rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the routing device from the far-end system, either there is a bad ARP entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local routing device (which the routing device is rejecting).</li> <li>• <b>Input SA rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the source MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. The value in this field should increment only if source MAC address filtering has been enabled. If filtering is enabled, if the value increments quickly, and if the system is not receiving traffic that it should from the far-end system, it means that the user-configured source MAC addresses for this interface are incorrect.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet count</b>—Number of packets that the filter has given to the MAC hardware.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet pad count</b>—Number of packets the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware. Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small IP packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist or it is misconfigured.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet error count</b>—Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit. These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field should not increment.</li> <li>• <b>CAM destination filters, CAM source filters</b>—Number of entries in the CAM dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters. There can only be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the values for these fields should be 0.</li> </ul>	extensive
PMA PHY	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PHY Lock</b>—Phase-locked loop</li> <li>• <b>PHY Light</b>—Loss of optical signal</li> </ul>	extensive



Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>WIS section</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B1</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</li> <li>• <b>SEF</b>—Severely errored framing</li> <li>• <b>LOL</b>—Loss of light</li> <li>• <b>LOF</b>—Loss of frame</li> <li>• <b>ES-S</b>—Errored seconds (section)</li> <li>• <b>SES-S</b>—Severely errored seconds (section)</li> <li>• <b>SEFS-S</b>—Severely errored framing seconds (section)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>WIS line</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. State other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B2</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET line overhead</li> <li>• <b>REI-L</b>—Remote error indication (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>RDI-L</b>—Remote defect indication (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>AIS-L</b>—Alarm indication signal (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>BERR-SF</b>—Bit error rate fault (signal failure)</li> <li>• <b>BERR-SD</b>—Bit error rate defect (signal degradation)</li> <li>• <b>ES-L</b>—Errored seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>SES-L</b>—Severely errored seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-L</b>—Unavailable seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>ES-LFE</b>—Errored seconds (far-end line)</li> <li>• <b>SES-LFE</b>—Severely errored seconds (far-end line)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-LFE</b>—Unavailable seconds (far-end line)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>WIS path</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B3</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</li> <li>• <b>REI-P</b>—Remote error indication</li> <li>• <b>LOP-P</b>—Loss of pointer (path)</li> <li>• <b>AIS-P</b>—Path alarm indication signal</li> <li>• <b>RDI-P</b>—Path remote defect indication</li> <li>• <b>UNEQ-P</b>—Path unequipped</li> <li>• <b>PLM-P</b>—Path payload label mismatch</li> <li>• <b>ES-P</b>—Errored seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>SES-P</b>—Severely errored seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-P</b>—Unavailable seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>SES-PFE</b>—Severely errored seconds (far-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-PFE</b>—Unavailable seconds (far-end STS path)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Autonegotiation information	<p>Information about link autonegotiation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiation status:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incomplete</b>—Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.</li> <li>• <b>No autonegotiation</b>—Remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.</li> <li>• <b>Complete</b>—Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Link partner status</b>—OK when Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</li> <li>• <b>Link partner:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Link mode</b>—Depending on the capability of the attached Ethernet device, either <b>Full-duplex</b> or <b>Half-duplex</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Flow control</b>—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Fast Ethernet interfaces, the type is <b>None</b>. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are <b>Symmetric</b> (link partner supports PAUSE on receive and transmit), <b>Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports PAUSE on transmit), and <b>Symmetric/Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports both PAUSE on receive and transmit or only PAUSE receive).</li> <li>• <b>Remote fault</b>—Remote fault information from the link partner—<b>Failure</b> indicates a receive link error. <b>OK</b> indicates that the link partner is receiving. <b>Negotiation error</b> indicates a negotiation error. <b>Offline</b> indicates that the link partner is going offline.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Local resolution</b>—Information from the link partner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Flow control</b>—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are <b>Symmetric</b> (link partner supports PAUSE on receive and transmit), <b>Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports PAUSE on transmit), and <b>Symmetric/Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports both PAUSE on receive and transmit or only PAUSE receive).</li> <li>• <b>Remote fault</b>—Remote fault information. <b>Link OK</b> (no error detected on receive), <b>Offline</b> (local interface is offline), and <b>Link Failure</b> (link error detected on receive).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	extensive
Received path trace, Transmitted path trace	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET/SDH interfaces allow path trace bytes to be sent inband across the SONET/SDH link. Juniper Networks and other router manufacturers use these bytes to help diagnose misconfigurations and network errors by setting the transmitted path trace message so that it contains the system hostname and name of the physical interface. The received path trace value is the message received from the routing device at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this routing device transmits.</p>	extensive
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration	<p>Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Destination slot</b>—FPC slot number.</li> </ul>	extensive

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>CoS information</b>	Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CoS transmit queue</b>—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</li> <li>• <b>Bandwidth %</b>—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue.</li> <li>• <b>Bandwidth bps</b>—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps).</li> <li>• <b>Buffer %</b>—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue.</li> <li>• <b>Buffer usec</b>—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time.</li> <li>• <b>Priority</b>—Queue priority: <b>low</b> or <b>high</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Limit</b>—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are <b>none</b> and <b>exact</b>. If <b>exact</b> is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If <b>none</b> is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Logical Interface</b>		
<b>Logical interface</b>	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
<b>Index</b>	Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the "Logical Interface Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>VLAN-Tag</b>	<p>Rewrite profile applied to incoming or outgoing frames on the outer (<b>Out</b>) VLAN tag or for both the outer and inner (<b>In</b>) VLAN tags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>push</b>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</li> <li>• <b>pop</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed.</li> <li>• <b>swap</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is overwritten with the user specified VLAN tag information.</li> <li>• <b>push</b>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</li> <li>• <b>push-push</b>—Two VLAN tags are pushed in from the incoming frame.</li> <li>• <b>swap-push</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by a user-specified VLAN tag value. A user-specified outer VLAN tag is pushed in front. The outer tag becomes an inner tag in the final frame.</li> <li>• <b>swap-swap</b>—Both the inner and the outer VLAN tags of the incoming frame are replaced by the user specified VLAN tag value.</li> <li>• <b>pop-swap</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed, and the inner VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value. The inner tag becomes the outer tag in the final frame.</li> <li>• <b>pop-pop</b>—Both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the incoming frame are removed.</li> </ul>	<b>brief detail extensive none</b>
<b>Demux:</b>	<p>IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source Family Inet</li> <li>• Destination Family Inet</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol family. Possible values are described in the “Protocol Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Maximum labels</b>	Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes, Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress or egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets, Output packets</b>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>IPv6 transit statistics</b>	Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Local statistics</b>	Number and rate of bytes and packets destined to the routing device.	<b>extensive</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Transit statistics</b>	Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch.  <b>NOTE:</b> For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the <b>Output bytes</b> and <b>Output packets</b> interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these egress statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Route Table</b>	Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Donor interface</b>	(Unnumbered Ethernet) Interface from which an unnumbered Ethernet interface borrows an IPv4 address.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Preferred source address</b>	(Unnumbered Ethernet) Secondary IPv4 address of the donor loopback interface that acts as the preferred source address for the unnumbered Ethernet interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Input Filters</b>	Names of any input filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Output Filters</b>	Names of any output filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Mac-Validate Failures</b>	Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Addresses, Flags</b>	Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b><i>protocol-family</i></b>	Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is <b>inet</b> , the IP address of the interface is also displayed.	<b>brief</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about address flag (possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> ).	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Destination</b>	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Local</b>	IP address of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Broadcast</b>	Broadcast address of the logical interlace.	<b>detail extensive none</b>

Table 3: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, traffic and MAC statistics output varies. [Table 4 on page 65](#) describes the traffic and MAC statistics for two sample interfaces, each of which is sending traffic in packets of 500 bytes (including 478 bytes for the Layer 3 packet, 18 bytes for the Layer 2 VLAN traffic header, and 4 bytes for cyclic redundancy check [CRC] information). In [Table 4 on page 65](#), the **ge-0/3/0** interface is the inbound physical interface, and the **ge-0/0/0** interface is the outbound physical interface. On both interfaces, traffic is carried on logical unit .50 (VLAN 50).

Table 4: Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC Traffic and MAC Statistics by Interface Type

Interface Type	Sample Command	Byte and Octet Counts Include	Comments
Inbound physical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/3/0 extensive</b>	Traffic statistics:  Input bytes: 496 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 2 packet  MAC statistics:  Received octets: 500 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 2 packet + 4 bytes	The additional 4 bytes are for the CRC.
Inbound logical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/3/0.50 extensive</b>	Traffic statistics:  Input bytes: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet	
Outbound physical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/0/0 extensive</b>	Traffic statistics:  Input bytes: 490 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet + 12 bytes  MAC statistics:  Received octets: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet	For input bytes, the additional 12 bytes includes 6 bytes for the destination MAC address + 4 bytes for VLAN + 2 bytes for the Ethernet type.
Outbound logical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/0/0.50 extensive</b>	Traffic statistics:  Input bytes: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet	

## Sample Output

### show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, IQ2)

```

user@host> show interfaces xe-5/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: xe-5/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 177, SNMP ifIndex: 99, Generation: 178
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback:

```

```

None, Source filtering: Enabled,
Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers : 1024
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:14:f6:b9:f1:f6, Hardware address: 00:14:f6:b9:f1:f6
Last flapped : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 6970332384 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 81050506 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
Input bytes : 6970299398 0 bps
Input packets: 81049992 0 pps
Drop bytes : 0 0 bps
Drop packets: 0 0 pps
Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runt: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3
incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0,
L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0,
MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets

0 best-effort 81049992 81049992 0
1 expedited-fo 0 0 0
2 assured-forw 0 0 0
3 network-cont 0 0 0

Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters: Queued packets Transmitted packets Dropped packets

0 best-effort 0 0 0
1 expedited-fo 0 0 0
2 assured-forw 0 0 0
3 network-cont 0 0 0

Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
PCS statistics Seconds
Bit errors 0
Errored blocks 0

```



```

MAC statistics:
Total octets          6970332384
Total packets        81050506
Unicast packets      81050000
Broadcast packets    506
Multicast packets    0
CRC/Align errors     0
FIFO errors          0
MAC control frames   0
MAC pause frames     0
Oversized frames     0
Jabber frames        0
Fragment frames      0
VLAN tagged frames   0
Code violations       0

Filter statistics:
Input packet count    81050506
Input packet rejects  506
Input DA rejects      0
Input SA rejects      0
Output packet count   0
Output packet pad count 0
Output packet error count 0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0

Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 5

CoS information:
Direction : Output
CoS transmit queue   Bandwidth      Buffer Priority Limit
                    %      bps      %      usec
0 best-effort        95      950000000  95      0      low  none
3 network-control    5       50000000   5       0      low  none

Direction : Input
CoS transmit queue   Bandwidth      Buffer Priority Limit
                    %      bps      %      usec
0 best-effort        95      950000000  95      0      low  none
3 network-control    5       50000000   5       0      low  none

Logical interface xe-5/0/0.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 95) (Generation 195)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.100 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Egress account overhead: 100
Ingress account overhead: 90

Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 46
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 1

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

Local statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 46
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 1

Transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0

```

```

Input packets:                0                0 pps
Output packets:               0                0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes :                0
  Output bytes :               0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:             0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 253, Route table: 0
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 192.1.1/24, Local: 192.1.1.1, Broadcast: 192.1.1.255,
Generation: 265
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 254, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

### show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, WAN PHY Mode)

```

user@host> show interfaces xe-1/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: xe-1/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 141, SNMP ifIndex: 34, Generation: 47
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback: Disabled
WAN-PHY mode
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 4 supported
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:a2:10:9d, Hardware address: 00:05:85:a2:10:9d
Last flapped : 2005-07-07 11:22:34 PDT (3d 12:28 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :                0                0 bps
  Output bytes :               0                0 bps
  Input packets:              0                0 pps
  Output packets:             0                0 pps
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
  L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
  HS Link CRC errors: 0, HS Link FIFO overflows: 0,
  Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0,
  Aged packets: 0, FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0,
  Resource errors: 0
Queue counters:
  Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets
0 best-effort    0                0                0
1 expedited-fo   0                0                0
2 assured-forw   0                0                0
3 network-cont   0                0                0
Active alarms : LOL, LOS, LBL
Active defects: LOL, LOS, LBL, SEF, AIS-L, AIS-P
PCS statistics
  Seconds  Count
Bit errors 0        0
Errored blocks 0      0
MAC statistics:
  Receive  Transmit
Total octets 0        0
Total packets 0        0
Unicast packets 0        0
Broadcast packets 0        0
Multicast packets 0        0

```

```

CRC/Align errors                0          0
FIFO errors                     0          0
MAC control frames              0          0
MAC pause frames                0          0
Oversized frames               0
Jabber frames                  0
Fragment frames                0
VLAN tagged frames             0
Code violations                 0
Filter statistics:
  Input packet count            0
  Input packet rejects          0
  Input DA rejects              0
  Input SA rejects              0
  Output packet count           0
  Output packet pad count       0
  Output packet error count     0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0
PMA PHY:
  Seconds      Count  State
  PLL lock     0      0 OK
  PHY light    63159  1 Light Missing
WIS section:
  BIP-B1        0      0
  SEF           434430  434438 Defect Active
  LOS           434430  1 Defect Active
  LOF           434430  1 Defect Active
  ES-S          434430
  SES-S         434430
  SEFS-S        434430
WIS line:
  BIP-B2        0      0
  REI-L         0      0
  RDI-L         0      0 OK
  AIS-L         434430  1 Defect Active
  BERR-SF       0      0 OK
  BERR-SD       0      0 OK
  ES-L          434430
  SES-L         434430
  UAS-L         434420
  ES-LFE        0
  SES-LFE       0
  UAS-LFE       0
WIS path:
  BIP-B3        0      0
  REI-P         0      0
  LOP-P         0      0 OK
  AIS-P         434430  1 Defect Active
  RDI-P         0      0 OK
  UNEQ-P        0      0 OK
  PLM-P         0      0 OK
  ES-P          434430
  SES-P         434430
  UAS-P         434420
  ES-PFE        0
  SES-PFE       0
  UAS-PFE       0
Received path trace:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Transmitted path trace: orissa so-1/0/0
6f 72 69 73 73 61 20 73 6f 2d 31 2f 30 2f 30 00 orissa so-1/0/0.
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:

```

```

Destination slot: 1
CoS information:
  CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer      Priority  Limit
                           %      bps      %      bytes
  0 best-effort           95      950000000  95        0      low      none
  3 network-control       5       50000000   5         0      low      none

```

### show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, DWDM OTN PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-7/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: ge-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
Interface index: 143, SNMP ifIndex: 508, Generation: 208
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 10Gbps, BPDU Error: None,
MAC-REWRITE Error: None, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled,
Flow control: Enabled
Device flags   : Present Running Down
Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags     : None
Wavelength    : 1550.12 nm, Frequency: 193.40 THz
CoS queues     : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:70:2b:72, Hardware address: 00:05:85:70:2b:72
Last flapped   : 2011-04-20 15:48:54 PDT (18:39:49 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes   : 0          0 bps
Output bytes  : 0          0 bps
Input packets: 0          0 pps
Output packets: 0         0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes   : 0
Output bytes  : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 2, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

  0 best-effort           0              0              0

  1 expedited-fo         0              0              0

  2 assured-forw         0              0              0

  3 network-cont
Queue number:      Mapped forwarding classes
  0                best-effort
  1                expedited-forwarding
  2                assured-forwarding
  3                network-control
Active alarms  : LINK
Active defects : LINK
MAC statistics:
Total octets      Receive      Transmit
Total packets     0              0

```

```

Unicast packets                0                0
Broadcast packets              0                0
Multicast packets              0                0
CRC/Align errors               0                0
FIFO errors                    0                0
MAC control frames             0                0
MAC pause frames               0                0
Oversized frames               0
Jabber frames                  0
Fragment frames                0
VLAN tagged frames             0
Code violations                 0
Total octets                   0                0
Total packets                  0                0
Unicast packets                0                0
Broadcast packets              0                0
Multicast packets              0                0
CRC/Align errors               0                0
FIFO errors                    0                0
MAC control frames             0                0
MAC pause frames               0                0
Oversized frames               0
Jabber frames                  0
Fragment frames                0
VLAN tagged frames             0
Code violations                 0
OTN alarms                     :   None
OTN defects                    :   None
OTN FEC Mode                   :  GFEC
OTN Rate                       :  Fixed Stuff Bytes 11.0957Gbps
OTN Line Loopback              :  Enabled
OTN FEC statistics :
  Corrected Errors              0
  Corrected Error Ratio (      0 sec average)  0e-0
OTN FEC alarms:                Seconds    Count  State
  FEC Degrade                   0          0  OK
  FEC Excessive                 0          0  OK
OTN OC:                        Seconds    Count  State
  LOS                           2          1  OK
  LOF                           67164      2  Defect Active
  LOM                           67164      71  Defect Active
  Wavelength Lock               0          0  OK
OTN OTU:
  AIS                           0          0  OK
  BDI                           65919     4814  Defect Active
  IAE                           67158      1  Defect Active
  TTIM                          7          1  OK
  SF                            67164      2  Defect Active
  SD                            67164      3  Defect Active
  TCA-ES                        0          0  OK
  TCA-SES                       0          0  OK
  TCA-UAS                       80         40  OK
  TCA-BBE                       0          0  OK
  BIP                           0          0  OK
  BBE                           0          0  OK
  ES                            0          0  OK
  SES                           0          0  OK
  UAS                           587         0  OK
Received DAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Received SAPI:

```

```

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Transmitted DAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Transmitted SAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
OTN Received Overhead Bytes:
APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x42, APS/PCC2: 0xa2, APS/PCC3: 0x48
Payload Type: 0x03
OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes:
APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00
Payload Type: 0x03
Filter statistics:
Input packet count                0
Input packet rejects              0
Input DA rejects                  0
Input SA rejects                  0
Output packet count                0
Output packet pad count            0
Output packet error count          0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 7
CoS information:
Direction : Output
CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer Priority
Limit
0 best-effort           95      9500000000    95      0      low
none
3 network-control       5       500000000     5       0      low
none
...

```

#### show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode)

```

user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: xe-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 173, SNMP ifIndex: 212, Generation: 174
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
Unidirectional: Enabled,
Loopback: None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
...

```

#### show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Transmit-Only)

```

user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0-tx extensive
Physical interface: xe-7/0/0-tx, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 176, SNMP ifIndex: 137, Generation: 177
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
Unidirectional: Tx-Only
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:73:e4:83, Hardware address: 00:05:85:73:e4:83
Last flapped : 2007-06-01 09:08:19 PDT (3d 02:31 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps

```

```

Output bytes :      322891152287160      9627472888 bps
Input packets:              0              0 pps
Output packets:    328809727380      1225492 pps

...

Filter statistics:
  Output packet count      328810554250
  Output packet pad count      0
  Output packet error count    0
...

Logical interface xe-7/0/0-tx.0 (Index 73) (SNMP ifIndex 138) (Generation 139)

Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Egress account overhead: 100
Ingress account overhead: 90
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :    322891152287160
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:    328809727380
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:            0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:            0
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes :              0              0 bps
  Output bytes :    322891152287160      9627472888 bps
  Input packets:              0              0 pps
  Output packets:    328809727380      1225492 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:            0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 147, Route table: 0
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.11.12/24, Local: 10.11.12.13, Broadcast: 10.11.12.255,
  Generation: 141
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 148, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

### show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Receive-Only)

```

user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0-rx extensive
Physical interface: xe-7/0/0-rx, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 174, SNMP ifIndex: 118, Generation: 175
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
  Unidirectional: Rx-Only
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  CoS queues     : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues

```

```

Hold-times      : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:73:e4:83, Hardware address: 00:05:85:73:e4:83
Last flapped   : 2007-06-01 09:08:22 PDT (3d 02:31 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :      322857456303482      9627496104 bps
  Output bytes :              0          0 bps
  Input packets:      328775413751      1225495 pps
  Output packets:              0          0 pps

...

Filter statistics:
  Input packet count      328775015056
  Input packet rejects    1
  Input DA rejects        0

...

Logical interface xe-7/0/0-rx.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 120) (Generation 138)

Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :      322857456303482
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:      328775413751
  Output packets:              0
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:              0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:              0
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes :      322857456303482      9627496104 bps
  Output bytes :              0          0 bps
  Input packets:      328775413751      1225495 pps
  Output packets:              0          0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:              0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 145, Route table: 0
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 192.1.1/24, Local: 192.1.1.1, Broadcast: 192.1.1.255,
  Generation: 139
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 146, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```



## show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>show interfaces ae <i>number</i> &lt;brief   detail   extensive   terse&gt; &lt;descriptions&gt; &lt;media&gt; &lt;snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i>&gt; &lt;statistics&gt;</pre>
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p>
<b>Description</b>	(M Series, T Series, MX Series, and PTX Series routers and EX Series switches) Display status information about the specified aggregated Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>ae <i>number</i></b>—Display standard information about the specified aggregated Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface.</p> <p><b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p><b>descriptions</b>—(Optional) Display interface description strings.</p> <p><b>media</b>—(Optional) Display media-specific information.</p> <p><b>snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i></b>—(Optional) Display information about the specified SNMP index of the interface.</p> <p><b>statistics</b>—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<p><a href="#">show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 80</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces brief (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 81</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces detail (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 81</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (Aggregated Ethernet) on page 82</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (Aggregated Ethernet with VLAN Stacking) on page 83</a></p>
<b>Output Fields</b>	Table 5 on page 75 lists the output fields for the <b>show interfaces</b> (Aggregated Ethernet) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 5: show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Physical Interface		
<b>Physical interface</b>	Name of the physical interface and state of the interface.	All levels
<b>Enabled</b>	State of the physical interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels

Table 5: show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Interface index</b>	Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	All levels
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Link-level type</b>	Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>Speed</b>	Speed at which the interface is running.	All levels
<b>Loopback</b>	Loopback status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: <b>Local</b> or <b>Remote</b> .	All levels
<b>Source filtering</b>	Source filtering status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Flow control</b>	Flow control status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Minimum links needed</b>	Number of child links that must be operational for the aggregate interface to be operational.	All levels
<b>Device flags</b>	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the "Device Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Interface flags</b>	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the "Interfaces Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Current address</b>	Configured MAC address.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Hardware address</b>	Hardware MAC address.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Last flapped</b>	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up or from up to down. The format is <b>Last flapped: year-month-day hours:minutes:seconds timezone (hours:minutes:seconds ago)</b> . For example, <b>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</b> .	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Input Rate</b>	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).	None specified
<b>Output Rate</b>	Output rate in bps and pps.	None specified
<b>Statistics last cleared</b>	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 5: show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	<p>Number of and rate at which bytes and packets are received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes</b>—Number of bytes and rate, in bps, at which bytes are received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes and rate, in bps, at which bytes are transmitted on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets</b>—Number of packets and rate, in pps, at which packets are received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output packets</b>—Number of packets and rate, in pps, at which packets are transmitted on the interface.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Input errors</b>	<p>Input errors on the interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of incoming frame aborts and frame check sequence (FCS) errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's random early detection (RED) mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>Framing errors</b>—Number of packets received with an invalid FCS.</li> <li>• <b>Runts</b>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</li> <li>• <b>Giants</b>—Number of frames received that are larger than the giant threshold.</li> <li>• <b>Policed discards</b>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or were not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Output errors</b>	<p>Output errors on the interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Carrier transitions</b>—Number of times the interface has gone from <b>down</b> to <b>up</b>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), then the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC is malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>MTU errors</b>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>IPv6 transit statistics</b>	<p>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes</b>—Number of bytes received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets</b>—Number of packets received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output packets</b>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 5: show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Queue counters</b>	CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Queued packets</b>—Number of queued packets.</li> <li><b>Transmitted packets</b>—Number of transmitted packets.</li> <li><b>Dropped packets</b>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Logical Interface</b>		
<b>Logical interface</b>	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
<b>Index</b>	Index number of the logical interface (which reflects its initialization sequence).	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP interface index number of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the "Logical Interface Flags Field" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>VLAN-Tag</b>	Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) and VLAN identifier.	All levels
<b>Demux</b>	IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Source Family Inet</b></li> <li><b>Destination Family Inet</b></li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels

Table 5: show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Statistics	<p>Information about the number of packets, packets per second, number of bytes, and bytes per second on this aggregate interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bundle</b>—Information about input and output bundle rates.</li> <li>• <b>Link</b>—(<b>detail</b> and <b>extensive</b> only) Information about specific links in the aggregate, including link state and input and output rates.</li> <li>• <b>Adaptive Statistics</b>—(<b>extensive</b> only) Information about adaptive load balancing counter statistics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Adaptive Adjusts</b>—Number of times traffic flow imbalance was corrected by implementation of adaptive load balancing.</li> <li>• <b>Adaptive Scans</b>—Number of times the link utilization on each member link of the AE bundle was scanned by for adaptive load balancing</li> <li>• <b>Adaptive Tolerance</b>—Tolerance level, in percentage, for load imbalance on link utilization on each member link of the AE bundle.</li> <li>• <b>Adaptive Updates</b>—Number of times traffic flow load have been updated on an AE bundle.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Marker Statistics</b>—(<b>detail</b> and <b>extensive</b> only) Information about 802.3ad marker protocol statistics on the specified links. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Marker Rx</b>—Number of valid marker protocol data units (PDUs) received on this aggregation port.</li> <li>• <b>Resp Tx</b>—Number of marker response PDUs transmitted on this aggregation port.</li> <li>• <b>Unknown Rx</b>—Number of frames received that either carry the slow protocols Ethernet type value (43B.4) but contain an unknown PDU, or are addressed to the slow protocols group MAC address (43B.3) but do not carry the slow protocols Ethernet type.</li> <li>• <b>Illegal Rx</b>—Number of frames received that carry the slow protocols Ethernet type value (43B.4) but contain a badly formed PDU or an illegal value of protocol subtype (43B.4).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b> none
LACP info	<p>Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) information for each aggregated interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Role</b> can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Actor</b>—Local device participating in LACP negotiation.</li> <li>• <b>Partner</b>—Remote device participating in LACP negotiation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>System priority</b>—Priority assigned to the system (by management or administrative policy), encoded as an unsigned integer.</li> <li>• <b>System identifier</b>—Actor or partner system ID, encoded as a MAC address.</li> <li>• <b>Port priority</b>—Priority assigned to the port by the actor or partner (by management or administrative policy), encoded as an unsigned integer.</li> <li>• <b>Port number</b>—Port number assigned to the port by the actor or partner, encoded as an unsigned integer.</li> <li>• <b>Port key</b>—Operational key value assigned to the port by the actor or partner, encoded as an unsigned integer.</li> </ul>	

Table 5: show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LACP Statistics	<p>LACP statistics for each aggregated interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LACP Rx</b>—LACP received counter that increments for each normal hello.</li> <li>• <b>LACP Tx</b>—Number of LACP transmit packet errors logged.</li> <li>• <b>Unknown Rx</b>—Number of unrecognized packet errors logged.</li> <li>• <b>Illegal Rx</b>—Number of invalid packets received.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> For <b>LACP Rx</b> and <b>LACP Tx</b>, Packet count is updated only on snmp timer expiry (30 secs).</p>	
<i>protocol-family</i>	Protocol family configured on the logical interface. Possible values are described in the "Protocol Field" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>brief</b>
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol family configured on the logical interface. Possible values are described in the "Protocol Field" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Maximum labels</b>	Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Route Table</b>	Routing table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the "Family Flags Field" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Mac-Validate Failures</b>	Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Addresses, Flags</b>	Information about address flags. Possible values are described in the "Addresses Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Destination</b>	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Local</b>	IP address of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Broadcast</b>	Broadcast address of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>

## Sample Output

### show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)

```
user@host> show interfaces ae0
```

```
Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 153, SNMP ifIndex: 59
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 300mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
Current address: 00:05:85:8b:bf:f0, Hardware address: 00:05:85:8b:bf:f0
Last flapped : Never
Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
```

```
Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 60)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 16384 Encapsulation: ENET2
Statistics      Packets      pps      Bytes      bps
Bundle:
  Input :          0          0          0          0
  Output:          0          0          0          0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Flags: None
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 10.100.1/24, Local: 10.100.1.2, Broadcast: 10.100.1.255
```

#### show interfaces brief (Aggregated Ethernet)

```
user@host> show interfaces ae0 brief
Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 300mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384

Logical interface ae0.0
Flags: SNMP-Traps 16384 Encapsulation: ENET2
inet 10.100.1.2/24
```

#### show interfaces detail (Aggregated Ethernet)

```
user@host> show interfaces ae0 detail
Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 153, SNMP ifIndex: 59, Generation: 36
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 300mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
Current address: 00:05:85:8b:bf:f0, Hardware address: 00:05:85:8b:bf:f0
Last flapped : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :          0          0 bps
Output bytes :          0          0 bps
Input packets:          0          0 pps
Output packets:          0          0 pps
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets

0 best-effort          7375          7375          0
1 expedited-fo          0          0          0
2 assured-forw          0          0          0
3 network-cont        2268          2268          0
```

```

Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 60) (Generation 18)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 16384 Encapsulation: ENET2
Statistics          Packets          pps          Bytes          bps
Bundle:
  Input :           0           0           0           0
  Output:           0           0           0           0
Link:
  fe-0/1/0.0
    Input :           0           0           0           0
    Output:           0           0           0           0
  fe-0/1/2.0
    Input :           0           0           0           0
    Output:           0           0           0           0
  fe-0/1/3.0
    Input :           0           0           0           0
    Output:           0           0           0           0
Marker Statistics:  Marker Rx      Resp Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
fe-0/1/0.0          0           0           0           0
fe-0/1/2.0          0           0           0           0
fe-0/1/3.0          0           0           0           0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 37, Route table: 0
Flags: Is-Primary, Mac-Validate-Strict
Mac-Validate Failures: Packets: 0, Bytes: 0
  Destination: 10.100.1/24, Local: 10.100.1.2, Broadcast: 10.100.1.255,
  Generation: 49

```

#### show interfaces extensive (Aggregated Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces ae0 extensive
Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 153, SNMP ifIndex: 59, Generation: 36
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 300mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
Current address: 00:05:85:8b:bf:f0, Hardware address: 00:05:85:8b:bf:f0
Last flapped   : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :           60           0 bps
  Output bytes :           0           0 bps
  Input packets:           1           0 pps
  Output packets:          0           0 pps
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0,
  Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0,
  Resource errors: 0
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets  Dropped packets
0 best-effort        7375          7375              0
1 expedited-fo         0              0              0
2 assured-forw         0              0              0
3 network-cont       2268          2268              0

```



```

Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 73) (SNMP ifIndex 563) (Generation 176)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Statistics          Packets          pps          Bytes          bps
Bundle:
  Input :           0           0           0           0
  Output:           0           0           0           0
Adaptive Statistics:
  Adaptive Adjusts:           0
  Adaptive Scans  :           0
  Adaptive Updates:           0
Link:
  fe-1/0/3.0
    Input :           0           0           0           0
    Output:           0           0           0           0
LACP info:          Role      System          System      Port      Port      Port
                  priority          identifier  priority  number  key

  fe-1/0/3.0      Actor          127  00:24:dc:85:af:f0          127      2      1
  fe-1/0/3.0      Partner          127  00:23:9c:c3:1f:f0          127      1      1

LACP Statistics:      LACP Rx      LACP Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
  fe-1/0/3.0          3188          3186           0           0
Marker Statistics:      Marker Rx      Resp Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
  fe-1/0/3.0           0           0           0           0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 224, Route table: 0
Flags: Sendbcst-pkt-to-re
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 10.40.1.0/30, Local: 10.40.1.1, Broadcast: 10.40.1.3,
Generation: 187
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 225, Route table: 0
Flags: Is-Primary
Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

### show interfaces extensive (Aggregated Ethernet with VLAN Stacking)

```

user@host> show interfaces ae0 extensive
Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 155, SNMP ifIndex: 48, Generation: 186
Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1518, Speed: 2000mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Source
filtering: Disabled,
Flow control: Disabled, Minimum links needed: 1, Minimum bandwidth needed: 0
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Current address: 00:12:1e:19:3f:f0, Hardware address: 00:12:1e:19:3f:f0
Last flapped : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :           2406875          40152 bps
Output bytes :          1124470          22056 bps
Input packets:           5307           5 pps
Output packets:          13295          21 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :           0
Input packets:           0
Output packets:           0

```

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

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

Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0 best-effort	0	859777	0
1 expedited-fo	0	0	0
2 assured-forw	0	0	0
3 network-cont	0	0	0

Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use

Queue counters:	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0 best-effort	0	1897615	0
1 expedited-fo	0	0	0
2 assured-forw	0	0	0
3 network-cont	0	662505	0

Logical interface ae0.451 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 167) (Generation 601)

Flags: SNMP-Traps VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.451 ] Encapsulation: VLAN-VPLS

Statistics	Packets	pps	Bytes	bps
------------	---------	-----	-------	-----

Bundle:

Input :	289	0	25685	376
Output:	1698	4	130375	3096

Link:

ge-1/2/0.451				
Input :	289	0	25685	376
Output:	0	0	0	0

ge-1/2/1.451				
Input :	0	0	0	0
Output:	1698	4	130375	3096

Marker Statistics:	Marker	Rx	Resp	Tx	Unknown	Rx	Illegal	Rx
ge-1/2/0.451		0		0		0		0
ge-1/2/1.451		0		0		0		0

Protocol vpls, MTU: 1518, Generation: 849, Route table: 3

Flags: Is-Primary

Logical interface ae0.452 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 170) (Generation 602)

Flags: SNMP-Traps VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.452 ] Encapsulation: VLAN-VPLS

Statistics	Packets	pps	Bytes	bps
------------	---------	-----	-------	-----

Bundle:

Input :	293	1	26003	1072
Output:	1694	3	130057	2400

Link:

ge-1/2/0.452				
Input :	293	1	26003	1072
Output:	1694	3	130057	2400

ge-1/2/1.452				
Input :	0	0	0	0
Output:	0	0	0	0

```
Marker Statistics:  Marker Rx      Resp Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
ge-1/2/0.452       0          0          0          0
ge-1/2/1.452       0          0          0          0
Protocol vpls, MTU: 1518, Generation: 850, Route table: 3
Flags: None
...
```

## show interfaces (Fast Ethernet)

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>show interfaces <i>interface-type</i> &lt;brief   detail   extensive   terse&gt; &lt;descriptions&gt; &lt;media&gt; &lt;snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i>&gt; &lt;statistics&gt;</pre>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Display status information about the specified Fast Ethernet interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b><i>interface-type</i></b>—On M Series and T Series routers, the interface type is <b><i>fe-fpc/pic/port</i></b>. On the J Series routers, the interface type is <b><i>fe-pim/O/port</i></b>.</p> <p><b><i>brief   detail   extensive   terse</i></b>—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p><b><i>descriptions</i></b>—(Optional) Display interface description strings.</p> <p><b><i>media</i></b>—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.</p> <p><b><i>snmp-index snmp-index</i></b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.</p> <p><b><i>statistics</i></b>—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<p><a href="#">show interfaces (Fast Ethernet) on page 99</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces brief (Fast Ethernet) on page 100</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces detail (Fast Ethernet) on page 100</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (Fast Ethernet) on page 100</a></p>
<b>Output Fields</b>	<p><a href="#">Table 6 on page 86</a> lists the output fields for the <b>show interfaces Fast Ethernet</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

**Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Physical Interface</b>		
<b>Physical interface</b>	Name of the physical interface.	All levels
<b>Enabled</b>	State of the interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Interface index</b>	Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Link-level type</b>	Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>Link-mode</b>	Type of link connection configured for the physical interface: <b>Full-duplex</b> or <b>Half-duplex</b>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Speed</b>	Speed at which the interface is running.	All levels
<b>Loopback</b>	Loopback status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: <b>Local</b> or <b>Remote</b> .	All levels
<b>Source filtering</b>	Source filtering status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>LAN-PHY mode</b>	10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Local Area Network Physical Layer Device (LAN PHY) mode. LAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use existing Ethernet applications.	All levels
<b>WAN-PHY mode</b>	10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Wide Area Network Physical Layer Device (WAN PHY) mode. WAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use fiber-optic cables and other devices intended for SONET/SDH.	All levels
<b>Unidirectional</b>	Unidirectional link mode status for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> for parent interface; <b>Rx-only</b> or <b>Tx-only</b> for child interfaces.	All levels
<b>Flow control</b>	Flow control status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Auto-negotiation</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Autonegotiation status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Remote-fault</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Remote fault status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Online</b>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as online.</li> <li>• <b>Offline</b>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as offline.</li> </ul>	All levels
<b>Device flags</b>	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the "Device Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Interface flags</b>	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the "Interface Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Link flags</b>	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the "Links Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Wavelength</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing [DWDM] interfaces) Displays the configured wavelength, in nanometers (nm).	All levels

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Frequency</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only) Displays the frequency associated with the configured wavelength, in terahertz (THz).	All levels
<b>CoS queues</b>	Number of CoS queues configured.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Schedulers</b>	(GigabitEthernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces only) Number of CoS schedulers configured.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Hold-times</b>	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Current address</b>	Configured MAC address.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Hardware address</b>	Hardware MAC address.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Last flapped</b>	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <b>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</b> . For example, <b>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</b> .	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Input Rate</b>	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).	None specified
<b>Output Rate</b>	Output rate in bps and pps.	None specified
<b>Statistics last cleared</b>	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes</b>—Number of bytes received on the interface</li> <li>• <b>Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets</b>—Number of packets received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output packets</b>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</li> </ul> <p>Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs count the overhead and CRC bytes.</p> <p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the input byte counts vary by interface type. For more information, see Table 31 under the <a href="#">show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)</a> command.</p>	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Input errors</b>	<p>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>Framing errors</b>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</li> <li>• <b>Runts</b>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</li> <li>• <b>Policed discards</b>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</li> <li>• <b>L3 incompletes</b>—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <b>ignore-l3-incompletes</b> statement.</li> <li>• <b>L2 channel errors</b>—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</li> <li>• <b>L2 mismatch timeouts</b>—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</li> <li>• <b>FIFO errors</b>—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Output errors</b>	<p>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Carrier transitions</b>—Number of times the interface has gone from <b>down</b> to <b>up</b>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>Collisions</b>—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number should always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.</li> <li>• <b>Aged packets</b>—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.</li> <li>• <b>FIFO errors</b>—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>HS link CRC errors</b>—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.</li> <li>• <b>MTU errors</b>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Egress queues</b>	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Queue counters (Egress)</b>	<p>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Queued packets</b>—Number of queued packets.</li> <li>• <b>Transmitted packets</b>—Number of transmitted packets.</li> <li>• <b>Dropped packets</b>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Ingress queues</b>	Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Queue counters (Ingress)</b>	<p>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Queued packets</b>—Number of queued packets.</li> <li>• <b>Transmitted packets</b>—Number of transmitted packets.</li> <li>• <b>Dropped packets</b>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>



Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Active alarms and Active defects</b>	<p>Ethernet-specific defects that can prevent the interface from passing packets. When a defect persists for a certain amount of time, it is promoted to an alarm. Based on the routing device configuration, an alarm can ring the red or yellow alarm bell on the routing device, or turn on the red or yellow alarm LED on the craft interface. These fields can contain the value <b>None</b> or <b>Link</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>None</b>—There are no active defects or alarms.</li> <li>• <b>Link</b>—Interface has lost its link state, which usually means that the cable is unplugged, the far-end system has been turned off, or the PIC is malfunctioning.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>OTN FEC statistics</b>	<p>The forward error correction (FEC) counters provide the following statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Corrected Errors</b>—The count of corrected errors in the last second.</li> <li>• <b>Corrected Error Ratio</b>—The corrected error ratio in the last 25 seconds. For example, 1e-7 is 1 error per 10 million bits.</li> </ul>	
<b>PCS statistics</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Displays Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) fault conditions from the WAN PHY or the LAN PHY device.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bit errors</b>—High bit error rate. Indicates the number of bit errors when the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</li> <li>• <b>Errored blocks</b>—Loss of block lock. The number of errored blocks when PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
MAC statistics	<p>Receive and Transmit statistics reported by the PIC's MAC subsystem, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Total octets</b> and <b>total packets</b>—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type. For more information, see Table 31 under the <a href="#">show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)</a> command.</li> <li>• <b>Unicast packets</b>, <b>Broadcast packets</b>, and <b>Multicast packets</b>—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.</li> <li>• <b>CRC/Align errors</b>—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).</li> <li>• <b>FIFO error</b>—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>MAC control frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames.</li> <li>• <b>MAC pause frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames with <b>pause</b> operational code.</li> <li>• <b>Oversized frames</b>—Number of frames that exceed 1518 octets.</li> <li>• <b>Jabber frames</b>—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.</li> <li>• <b>Fragment frames</b>—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.</li> <li>• <b>VLAN tagged frames</b>—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.</li> <li>• <b>Code violations</b>—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate "Data reception error" or "invalid data symbol error."</li> </ul>	extensive
OTN Received Overhead Bytes	APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58 Payload Type: 0x08	extensive
OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes	APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00 Payload Type: 0x08	extensive

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Filter statistics</b>	<p><b>Receive</b> and <b>Transmit</b> statistics reported by the PIC's MAC address filter subsystem. The filtering is done by the content-addressable memory (CAM) on the PIC. The filter examines a packet's source and destination MAC addresses to determine whether the packet should enter the system or be rejected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input packet count</b>—Number of packets received from the MAC hardware that the filter processed.</li> <li>• <b>Input packet rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because of either the source MAC address or the destination MAC address.</li> <li>• <b>Input DA rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the routing device from the far-end system, either there is a bad ARP entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local routing device (which the routing device is rejecting).</li> <li>• <b>Input SA rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the source MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. The value in this field should increment only if source MAC address filtering has been enabled. If filtering is enabled, if the value increments quickly, and if the system is not receiving traffic that it should from the far-end system, it means that the user-configured source MAC addresses for this interface are incorrect.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet count</b>—Number of packets that the filter has given to the MAC hardware.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet pad count</b>—Number of packets the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware. Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small IP packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist or it is misconfigured.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet error count</b>—Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit. These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field should not increment.</li> <li>• <b>CAM destination filters, CAM source filters</b>—Number of entries in the CAM dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters. There can only be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the values for these fields should be 0.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>PMA PHY</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PHY Lock</b>—Phase-locked loop</li> <li>• <b>PHY Light</b>—Loss of optical signal</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>WIS section</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B1</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</li> <li>• <b>SEF</b>—Severely errored framing</li> <li>• <b>LOL</b>—Loss of light</li> <li>• <b>LOF</b>—Loss of frame</li> <li>• <b>ES-S</b>—Errored seconds (section)</li> <li>• <b>SES-S</b>—Severely errored seconds (section)</li> <li>• <b>SEFS-S</b>—Severely errored framing seconds (section)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>WIS line</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. State other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B2</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET line overhead</li> <li>• <b>REI-L</b>—Remote error indication (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>RDI-L</b>—Remote defect indication (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>AIS-L</b>—Alarm indication signal (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>BERR-SF</b>—Bit error rate fault (signal failure)</li> <li>• <b>BERR-SD</b>—Bit error rate defect (signal degradation)</li> <li>• <b>ES-L</b>—Errored seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>SES-L</b>—Severely errored seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-L</b>—Unavailable seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>ES-LFE</b>—Errored seconds (far-end line)</li> <li>• <b>SES-LFE</b>—Severely errored seconds (far-end line)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-LFE</b>—Unavailable seconds (far-end line)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>WIS path</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B3</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</li> <li>• <b>REI-P</b>—Remote error indication</li> <li>• <b>LOP-P</b>—Loss of pointer (path)</li> <li>• <b>AIS-P</b>—Path alarm indication signal</li> <li>• <b>RDI-P</b>—Path remote defect indication</li> <li>• <b>UNEQ-P</b>—Path unequipped</li> <li>• <b>PLM-P</b>—Path payload (signal) label mismatch</li> <li>• <b>ES-P</b>—Errored seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>SES-P</b>—Severely errored seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-P</b>—Unavailable seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>SES-PFE</b>—Severely errored seconds (far-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-PFE</b>—Unavailable seconds (far-end STS path)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Autonegotiation information	<p>Information about link autonegotiation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiation status:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incomplete</b>—Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.</li> <li>• <b>No autonegotiation</b>—Remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.</li> <li>• <b>Complete</b>—Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Link partner status</b>—OK when Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</li> <li>• <b>Link partner:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Link mode</b>—Depending on the capability of the attached Ethernet device, either <b>Full-duplex</b> or <b>Half-duplex</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Flow control</b>—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Fast Ethernet interfaces, the type is <b>None</b>. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are <b>Symmetric</b> (link partner supports <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit), <b>Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports <b>PAUSE</b> on transmit), and <b>Symmetric/Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports both <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit or only <b>PAUSE</b> receive).</li> <li>• <b>Remote fault</b>—Remote fault information from the link partner—<b>Failure</b> indicates a receive link error. <b>OK</b> indicates that the link partner is receiving. <b>Negotiation error</b> indicates a negotiation error. <b>Offline</b> indicates that the link partner is going offline.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Local resolution</b>—Information from the link partner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Flow control</b>—Types of flow control supported by the remote Ethernet device. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are <b>Symmetric</b> (link partner supports <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit), <b>Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports <b>PAUSE</b> on transmit), and <b>Symmetric/Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports both <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit or only <b>PAUSE</b> receive).</li> <li>• <b>Remote fault</b>—Remote fault information. <b>Link OK</b> (no error detected on receive), <b>Offline</b> (local interface is offline), and <b>Link Failure</b> (link error detected on receive).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	extensive
Received path trace, Transmitted path trace	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET/SDH interfaces allow path trace bytes to be sent inband across the SONET/SDH link. Juniper Networks and other routing device manufacturers use these bytes to help diagnose misconfigurations and network errors by setting the transmitted path trace message so that it contains the system hostname and name of the physical interface. The received path trace value is the message received from the routing device at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this routing device transmits.</p>	extensive
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration	<p>Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Destination slot</b>—FPC slot number.</li> </ul>	extensive

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>CoS information</b>	Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CoS transmit queue</b>—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</li> <li>• <b>Bandwidth %</b>—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue.</li> <li>• <b>Bandwidth bps</b>—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps).</li> <li>• <b>Buffer %</b>—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue.</li> <li>• <b>Buffer usec</b>—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time.</li> <li>• <b>Priority</b>—Queue priority: <b>low</b> or <b>high</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Limit</b>—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are <b>none</b> and <b>exact</b>. If <b>exact</b> is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If <b>none</b> is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Logical Interface</b>		
<b>Logical interface</b>	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
<b>Index</b>	Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>VLAN-Tag</b>	Rewrite profile applied to incoming or outgoing frames on the outer ( <b>Out</b> ) VLAN tag or for both the outer and inner ( <b>In</b> ) VLAN tags. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>push</b>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</li> <li>• <b>pop</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed.</li> <li>• <b>swap</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is overwritten with the user specified VLAN tag information.</li> <li>• <b>push-pop</b>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag, and the outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed.</li> <li>• <b>push-push</b>—Two VLAN tags are pushed in from the incoming frame.</li> <li>• <b>swap-push</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by a user-specified VLAN tag value. A user-specified outer VLAN tag is pushed in front. The outer tag becomes an inner tag in the final frame.</li> <li>• <b>swap-swap</b>—Both the inner and the outer VLAN tags of the incoming frame are replaced by the user specified VLAN tag value.</li> <li>• <b>pop-swap</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed, and the inner VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value. The inner tag becomes the outer tag in the final frame.</li> <li>• <b>pop-pop</b>—Both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the incoming frame are removed.</li> </ul>	<b>brief detail extensive</b> none

Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Demux:</b>	IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source Family Inet</li> <li>Destination Family Inet</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol family. Possible values are described in the "Protocol Field" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Maximum labels</b>	Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Input bytes, Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set</li> <li><b>Input packets, Output packets</b>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>IPv6 transit statistics</b>	Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Local statistics</b>	Number and rate of bytes and packets destined to the routing device.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Transit statistics</b>	Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch. <p><b>NOTE:</b> For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the <b>Output bytes</b> and <b>Output packets</b> interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these egress statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.</p>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Route Table</b>	Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the "Family Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Donor interface</b>	(Unnumbered Ethernet) Interface from which an unnumbered Ethernet interface borrows an IPv4 address.	<b>detail extensive none</b>



Table 6: show interfaces Fast Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Preferred source address</b>	(Unnumbered Ethernet) Secondary IPv4 address of the donor loopback interface that acts as the preferred source address for the unnumbered Ethernet interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Input Filters</b>	Names of any input filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Output Filters</b>	Names of any output filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parenthesis next to all interfaces.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Mac-Validate Failures</b>	Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Addresses, Flags</b>	Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b><i>protocol-family</i></b>	Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is <b>inet</b> , the IP address of the interface is also displayed.	<b>brief</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about address flag (possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Destination</b>	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Local</b>	IP address of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Broadcast</b>	Broadcast address of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>

## Sample Output

### show interfaces (Fast Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0
Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 22
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  CoS queues     : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 00:05:85:02:38:00, Hardware address: 00:05:85:02:38:00
  Last flapped   : 2006-01-20 14:50:58 PST (2w4d 00:44 ago)
  Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms  : None
  Active defects : None
  Logical interface fe-0/0/0.0 (Index 66) (SNMP ifIndex 198)
    Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2

```

```

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Flags: None
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 10.10.10/24, Local: 10.10.10.1, Broadcast: 10.10.10.255

```

### show interfaces brief (Fast Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0 brief
Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Logical interface fe-0/0/0.0
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
inet 10.10.10.1/24

```

### show interfaces detail (Fast Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0 detail
Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 22, Generation: 5391
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:02:38:00, Hardware address: 00:05:85:02:38:00
Last flapped : 2006-01-20 14:50:58 PST (2w4d 00:45 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 42 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 1 0 pps
Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
Logical interface fe-0/0/0.0 (Index 66) (SNMP ifIndex 198) (Generation 67)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 105, Route table: 0
Flags: Is-Primary, Mac-Validate-Strict
Mac-Validate Failures: Packets: 0, Bytes: 0
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 10.10.10/24, Local: 10.10.10.1, Broadcast: 10.10.10.255,
Generation: 136

```

### show interfaces extensive (Fast Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces fe-0/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: fe-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 22, Generation: 5391
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Link-mode: Full-duplex, Speed:
100mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:02:38:00, Hardware address: 00:05:85:02:38:00
Last flapped : 2006-01-20 14:50:58 PST (2w4d 00:46 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never

```

```

Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :          0          0 bps
Output bytes :         42          0 bps
Input packets:         0          0 pps
Output packets:        1          0 pps
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
  L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
  FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 3, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,

  FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
MAC statistics:
Total octets          Receive          Transmit
Total packets         0              1
Unicast packets       0              0
Broadcast packets     0              1
Multicast packets     0              0
CRC/Align errors      0              0
FIFO errors           0              0
MAC control frames    0              0
MAC pause frames      0              0
Oversized frames      0
Jabber frames         0
Fragment frames       0
VLAN tagged frames    0
Code violations        0
Filter statistics:
Input packet count    0
Input packet rejects  0
Input DA rejects      0
Input SA rejects      0
Output packet count   1
Output packet pad count 0
Output packet error count 0
CAM destination filters: 1, CAM source filters: 0
Autonegotiation information:
Negotiation status: Complete
Link partner:
  Link partner: Full-duplex, Flow control: None, Remote fault: Ok
Local resolution:
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 0
CoS information:
      Bandwidth          Buffer Priority  Limit
      %                bps  %          usec
0 best-effort          95    950000000  95          0    low  none
3 network-control      5     50000000   5          0    low  none
Logical interface fe-0/0/0.0 (Index 66) (SNMP ifIndex 198) (Generation 67)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 105, Route table: 0
Flags: None
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 10.10.10/24, Local: 10.10.10.1, Broadcast: 10.10.10.255,
Generation: 136

```

## show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show interfaces <i>ge-fpc/pic/port</i></code> <code>&lt;brief   detail   extensive   terse&gt;</code> <code>&lt;descriptions&gt;</code> <code>&lt;media&gt;</code> <code>&lt;snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i>&gt;</code> <code>&lt;statistics&gt;</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	(M Series, T Series, and MX Series routers and EX Series switches only) Display status information about the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b><i>ge-fpc/pic/port</i></b>—Display standard information about the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.</p> <p><b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p><b>descriptions</b>—(Optional) Display interface description strings.</p> <p><b>media</b>—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.</p> <p><b>snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i></b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.</p> <p><b>statistics</b>—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	In a logical system, this command displays information only about the logical interfaces and not about the physical interfaces.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration</i></li></ul>
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<p><a href="#">show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 117</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers) on page 117</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers showing interface transmit statistics configuration) on page 118</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces brief (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 118</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces detail (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 119</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2) on page 120</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet Unnumbered Interface) on page 123</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces (ACI Interface Set Configured) on page 123</a></p>
<b>Output Fields</b>	<a href="#">Table 7 on page 103</a> describes the output fields for the <b>show interfaces</b> (Gigabit Ethernet) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and IQE PICs, the traffic and MAC statistics vary by interface type. For more information, see <a href="#">Table 8 on page 116</a> .

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Physical Interface</b>		
<b>Physical interface</b>	Name of the physical interface.	All levels
<b>Enabled</b>	State of the interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Interface index</b>	Index number of the physical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Link-level type</b>	Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface.	All levels
<b>Speed</b>	Speed at which the interface is running.	All levels
<b>Loopback</b>	Loopback status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . If loopback is enabled, type of loopback: <b>Local</b> or <b>Remote</b> .	All levels
<b>Source filtering</b>	Source filtering status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>LAN-PHY mode</b>	10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Local Area Network Physical Layer Device (LAN PHY) mode. LAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use existing Ethernet applications.	All levels
<b>WAN-PHY mode</b>	10-Gigabit Ethernet interface operating in Wide Area Network Physical Layer Device (WAN PHY) mode. WAN PHY allows 10-Gigabit Ethernet wide area links to use fiber-optic cables and other devices intended for SONET/SDH.	All levels
<b>Unidirectional</b>	Unidirectional link mode status for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> for parent interface; <b>Rx-only</b> or <b>Tx-only</b> for child interfaces.	All levels
<b>Flow control</b>	Flow control status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Auto-negotiation</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Autonegotiation status: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .	All levels
<b>Remote-fault</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Remote fault status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Online</b>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as online.</li> <li><b>Offline</b>—Autonegotiation is manually configured as offline.</li> </ul>	All levels
<b>Device flags</b>	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the “Device Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Interface flags</b>	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Link flags</b>	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the “Links Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
<b>Wavelength</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing [DWDM] interfaces) Displays the configured wavelength, in nanometers (nm).	All levels
<b>Frequency</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only) Displays the frequency associated with the configured wavelength, in terahertz (THz).	All levels
<b>CoS queues</b>	Number of CoS queues configured.	detail extensive none
<b>Schedulers</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 [IQ2] interfaces only) Number of CoS schedulers configured.	extensive
<b>Hold-times</b>	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds (ms).	detail extensive
<b>Current address</b>	Configured MAC address.	detail extensive none
<b>Hardware address</b>	Hardware MAC address.	detail extensive none
<b>Last flapped</b>	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <b>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</b> . For example, <b>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</b> .	detail extensive none
<b>Input Rate</b>	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps). The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.	None
<b>Output Rate</b>	Output rate in bps and pps. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.	None
<b>Statistics last cleared</b>	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	detail extensive
<b>Egress account overhead</b>	Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for egress traffic.	detail extensive
<b>Ingress account overhead</b>	Layer 2 overhead in bytes that is accounted in the interface statistics for ingress traffic.	detail extensive

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Traffic statistics	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes</b>—Number of bytes received on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li>• <b>Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets</b>—Number of packets received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output packets</b>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</li> </ul> <p>Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs count the overhead and CRC bytes.</p> <p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the input byte counts vary by interface type. For more information, see Table 31 under the <a href="#">show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)</a> command.</p>	detail extensive
Input errors	<p>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>Framing errors</b>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</li> <li>• <b>Runts</b>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</li> <li>• <b>Policed discards</b>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos OS does not handle.</li> <li>• <b>L3 incompletes</b>—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <b>ignore-l3-incompletes</b> statement.</li> <li>• <b>L2 channel errors</b>—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</li> <li>• <b>L2 mismatch timeouts</b>—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</li> <li>• <b>FIFO errors</b>—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	extensive

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Output errors</b>	<p>Output errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Carrier transitions</b>—Number of times the interface has gone from <b>down</b> to <b>up</b>. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly (perhaps once every 10 seconds), the cable, the far-end system, or the PIC or PIM is malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), the <b>Drops</b> field does not always use the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Collisions</b>—Number of Ethernet collisions. The Gigabit Ethernet PIC supports only full-duplex operation, so for Gigabit Ethernet PICs, this number should always remain 0. If it is nonzero, there is a software bug.</li> <li>• <b>Aged packets</b>—Number of packets that remained in shared packet SDRAM so long that the system automatically purged them. The value in this field should never increment. If it does, it is most likely a software bug or possibly malfunctioning hardware.</li> <li>• <b>FIFO errors</b>—Number of FIFO errors in the send direction as reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>HS link CRC errors</b>—Number of errors on the high-speed links between the ASICs responsible for handling the router interfaces.</li> <li>• <b>MTU errors</b>—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Egress queues</b>	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Queue counters (Egress)</b>	<p>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Queued packets</b>—Number of queued packets.</li> <li>• <b>Transmitted packets</b>—Number of transmitted packets.</li> <li>• <b>Dropped packets</b>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), the <b>Dropped packets</b> field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Ingress queues</b>	Total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.	<b>extensive</b>



Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Queue counters (Ingress)</b>	CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Queued packets</b>—Number of queued packets.</li> <li>• <b>Transmitted packets</b>—Number of transmitted packets.</li> <li>• <b>Dropped packets</b>—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Active alarms and Active defects</b>	Ethernet-specific defects that can prevent the interface from passing packets. When a defect persists for a certain amount of time, it is promoted to an alarm. Based on the router configuration, an alarm can ring the red or yellow alarm bell on the router, or turn on the red or yellow alarm LED on the craft interface. These fields can contain the value <b>None</b> or <b>Link</b> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>None</b>—There are no active defects or alarms.</li> <li>• <b>Link</b>—Interface has lost its link state, which usually means that the cable is unplugged, the far-end system has been turned off, or the PIC is malfunctioning.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Interface transmit statistics</b>	(On MX Series devices) Status of the <b>interface-transmit-statistics</b> configuration: Enabled or Disabled. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Enabled</b>—When the <b>interface-transmit-statistics</b> statement is included in the configuration. If this is configured, the interface statistics show the actual transmitted load on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Disabled</b>—When the <b>interface-transmit-statistics</b> statement is not included in the configuration. If this is not configured, the interface statistics show the offered load on the interface.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>OTN FEC statistics</b>	The forward error correction (FEC) counters provide the following statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Corrected Errors</b>—The count of corrected errors in the last second.</li> <li>• <b>Corrected Error Ratio</b>—The corrected error ratio in the last 25 seconds. For example, 1e-7 is 1 error per 10 million bits.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>PCS statistics</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) Displays Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) fault conditions from the WAN PHY or the LAN PHY device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bit errors</b>—High bit error rate. Indicates the number of bit errors when the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</li> <li>• <b>Errored blocks</b>—Loss of block lock. The number of errored blocks when the PCS receiver is operating in normal mode.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
MAC statistics	<p>Receive and Transmit statistics reported by the PIC's MAC subsystem, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Total octets</b> and <b>total packets</b>—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type. For more information, see Table 31 under the <a href="#">show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)</a> command.</li> <li>• <b>Unicast packets</b>, <b>Broadcast packets</b>, and <b>Multicast packets</b>—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.</li> <li>• <b>CRC/Align errors</b>—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).</li> <li>• <b>FIFO error</b>—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>MAC control frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames.</li> <li>• <b>MAC pause frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames with <b>pause</b> operational code.</li> <li>• <b>Oversized frames</b>—There are two possible conditions regarding the number of oversized frames: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packet length exceeds 1518 octets, or</li> <li>• Packet length exceeds MRU</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Jabber frames</b>—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.</li> <li>• <b>Fragment frames</b>—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.</li> <li>• <b>VLAN tagged frames</b>—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC (MIC-3D-20GE-SFP) does not have hardware counters for VLAN frames. Therefore, the <b>VLAN tagged frames</b> field displays 0 when the <b>show interfaces</b> command is executed on a 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC. In other words, the number of VLAN tagged frames cannot be determined for the 20-port Gigabit Ethernet MIC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Code violations</b>—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate "Data reception error" or "invalid data symbol error."</li> </ul>	extensive
OTN Received Overhead Bytes	APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58 Payload Type: 0x08	extensive
OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes	APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00 Payload Type: 0x08	extensive

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Filter statistics</b>	<p><b>Receive</b> and <b>Transmit</b> statistics reported by the PIC's MAC address filter subsystem. The filtering is done by the content-addressable memory (CAM) on the PIC. The filter examines a packet's source and destination MAC addresses to determine whether the packet should enter the system or be rejected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input packet count</b>—Number of packets received from the MAC hardware that the filter processed.</li> <li>• <b>Input packet rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because of either the source MAC address or the destination MAC address.</li> <li>• <b>Input DA rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the destination MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. It is normal for this value to increment. When it increments very quickly and no traffic is entering the router from the far-end system, either there is a bad ARP entry on the far-end system, or multicast routing is not on and the far-end system is sending many multicast packets to the local router (which the router is rejecting).</li> <li>• <b>Input SA rejects</b>—Number of packets that the filter rejected because the source MAC address of the packet is not on the accept list. The value in this field should increment only if source MAC address filtering has been enabled. If filtering is enabled, if the value increments quickly, and if the system is not receiving traffic that it should from the far-end system, it means that the user-configured source MAC addresses for this interface are incorrect.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet count</b>—Number of packets that the filter has given to the MAC hardware.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet pad count</b>—Number of packets the filter padded to the minimum Ethernet size (60 bytes) before giving the packet to the MAC hardware. Usually, padding is done only on small ARP packets, but some very small IP packets can also require padding. If this value increments rapidly, either the system is trying to find an ARP entry for a far-end system that does not exist or it is misconfigured.</li> <li>• <b>Output packet error count</b>—Number of packets with an indicated error that the filter was given to transmit. These packets are usually aged packets or are the result of a bandwidth problem on the FPC hardware. On a normal system, the value of this field should not increment.</li> <li>• <b>CAM destination filters, CAM source filters</b>—Number of entries in the CAM dedicated to destination and source MAC address filters. There can only be up to 64 source entries. If source filtering is disabled, which is the default, the values for these fields should be 0.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>PMA PHY</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PHY Lock</b>—Phase-locked loop</li> <li>• <b>PHY Light</b>—Loss of optical signal</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>WIS section</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET error information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B1</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</li> <li>• <b>SEF</b>—Severely errored framing</li> <li>• <b>LOL</b>—Loss of light</li> <li>• <b>LOF</b>—Loss of frame</li> <li>• <b>ES-S</b>—Errored seconds (section)</li> <li>• <b>SES-S</b>—Severely errored seconds (section)</li> <li>• <b>SEFS-S</b>—Severely errored framing seconds (section)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>WIS line</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B2</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET line overhead</li> <li>• <b>REI-L</b>—Remote error indication (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>RDI-L</b>—Remote defect indication (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>AIS-L</b>—Alarm indication signal (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>BERR-SF</b>—Bit error rate fault (signal failure)</li> <li>• <b>BERR-SD</b>—Bit error rate defect (signal degradation)</li> <li>• <b>ES-L</b>—Errored seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>SES-L</b>—Severely errored seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-L</b>—Unavailable seconds (near-end line)</li> <li>• <b>ES-LFE</b>—Errored seconds (far-end line)</li> <li>• <b>SES-LFE</b>—Severely errored seconds (far-end line)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-LFE</b>—Unavailable seconds (far-end line)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>WIS path</b>	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) Active alarms and defects, plus counts of specific SONET errors with detailed information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seconds</b>—Number of seconds the defect has been active.</li> <li>• <b>Count</b>—Number of times that the defect has gone from inactive to active.</li> <li>• <b>State</b>—State of the error. Any state other than <b>OK</b> indicates a problem.</li> </ul> <p>Subfields are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BIP-B3</b>—Bit interleaved parity for SONET section overhead</li> <li>• <b>REI-P</b>—Remote error indication</li> <li>• <b>LOP-P</b>—Loss of pointer (path)</li> <li>• <b>AIS-P</b>—Path alarm indication signal</li> <li>• <b>RDI-P</b>—Path remote defect indication</li> <li>• <b>UNEQ-P</b>—Path unequipped</li> <li>• <b>PLM-P</b>—Path payload (signal) label mismatch</li> <li>• <b>ES-P</b>—Errored seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>SES-P</b>—Severely errored seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-P</b>—Unavailable seconds (near-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>SES-PFE</b>—Severely errored seconds (far-end STS path)</li> <li>• <b>UAS-PFE</b>—Unavailable seconds (far-end STS path)</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Autonegotiation information	<p>Information about link autonegotiation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiation status:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incomplete</b>—Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured.</li> <li>• <b>No autonegotiation</b>—Remote Ethernet interface has the speed or link mode configured, or does not perform autonegotiation.</li> <li>• <b>Complete</b>—Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Link partner status</b>—OK when Ethernet interface is connected to a device that performs autonegotiation and the autonegotiation process is successful.</li> <li>• <b>Link partner</b>—Information from the remote Ethernet device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Link mode</b>—Depending on the capability of the link partner, either <b>Full-duplex</b> or <b>Half-duplex</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Flow control</b>—Types of flow control supported by the link partner. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, types are <b>Symmetric</b> (link partner supports <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit), <b>Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports <b>PAUSE</b> on transmit), <b>Symmetric/Asymmetric</b> (link partner supports <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit or only <b>PAUSE</b> on transmit), and <b>None</b> (link partner does not support flow control).</li> <li>• <b>Remote fault</b>—Remote fault information from the link partner—<b>Failure</b> indicates a receive link error. <b>OK</b> indicates that the link partner is receiving. <b>Negotiation error</b> indicates a negotiation error. <b>Offline</b> indicates that the link partner is going offline.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Local resolution</b>—Information from the local Ethernet device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Flow control</b>—Types of flow control supported by the local device. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, advertised capabilities are <b>Symmetric/Asymmetric</b> (local device supports <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit or only <b>PAUSE</b> on receive) and <b>None</b> (local device does not support flow control). Depending on the result of the negotiation with the link partner, local resolution flow control type will display <b>Symmetric</b> (local device supports <b>PAUSE</b> on receive and transmit), <b>Asymmetric</b> (local device supports <b>PAUSE</b> on receive), and <b>None</b> (local device does not support flow control).</li> <li>• <b>Remote fault</b>—Remote fault information. <b>Link OK</b> (no error detected on receive), <b>Offline</b> (local interface is offline), and <b>Link Failure</b> (link error detected on receive).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	extensive
Received path trace, Transmitted path trace	<p>(10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, WAN PHY mode) SONET/SDH interfaces allow path trace bytes to be sent inband across the SONET/SDH link. Juniper Networks and other router manufacturers use these bytes to help diagnose misconfigurations and network errors by setting the transmitted path trace message so that it contains the system hostname and name of the physical interface. The received path trace value is the message received from the router at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this router transmits.</p>	extensive
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration	<p>Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Destination slot</b>—FPC slot number.</li> </ul>	extensive

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>CoS information</b>	<p>Information about the CoS queue for the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CoS transmit queue</b>—Queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name.</li> <li>• <b>Bandwidth %</b>—Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the queue.</li> <li>• <b>Bandwidth bps</b>—Bandwidth allocated to the queue (in bps).</li> <li>• <b>Buffer %</b>—Percentage of buffer space allocated to the queue.</li> <li>• <b>Buffer usec</b>—Amount of buffer space allocated to the queue, in microseconds. This value is nonzero only if the buffer size is configured in terms of time.</li> <li>• <b>Priority</b>—Queue priority: <b>low</b> or <b>high</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Limit</b>—Displayed if rate limiting is configured for the queue. Possible values are <b>none</b> and <b>exact</b>. If <b>exact</b> is configured, the queue transmits only up to the configured bandwidth, even if excess bandwidth is available. If <b>none</b> is configured, the queue transmits beyond the configured bandwidth if bandwidth is available.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Logical Interface</b>		
<b>Logical interface</b>	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
<b>Index</b>	Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP interface index number for the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the "Logical Interface Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>VLAN-Tag</b>	<p>Rewrite profile applied to incoming or outgoing frames on the outer (<b>Out</b>) VLAN tag or for both the outer and inner (<b>In</b>) VLAN tags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>push</b>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</li> <li>• <b>pop</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed.</li> <li>• <b>swap</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is overwritten with the user-specified VLAN tag information.</li> <li>• <b>push</b>—An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.</li> <li>• <b>push-push</b>—Two VLAN tags are pushed in from the incoming frame.</li> <li>• <b>swap-push</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by a user-specified VLAN tag value. A user-specified outer VLAN tag is pushed in front. The outer tag becomes an inner tag in the final frame.</li> <li>• <b>swap-swap</b>—Both the inner and the outer VLAN tags of the incoming frame are replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value.</li> <li>• <b>pop-swap</b>—The outer VLAN tag of the incoming frame is removed, and the inner VLAN tag of the incoming frame is replaced by the user-specified VLAN tag value. The inner tag becomes the outer tag in the final frame.</li> <li>• <b>pop-pop</b>—Both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the incoming frame are removed.</li> </ul>	<b>brief detail extensive</b> none
<b>Demux</b>	<p>IP demultiplexing (demux) value that appears if this interface is used as the demux underlying interface. The output is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source Family Inet</li> <li>• Destination Family Inet</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels
<b>ACI VLAN: Dynamic Profile</b>	Name of the dynamic profile that defines the agent circuit identifier (ACI) interface set. If configured, the ACI interface set enables the underlying Ethernet interface to create dynamic VLAN subscriber interfaces based on ACI information.	<b>brief detail extensive</b> none
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol family. Possible values are described in the “Protocol Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>MTU</b>	Maximum transmission unit size on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Dynamic Profile</b>	(MX Series routers with Trio MPCs only) Name of the dynamic profile that was used to create this interface configured with a Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) family.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Service Name Table</b>	(MX Series routers with Trio MPCs only) Name of the service name table for the interface configured with a PPPoE family.	<b>detail extensive</b> none
<b>Max Sessions</b>	(MX Series routers with Trio MPCs only) Maximum number of PPPoE logical interfaces that can be activated on the underlying interface.	<b>detail extensive</b> none



Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Duplicate Protection</b>	(MX Series routers with Trio MPCs only) State of PPPoE duplicate protection: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . When duplicate protection is configured for the underlying interface, a dynamic PPPoE logical interface cannot be activated when an existing active logical interface is present for the same PPPoE client.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Direct Connect</b>	State of the configuration to ignore DSL Forum VSAs: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . When configured, the router ignores any of these VSAs received from a directly connected CPE device on the interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>AC Name</b>	Name of the access concentrator.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Maximum labels</b>	Maximum number of MPLS labels configured for the MPLS protocol family on the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the specified interface set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Input bytes, Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface set. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress or egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li><b>Input packets, Output packets</b>—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface set.</li> </ul>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>IPv6 transit statistics</b>	Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Local statistics</b>	Number and rate of bytes and packets destined to the router.	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Transit statistics</b>	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets transiting the switch.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the <b>Output bytes</b> and <b>Output packets</b> interface counters. However, correct values display for both of these egress statistics when per-unit scheduling is enabled for the Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 physical interface, or when a single logical interface is actively using a shared scheduler.</p>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Route Table</b>	Route table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Donor interface</b>	(Unnumbered Ethernet) Interface from which an unnumbered Ethernet interface borrows an IPv4 address.	<b>detail extensive none</b>

Table 7: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Preferred source address</b>	(Unnumbered Ethernet) Secondary IPv4 address of the donor loopback interface that acts as the preferred source address for the unnumbered Ethernet interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Input Filters</b>	Names of any input filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parentheses next to all interfaces.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Output Filters</b>	Names of any output filters applied to this interface. If you specify a precedence value for any filter in a dynamic profile, filter precedence values appear in parentheses next to all interfaces.	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Mac-Validate Failures</b>	Number of MAC address validation failures for packets and bytes. This field is displayed when MAC address validation is enabled for the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Addresses, Flags</b>	Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b><i>protocol-family</i></b>	Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is <b>inet</b> , the IP address of the interface is also displayed.	<b>brief</b>
<b>Flags</b>	Information about the address flag. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Destination</b>	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Local</b>	IP address of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Broadcast</b>	Broadcast address of the logical interface.	<b>detail extensive none</b>
<b>Generation</b>	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	<b>detail extensive</b>

Table 8: Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC Traffic and MAC Statistics by Interface Type

Interface Type	Sample Command	Byte and Octet Counts Include	Comments
Inbound physical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/3/0 extensive</b>	<p>Traffic statistics:</p> <p>Input bytes: 496 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 2 packet</p> <p>MAC statistics:</p> <p>Received octets: 500 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 2 packet + 4 bytes</p>	The additional 4 bytes are for the CRC.
Inbound logical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/3/0.50 extensive</b>	<p>Traffic statistics:</p> <p>Input bytes: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet</p>	

Table 8: Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC Traffic and MAC Statistics by Interface Type (*continued*)

Interface Type	Sample Command	Byte and Octet Counts Include	Comments
Outbound physical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/0/0 extensive</b>	Traffic statistics:  Input bytes: 490 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet + 12 bytes  MAC statistics:  Received octets: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet	For input bytes, the additional 12 bytes include 6 bytes for the destination MAC address plus 4 bytes for VLAN plus 2 bytes for the Ethernet type.
Outbound logical interface	<b>show interfaces ge-0/0/0.50 extensive</b>	Traffic statistics:  Input bytes: 478 bytes per packet, representing the Layer 3 packet	

## Sample Output

### show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-3/0/2
Physical interface: ge-3/0/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 167, SNMP ifIndex: 35
  Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1522, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled
  Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  CoS queues     : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 00:05:85:4a:e9:7c, Hardware address: 00:05:85:4a:e9:7c
  Last flapped   : 2006-08-10 17:25:10 PDT (00:01:08 ago)
  Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Ingress rate at Packet Forwarding Engine : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Ingress drop rate at Packet Forwarding Engine : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms  : None
  Active defects : None

Logical interface ge-3/0/2.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 69)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000
  VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.512 0x8100.513 ] In(pop-swap 0x8100.530) Out(swap-push
  0x8100.512 0x8100.513)
  Encapsulation: VLAN-CCC
  Egress account overhead: 100
  Ingress account overhead: 90
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  Protocol ccc, MTU: 1522
  Flags: Is-Primary

```

### show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-2/2/2
Physical interface: ge-2/2/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 156, SNMP ifIndex: 188
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, MAC-REWRITE Error: None,
  Loopback: Disabled,

```

```

Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
Remote fault: Online
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags     : None
CoS queues     : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers    : 0
Current address: 00:1f:12:b7:d7:c0, Hardware address: 00:1f:12:b7:d6:76
Last flapped   : 2008-09-05 16:44:30 PDT (3d 01:04 ago)
Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)
Active alarms  : None
Active defects : None
Logical interface ge-2/2/2.0 (Index 82) (SNMP ifIndex 219)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x20000000 Encapsulation: Ethernet-Bridge
  Egress account overhead: 100
  Ingress account overhead: 90
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  Protocol aenet, AE bundle: ae0.0    Link Index: 4

```

#### show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet on MX Series Routers showing interface transmit statistics configuration)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-2/1/2 extensive | match "output|interface"
Physical interface: ge-2/1/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 151, SNMP ifIndex: 530, Generation: 154
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Output bytes   :      240614363944      772721536 bps
Output packets :      3538446506      1420444 pps
Direction : Output
Interface transmit statistics: Enabled

Logical interface ge-2/1/2.0 (Index 331) (SNMP ifIndex 955) (Generation 146)
Output bytes   :      195560312716      522726272 bps
Output packets :      4251311146      1420451 pps

```

#### show interfaces brief (Gigabit Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-3/0/2 brief
Physical interface: ge-3/0/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1522, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
Remote fault: Online
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags     : None

Logical interface ge-3/0/2.0
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000
  VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.512 0x8100.513 ] In(pop-swap 0x8100.530) Out(swap-push
0x8100.512 0x8100.513)
  Encapsulation: VLAN-CCC
  ccc

Logical interface ge-3/0/2.32767
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2

```

## show interfaces detail (Gigabit Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-3/0/2 detail
Physical interface: ge-3/0/2, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 167, SNMP ifIndex: 35, Generation: 177
  Link-level type: 52, MTU: 1522, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  CoS queues     : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: 00:05:85:4a:e9:7c, Hardware address: 00:05:85:4a:e9:7c
  Last flapped   : 2006-08-09 17:17:00 PDT (01:31:33 ago)
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes  :                0                0 bps
    Output bytes :                0                0 bps
    Input packets:                0                0 pps
    Output packets:              0                0 pps
  Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
    Input bytes  :                0                0 bps
    Input packets:                0                0 pps
    Drop bytes   :                0                0 bps
    Drop packets:                0                0 pps
  Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
  Queue counters:

```

	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0 best-effort	0	0	0
1 expedited-fo	0	0	0
2 assured-forw	0	0	0
3 network-cont	0	0	0

```

  Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
  Queue counters:

```

	Queued packets	Transmitted packets	Dropped packets
0 best-effort	0	0	0
1 expedited-fo	0	0	0
2 assured-forw	0	0	0
3 network-cont	0	0	0

```

  Active alarms : None
  Active defects : None

  Logical interface ge-3/0/2.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 69) (Generation 140)
    Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000
    VLAN-Tag [0x8100.512 0x8100.513 ] In(pop-swap 0x8100.530)
  Out(swap-push 0x8100.512 0x8100.513)
    Encapsulation: VLAN-CCC
    Egress account overhead: 100
    Ingress account overhead: 90
    Traffic statistics:
      Input bytes  :                0
      Output bytes :                0

```

```

Input packets:          0
Output packets:         0
Local statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :           0
Input packets:          0
Output packets:         0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :           0          0 bps
Output bytes :           0          0 bps
Input packets:          0          0 pps
Output packets:         0          0 pps
Protocol ccc, MTU: 1522, Generation: 149, Route table: 0
Flags: Is-Primary

```

```

Logical interface ge-3/0/2.32767 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 70)
(Generation 139)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x0000.0 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :           0
Input packets:          0
Output packets:         0
Local statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :           0
Input packets:          0
Output packets:         0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :           0          0 bps
Output bytes :           0          0 bps
Input packets:          0          0 pps
Output packets:         0          0 pps

```

### show interfaces extensive (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-7/1/3 extensive
Physical interface: ge-7/1/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 170, SNMP ifIndex: 70, Generation: 171
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
Remote fault: Online
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4004000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers : 256
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:14:f6:30:5e:74, Hardware address: 00:14:f6:30:5e:74
Last flapped : 2007-11-07 21:31:41 PST (02:03:33 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :          38910844056          7952 bps
Output bytes :           7174605          8464 bps
Input packets:         418398473           11 pps
Output packets:          78903           12 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :           0
Input packets:          0
Output packets:         0

```

```

Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
Input bytes :          38910799145          7952 bps
Input packets:         418397956           11 pps
Drop bytes :              0              0 bps
Drop packets:           0              0 pps
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
  L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
  FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,

  FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

0 best-effort          418390823          418390823              0
1 expedited-fo              0              0              0
2 assured-forw              0              0              0
3 network-cont           7133           7133              0

Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

0 best-effort          1031           1031              0
1 expedited-fo              0              0              0
2 assured-forw              0              0              0
3 network-cont          77872          77872              0

Active alarms : None
Active defects : None
MAC statistics:
      Receive      Transmit
Total octets      38910844056      7174605
Total packets      418398473      78903
Unicast packets      408021893366      1026
Broadcast packets          10      12
Multicast packets      418398217      77865
CRC/Align errors          0      0
FIFO errors          0      0
MAC control frames          0      0
MAC pause frames          0      0
Oversized frames          0
Jabber frames          0
Fragment frames          0
VLAN tagged frames          0
Code violations          0 OTN Received Overhead Bytes:
APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58
Payload Type: 0x08
OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes:
APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00
Payload Type: 0x08
Filter statistics:
Input packet count      418398473
Input packet rejects          479
Input DA rejects          479

```

```

Input SA rejects                                0
Output packet count                            78903
Output packet pad count                        0
Output packet error count                      0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0
Autonegotiation information:
Negotiation status: Complete
Link partner:
Link mode: Full-duplex, Flow control: Symmetric/Asymmetric,
Remote fault: OK
Local resolution:
Flow control: Symmetric, Remote fault: Link OK
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 7
CoS information:
Direction : Output
CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer      Priority      Limit
                        %      bps      %      usec
0 best-effort           95      950000000  95      0
low none
3 network-control       5      500000000   5      0
low none
Direction : Input
CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer      Priority      Limit
                        %      bps      %      usec
0 best-effort           95      950000000  95      0
low none
3 network-control       5      500000000   5      0
low none

Logical interface ge-7/1/3.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 85) (Generation 150)
Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :      812400
Output bytes :    1349206
Input packets:      9429
Output packets:    9449
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes :      0
Output bytes :      0
Input packets:      0
Output packets:     0
Local statistics:
Input bytes :      812400
Output bytes :    1349206
Input packets:      9429
Output packets:    9449
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :      0      7440 bps
Output bytes :      0      7888 bps
Input packets:      0      10 pps
Output packets:      0      11 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes :      0
Output bytes :      0
Input packets:      0
Output packets:     0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 169, Route table: 0
Flags: Is-Primary, Mac-Validate-Strict
Mac-Validate Failures: Packets: 0, Bytes: 0
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary

```



```

Input Filters: F1-ge-3/0/1.0-in, F3-ge-3/0/1.0-in
Output Filters: F2-ge-3/0/1.0-out (53)
Destination: 10.74.2/24, Local: 10.74.2.2, Broadcast: 10.74.2.255,
Generation: 196
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 170, Route table: 0
Flags: Is-Primary
Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

**NOTE:** For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces, the logical interface egress statistics displayed in the **show interfaces** command output might not accurately reflect the traffic on the wire when output shaping is applied. Traffic management output shaping might drop packets after they are tallied by the interface counters. For detailed information, see the description of the logical interface **Transit statistics** fields in [Table 7 on page 103](#).

### show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet Unnumbered Interface)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-3/2/0
Physical interface: ge-3/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 148, SNMP ifIndex: 50
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 1000mbps, Loopback: Disabled,
  Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled, Auto-negotiation: Enabled,
  Remote fault: Online
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  CoS queues     : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 00:14:f6:11:26:f8, Hardware address: 00:14:f6:11:26:f8
  Last flapped   : 2006-10-27 04:42:23 PDT (08:01:52 ago)
  Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate    : 624 bps (1 pps)
  Active alarms  : None
  Active defects : None

Logical interface ge-3/2/0.0 (Index 67) (SNMP ifIndex 85)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 6
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
  Flags: Unnumbered
  Donor interface: lo0.0 (Index 64)
  Preferred source address: 22.22.22.22

```

### show interfaces (ACI Interface Set Configured)

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-1/0/0.4001
Logical interface ge-1/0/0.4001 (Index 340) (SNMP ifIndex 548)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.4001 ] Encapsulation: PPP-over-

Ethernet
ACI VLAN:
  Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-set-profile
  PPPoE:
    Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
    Service Name Table: None,
    Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
    Duplicate Protection: On, Short Cycle Protection: Off,
    Direct Connect: Off,
    AC Name: nbc

```

Input packets : 9  
Output packets: 8  
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited

## PART 4

# Troubleshooting

- [Ethernet on page 127](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 131](#)



## CHAPTER 6

# Ethernet

- `traceroute ethernet`

## traceroute ethernet

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>traceroute ethernet</b> ( <i>mac-address</i>   <i>mep-id</i> ) <b>maintenance-association</b> <i>ma-name</i> <b>maintenance-domain</b> <i>md-name</i> <b>ttl</b> <i>value</i> <b>&lt;wait seconds&gt;</b>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0. <b>mep-id</b> option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Triggers the linktrace protocol to trace the route between two maintenance points. The result of the traceroute protocol is stored in the path database. To display the path database, use the <b>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database</b> command.</p> <p>Before using the traceroute command, you can verify the remote MEP's MAC address using the <b>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database</b> command.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>mac-address</b>—Destination unicast MAC address of the remote maintenance point.</p> <p><b>mep-id</b>—MEP identifier of the remote maintenance point. The range of values is 1 through 8191.</p> <p><b>maintenance-association</b> <i>ma-name</i>—Specifies an existing maintenance association from the set of configured maintenance associations.</p> <p><b>maintenance-domain</b> <i>md-name</i>—Specifies an existing maintenance domain from the set of configured maintenance domains.</p> <p><b>ttl</b> <i>value</i>—Number of hops to use in the linktrace request. The range is 1 to 255 hops. The default is 4.</p> <p><b>wait</b> <i>seconds</i>—(Optional) Maximum time to wait for a response to the traceroute request. The range is 1 to 255 seconds. The default is 5.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	network
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">traceroute ethernet on page 129</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	<p><a href="#">Table 9 on page 128</a> lists the output fields for the <b>traceroute ethernet</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

**Table 9: traceroute ethernet Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Linktrace to	MAC address of the destination maintenance point.
Interface	Local interface used to send the linktrace message (LTM).

Table 9: traceroute ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	Maintenance domain specified in the traceroute command.
<b>Level</b>	Maintenance domain level configured.
<b>Maintenance Association</b>	Maintenance association specified in the traceroute command.
<b>Local Mep</b>	The local maintenance end point identifier.
<b>Transaction Identifier</b>	4-byte identifier maintained by the MEP. Each LTM uses a transaction identifier. The transaction identifier is maintained globally across all Maintenance Domains. Use the transaction identifier to match an incoming linktrace response (LTR), with a previously sent LTM.
<b>Hop</b>	Sequential hop count of the linktrace path.
<b>TTL</b>	Number of hops remaining in the linktrace message. The time to live (TTL) is decremented at each hop.
<b>Source MAC address</b>	MAC address of the 802.1ag node responding to the LTM or the source MAC address of the LTR.
<b>Next-hop MAC address</b>	MAC address of the egress interface of the node to which the LTM is forwarded or  the next-hop MAC address derived from the next egress identifier in the Egress-ID TLV of the LTR PDU.

## Sample Output

### traceroute ethernet

```
user@host> traceroute ethernet maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
00:01:02:03:04:05
```

```
Linktrace to 00:01:02:03:04:05, Interface : ge-5/0/0.0
```

```
Maintenance Domain: MD1, Level: 7
```

```
Maintenance Association: MA1, Local Mep: 1
```

Hop	TTL	Source MAC address	Next hop MAC address
Transaction Identifier:100001			
1	63	00:00:aa:aa:aa:aa	00:00:ab:ab:ab:ab
2	62	00:00:bb:bb:bb:bb	00:00:bc:bc:bc:bc
3	61	00:00:cc:cc:cc:cc	00:00:cd:cd:cd:cd
4	60	00:01:02:03:04:05	00:00:00:00:00:00





## CHAPTER 7

# Interface Diagnostics

- [Interface Diagnostics on page 131](#)

## Interface Diagnostics

---

You can use two diagnostic tools to test the physical layer connections of interfaces: loopback testing and bit error rate test (BERT) testing. Loopback testing enables you to verify the connectivity of a circuit. BERT testing enables you to identify poor signal quality on a circuit. This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring Loopback Testing on page 131](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 133](#)

## Configuring Loopback Testing

Loopback testing allows you to verify the connectivity of a circuit. You can configure any of the following interfaces to execute a loopback test: Aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, E1, E3, NxDSO, serial, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3.

The physical path of a network data circuit usually consists of segments interconnected by devices that repeat and regenerate the transmission signal. The transmit path on one device connects to the receive path on the next device. If a circuit fault occurs in the form of a line break or a signal corruption, you can isolate the problem by using a loopback test. Loopback tests allow you to isolate segments of the circuit and test them separately.

To do this, configure a *line loopback* on one of the routers. Instead of transmitting the signal toward the far-end device, the line loopback sends the signal back to the originating router. If the originating router receives back its own data link layer packets, you have verified that the problem is beyond the originating router. Next, configure a line loopback farther away from the local router. If this originating router does not receive its own data link layer packets, you can assume the problem is on one of the segments between the local router and the remote router's interface card. In this case, the next troubleshooting step is to configure a line loopback closer to the local router to find the source of the problem.

There are several types of loopback testing supported by the Junos OS, as follows:

- DCE local—Loops packets back on the local DCE.
- DCE remote—Loops packets back on the remote DCE.

- **Local**—Useful for troubleshooting physical PIC errors. Configuring local loopback on an interface allows transmission of packets to the channel service unit (CSU) and then to the circuit toward the far-end device. The interface receives its own transmission, which includes data and timing information, on the local router's PIC. The data received from the CSU is ignored. To test a local loopback, issue the **show interfaces *interface-name*** command. If PPP keepalives transmitted on the interface are received by the PIC, the **Device Flags** field contains the output **Loop-Detected**.
- **Payload**—Useful for troubleshooting the physical circuit problems between the local router and the remote router. A payload loopback loops data only (without clocking information) on the remote router's PIC. With payload loopback, overhead is recalculated.
- **Remote**—Useful for troubleshooting the physical circuit problems between the local router and the remote router. A remote loopback loops packets, including both data and timing information, back on the remote router's interface card. A router at one end of the circuit initiates a remote loopback toward its remote partner. When you configure a remote loopback, the packets received from the physical circuit and CSU are received by the interface. Those packets are then retransmitted by the PIC back toward the CSU and the circuit. This loopback tests all the intermediate transmission segments.

Table 10 on page 132 shows the loopback modes supported on the various interface types.

**Table 10: Loopback Modes by Interface Type**

Interface	Loopback Modes	Usage Guidelines
Aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet	Local	<i>Configuring Ethernet Loopback Capability</i>
Circuit Emulation E1	Local and remote	<i>Configuring E1 Loopback Capability</i>
Circuit Emulation T1	Local and remote	<i>Configuring T1 Loopback Capability</i>
E1 and E3	Local and remote	<i>Configuring E1 Loopback Capability and Configuring E3 Loopback Capability</i>
NxDSO	Payload	<i>Configuring Channelized E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces, Configuring T1 and NxDSO Interfaces, Configuring Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces (SONET Mode), Configuring Channelized STM1 IQ and IQE Interfaces, and Configuring Channelized T3 IQ Interfaces</i>
Serial (V.35 and X.21)	Local and remote	<i>Configuring Serial Loopback Capability</i>
Serial (EIA-530)	DCE local, DCE remote, local, and remote	<i>Configuring Serial Loopback Capability</i>
SONET/SDH	Local and remote	<i>Configuring SONET/SDH Loopback Capability</i>

Table 10: Loopback Modes by Interface Type (*continued*)

Interface	Loopback Modes	Usage Guidelines
T1 and T3	Local, payload, and remote	<i>Configuring T1 Loopback Capability and Configuring T3 Loopback Capability</i>  <i>See also Configuring the T1 Remote Loopback Response</i>

To configure loopback testing, include the **loopback** statement:

**loopback mode;**

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* aggregated-ether-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* ds0-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* e1-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* e3-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* fastether-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* gigether-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* serial-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* sonet-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* t1-options]
- [edit interfaces *interface-name* t3-options]

## Interface Diagnostics

BERT allows you to troubleshoot problems by checking the quality of links. You can configure any of the following interfaces to execute a BERT when the interface receives a request to run this test: E1, E3, T1, T3; the channelized DS3, OC3, OC12, and STM1 interfaces; and the channelized DS3 IQ, E1 IQ, and OC12 IQ interfaces.

A BERT test requires a line loop to be in place on either the transmission devices or the far-end router. The local router generates a known bit pattern and sends it out the transmit path. The received pattern is then verified against the sent pattern. The higher the bit error rate of the received pattern, the worse the noise is on the physical circuit. As you move the position of the line loop increasingly downstream toward the far-end router, you can isolate the troubled portion of the link.

To configure BERT, you must configure the duration of the test, the bit pattern to send on the transmit path, and the error rate to monitor when the inbound pattern is received.

To configure the duration of the test, the pattern to send in the bit stream, and the error rate to include in the bit stream, include the **bert-period**, **bert-algorithm**, and **bert-error-rate** statements, respectively, at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* *interface-type*-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name interface-type-options]
bert-algorithm algorithm;
bert-error-rate rate;
bert-period seconds;
```

By default, the BERT period is 10 seconds. You can configure the BERT period to last from 1 through 239 seconds on some PICs and from 1 through 240 seconds on other PICs.

**rate** is the bit error rate. This can be an integer from 0 through 7, which corresponds to a bit error rate from  $10^{-0}$  (1 error per bit) to  $10^{-7}$  (1 error per 10 million bits).

**algorithm** is the pattern to send in the bit stream. For a list of supported algorithms, enter a ? after the **bert-algorithm** statement; for example:

```
[edit interfaces t1-0/0/0 t1-options]
user@host# set bert-algorithm ?
Possible completions:
pseudo-2e11-o152      Pattern is 2^11 - 1 (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151      Pattern is 2^15 - 1 (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151      Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o153      Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.153 standard)
...
```

For specific hierarchy information, see the individual interface types.



**NOTE:** The 4-port E1 PIC supports only the following algorithms:

pseudo-2e11-o152	Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$ (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151	Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151	Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e23-o151	Pattern is $2^{23}$ (per 0.151 standard)

When you issue the help command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.



**NOTE:** The 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation (CE) PIC supports only the following algorithms:

```
all-ones-repeating    Repeating one bits
all-zeros-repeating   Repeating zero bits
alternating-double-ones-zeros Alternating pairs of ones and zeros
alternating-ones-zeros Alternating ones and zeros
pseudo-2e11-o152     Pattern is 2^11 - 1 (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151     Pattern is 2^15 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151     Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e7           Pattern is 2^7 - 1
pseudo-2e9-o153      Pattern is 2^9 - 1 (per 0.153 standard)
repeating-1-in-4      1 bit in 4 is set
repeating-1-in-8      1 bit in 8 is set
repeating-3-in-24     3 bits in 24 are set
```

When you issue the help command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.



**NOTE:** The IQE PICs support only the following algorithms:

```
all-ones-repeating    Repeating one bits
all-zeros-repeating   Repeating zero bits
alternating-double-ones-zeros Alternating pairs of ones and zeros
alternating-ones-zeros Alternating ones and zeros
pseudo-2e9-o153       Pattern is 2^9 - 1 (per 0.153 (511 type) standard)
pseudo-2e11-o152      Pattern is 2^11 - 1 (per 0.152 and 0.153 (2047 type)
standards)
pseudo-2e15-o151      Pattern is 2^15 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151      Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o153      Pattern is 2^20 - 1 (per 0.153 standard)
pseudo-2e23-o151      Pattern is 2^23 - 1 (per 0.151 standard)
repeating-1-in-4       1 bit in 4 is set
repeating-1-in-8       1 bit in 8 is set
repeating-3-in-24      3 bits in 24 are set
```

When you issue the help command from the CLI, all BERT algorithm options are displayed, regardless of the PIC type, and no commit check is available. Unsupported patterns for a PIC type can be viewed in system log messages.



**NOTE:** BERT is supported on the PDH interfaces of the Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP and the DS3/E3 MIC. The following BERT algorithms are supported:

all-ones-repeating	Repeating one bits
all-zeros-repeating	Repeating zero bits
alternating-double-ones-zeros	Alternating pairs of ones and zeros
alternating-ones-zeros	Alternating ones and zeros
repeating-1-in-4	1 bit in 4 is set
repeating-1-in-8	1 bit in 8 is set
repeating-3-in-24	3 bits in 24 are set
pseudo-2e9-o153	Pattern is $2^9 - 1$ (per 0.153 standard)
pseudo-2e11-o152	Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$ (per 0.152 standard)
pseudo-2e15-o151	Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o151	Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)
pseudo-2e20-o153	Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$ (per 0.153 standard)
pseudo-2e23-o151	Pattern is $2^{23} - 1$ (per 0.151 standard)

Table 11 on page 136 shows the BERT capabilities for various interface types.

**Table 11: BERT Capabilities by Interface Type**

Interface	T1 BERT	T3 BERT	Comments
12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation	Yes (ports 0–11)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited algorithms</li> </ul>
4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation	Yes (port 0–3)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited algorithms</li> </ul>
E1 or T1	Yes (port 0–3)	Yes (port 0–3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single port at a time</li> <li>Limited algorithms</li> </ul>
E3 or T3	Yes (port 0–3)	Yes (port 0–3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single port at a time</li> </ul>
Channelized OC12	N/A	Yes (channel 0–11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single channel at a time</li> <li>Limited algorithms</li> <li>No bit count</li> </ul>
Channelized STM1	Yes (channel 0–62)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple channels</li> <li>Only one algorithm</li> <li>No error insert</li> <li>No bit count</li> </ul>
Channelized T3 and Multichannel T3	Yes (channel 0–27)	Yes (port 0–3 on channel 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple ports and channels</li> <li>Limited algorithms for T1</li> <li>No error insert for T1</li> <li>No bit count for T1</li> </ul>

These limitations do not apply to channelized IQ interfaces. For information about BERT capabilities on channelized IQ interfaces, see *Channelized IQ and IQE Interfaces Properties*.

### Starting and Stopping a BERT Test

Before you can start the BERT test, you must disable the interface. To do this, include the **disable** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
disable;
```

After you configure the BERT properties and commit the configuration, begin the test by issuing the **test interface *interface-name interface-type-bert-start*** operational mode command:

```
user@host> test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-start
```

The test runs for the duration you specify with the **bert-period** statement. If you wish to terminate the test sooner, issue the **test interface *interface-name interface-type-bert-stop*** command:

```
user@host> test interface interface-name interface-type-bert-stop
```

For example:

```
user@host> test interface t3-1/2/0 t3-bert-start  
user@host> test interface t3-1/2/0 t3-bert-stop
```

To view the results of the BERT test, issue the **show interfaces extensive | find BERT** command:

```
user@host> show interfaces interface-name extensive | find BERT
```

For more information about running and evaluating the results of the BERT procedure, see the [CLI Explorer](#).



**NOTE:** To exchange BERT patterns between a local router and a remote router, include the **loopback remote** statement in the interface configuration at the remote end of the link. From the local router, issue the **test interface** command.

### Example: Configuring Bit Error Rate Testing

Configure a BERT test on a T3 interface. In this example, the run duration lasts for 120 seconds. The configured error rate is 0, which corresponds to a bit error rate of  $10^{-0}$  (1 error per bit). The configured bit pattern of **all-ones-repeating** means that every bit the interface sends is a set to a value of 1.

```
[edit interfaces]  
t3-1/2/0 {  
  t3-options {  
    bert algorithm all-ones-repeating;  
    bert-error-rate 0;  
    bert-period 120;
```

```
}  
}
```



## PART 5

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