

# N Commands

## nas-port-type atm

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**Description** Specifies the RADIUS NAS-Port-Type attribute (61) used for ATM interfaces. The **no** version removes the NAS-Port-Type setting.

**Syntax** nas-port-type atm { adsl-cap | adsl-dmt | idsl | sdsl | xdsl | cable | wireless-80211 | wireless-cdma | wireless-umts | wireless-1x-ev | wireless-other | iapp | *value* }

no nas-port-type atm

- adsl-cap—Asymmetric DSL, Carrierless Amplitude Phase Modulation
- adsl-dmt—Asymmetric DSL, Discrete Multi-Tone
- idsl—ISDN DSL
- sdsl—Symmetric DSL
- xdsl—DSL of unknown type
- cable—Cable
- wireless-80211—Wireless 802.11
- wireless-cdma—Wireless code division multiple access (CDMA)
- wireless-umts—Wireless universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS)
- wireless-1x-ev—Wireless 1xEV
- wireless-other—Wireless other
- iapp—Inter Access Point Protocol (IAPP)
- *value*—Number in the range 0–65535

**Mode** AAA Profile Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## nas-port-type ethernet

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**Description** Specifies the RADIUS NAS-Port-Type attribute (61) used for Ethernet interfaces. The **no** version removes the NAS-Port-Type setting.

**Syntax** nas-port-type ethernet { cable | wireless-80211 | wireless-cdma | wireless-umts | wireless-1x-ev | wireless-other | iapp | *value* }

no nas-port-type ethernet

- cable—Cable
- wireless-80211—Wireless 802.11
- wireless-cdma—Wireless code division multiple access (CDMA)
- wireless-umts—Wireless universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS)
- wireless-1x-ev—Wireless 1xEV
- wireless-other—Wireless other
- iapp—Inter Access Point Protocol (IAPP)
- *value*—Number in the range 0–65535

**Mode** AAA Profile Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## neighbor

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**Description** For ANCP, creates an ANCP neighbor and accesses the L2C Neighbor Configuration (config-l2c-neighbor) mode. For OSPF, configures OSPF neighbors on an NBMA network. For RIP, specifies a RIP neighbor to which the router sends unicast messages. The **no** version removes the specified neighbor configuration or, by omitting the neighbor name, all ANCP neighbor configurations (ANCP), removes the neighbor (OSPF and RIP), or restores the default values (OSPF).

**Syntax** For ANCP:

[ no ] neighbor *neighborName*

- *neighborName*—Name of the ANCP neighbor

For OSPF:

neighbor *ipAddress* [ pollinterval *seconds* | priority *number* ]

no neighbor *ipAddress* [ pollinterval | priority ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of the neighbor's interface; this interface must itself be configured for the NBMA network type
- *number*—Router priority value of the neighbor in the range 1–4294967295; default value is 0
- *seconds*—Interval in seconds at which the neighbor is polled; should be much larger than the hello interval (per RFC 1247); in the range 0–255; default value is 120

For RIP:

[ no ] neighbor *ipAddress*

- *ipAddress*—IP address of the neighbor's interface; this interface must be defined as a passive interface with the **passive-interface** command

**Mode** Address Family Configuration (RIP), Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## neighbor activate

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**Description** Specifies a peer or peer group with which routes of the current address family are exchanged. A peer or peer group can be activated in more than one address family. By default, a peer or peer group is activated only for the IPv4 unicast address family. The address families that are actively exchanged over a BGP session are negotiated when the session is established. This command takes effect immediately. The **no** version indicates that routes of the current address family should not be exchanged with the peer or peer group. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } activate

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

### Related Topics

- Configuring BGP Signaling for L2VPNs
- Configuring BGP Signaling for VPLS

## neighbor advertise-map

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**Description** Specifies a peer or peer group within the current address family to which routes specified by the first route map are advertised conditionally, depending on whether the second route map is matched by some other routes in the BGP routing table. The **no** version removes the conditions for advertising the routes to the peer or peer group. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* }  
advertise-map *advertiseMapName* { exist-map | non-exist-map }  
*conditionMapName* [ seq *sequenceNumber* ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command
- *advertiseMapName*—Name of a route map that specifies the routes controlled by conditional advertisement; no more than 50 advertise maps can be configured per peer or peer group in an address-family
- *conditionMapName*—Name of a route map that specifies the routes that control conditional advertisement
- *sequenceNumber*—Number, in the range 1–65535, that indicates the position an advertise route map has in the list of advertise route maps configured for a particular neighbor within the same address family; if the sequence number is not specified, the position of the route map is considered to be the sum of the current largest sequence number plus five

**Mode** Address Family Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 9.0.0.

## neighbor advertisement-interval

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**Description** Sets the minimum interval between the sending of BGP updates for a given prefix. The **no** version restores the default interval.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } advertisement-interval seconds`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } advertisement-interval [ seconds ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *seconds*—Interval in seconds between update messages; in the range 0–600; default value is 30 seconds for external peers and 5 seconds for internal peers

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor allow

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**Description** Configures the peer group so that it accepts inbound connections from any remote address that matches the access list. The **no** version removes the configuration.

**Syntax** `[ no ] neighbor peerGroupName allow accessListName`  
`[ max-peers maxNumberDynamicPeers ]`

- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group
- *accessListName*—Name of an access list that specifies remote addresses from which BGP connections may be accepted
- *maxNumberDynamicPeers*—Maximum number of dynamic peers that a member of the peer group may accept

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## neighbor allowas-in

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**Description** Specifies the number of times that the AS path of a received route may contain the recipient BGP speaker's AS number and still be accepted. The **no** version restores the default state, which is to reject as a loop any route whose path contains the speaker's AS number. IBGP peers in the VPNv4 address family always accept these routes, regardless of the command configuration.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } allowas-in number`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } allowas-in [ number ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *number*—Number in the range 1–10

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor as-override

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**Description** Prevents routing loops between routers within a VPN by substituting the current router's AS number in routing tables for that of the neighboring router. The **no** version halts this substitution. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** `[ no | default ] neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } as-override`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor bfd-liveness-detection

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**Description** Enables BGP to determine quickly whether a BGP neighbor is unreachable by means of a BFD protocol session to the neighbor address or to each member of the specified peer group. The **no** version disables BFD liveness detection for the neighbor or peer-group members. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } bfd-liveness-detection [ minimum-interval minInterval | [ minimum-receive-interval minRecInterval ] [ minimum-transmit-interval minTransInterval ] ] [ multiplier multiplierValue ] { no | default } neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } bfd-liveness-detection`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *minInterval*—Minimum proposed transmit interval and required receive interval for BFD control packets; number in the range 100–65535 milliseconds; default value is 300 milliseconds
- *minRecInterval*—Minimum interval at which the local peer must receive BFD control packets sent by the remote peer; number in the range 100–65535 milliseconds; default value is 300 milliseconds
- *minTransInterval*—Minimum proposed interval between BFD control packets sent by the local peer; number in the range 100–65535 milliseconds; default value is 300 milliseconds
- *multiplierValue*—Detection multiplier value that the remote peer router multiplies by the local peer's negotiated transmit interval to determine the remote peer's BFD liveness detection interval; equal to the number of BFD packets that can be missed before the BFD session is declared down; number in the range 1–255; default value is 3

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 7.2.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.



## neighbor capability

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**Description** Controls advertisement of BGP capabilities to peers. Capability negotiation and advertisement of all capabilities, except the ORF capability, is enabled by default. The **no** version disables capability negotiation or prevents advertisement of the specified capability. The **default** version restores the default condition, advertising the capability.

**Syntax** For all capabilities except ORF:  
[ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } capability { deprecated-dynamic-capability-negotiation | dynamic-capability-negotiation | four-octet-as-numbers | negotiation | route-refresh | route-refresh-cisco }

For the ORF capability:

neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } capability orf { prefix-list | prefix-list-cisco } { send | receive | both }

{ no | default } neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } capability orf { prefix-list | prefix-list-cisco } [ send | receive | both ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor; because IPv6 ORF prefix lists are not supported, this variable is valid for the ORF c capability only under the IPv4 address family for advertising IPv4 routes over BGP IPv6 peers
- *peerGroupName*—Name of BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- negotiation—Determines whether the capabilities option is sent in the open message while establishing a session; if it is not sent, no capability negotiation is conducted with that peer
- deprecated-dynamic-capability-negotiation—Indicates support of negotiation of capabilities (sending new capabilities or removing previously negotiated capabilities) without performing a hard clear of the BGP session; the capability data field does not include a list of capabilities that can be dynamically negotiated
- dynamic-capability-negotiation—Indicates support of negotiation of capabilities (sending new capabilities or removing previously negotiated capabilities) without performing a hard clear of the BGP session; the capability data field includes a list of capabilities that can be dynamically negotiated
- four-octet-as-numbers—Indicates support of AS numbers and sub-AS numbers that are four octets in length, in the range 0–4294967295
- route-refresh—Indicates support of route-refresh messages that request the peer to resend its routes to the router, enabling the BGP speaker to apply modified or new policies to the routes when it receives them again

- **route-refresh-cisco**—Indicates support of Cisco-proprietary (prestandard) route-refresh messages for interoperability with older Cisco devices
- **orf**—Indicates support of cooperative route filtering to install a BGP speaker's inbound route filter as an outbound route filter on the peer
- **prefix-list**—Installs the filter (any inbound prefix list or distribute list) as an outbound prefix list
- **prefix-list-cisco**—Installs the filter (any inbound prefix list or distribute list) as an outbound Cisco proprietary prefix list
- **send**—Sends inbound route filter to the peer to install as the outbound route filter
- **receive**—Accepts inbound route filter from the peer and installs it as the outbound route filter; cannot be configured for a peer group or a peer that is a member of a peer groups
- **both**—Sends and accepts inbound route filters with the peer for installation as the outbound route filter

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor default-originate

**Description** Allows a BGP speaker (the local router) to send the default route 0.0.0.0/0 to a neighbor for use as a default route. When you issue this command in the route-target address family, BGP advertises the Default-RT-MEM-NLRI route (0:0:0/0). The **no** version halts sending a default route to the neighbor. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } default-originate`  
`[ route-map mapTag ]`  
`{ no | default } neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } default-originate`  
`[ route-map [ mapTag ] ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.
- *mapTag*—Name of route map applied to modify the attributes of the default route or to filter the default route; string of up to 32 characters

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor description

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**Description** Associates a textual description with a BGP neighbor. The **no** version removes the description.

**Syntax** neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } description text  
no neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } description

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *text*—Up to 80 characters of text that describes the neighbor

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor distribute-list

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**Description** Distributes BGP neighbor information as specified in an access list. The **no** version removes an entry.

Using distribute lists is one of several ways to filter BGP advertisements. You can also use route maps or use AS-path filters, as with the **ip as-path access-list** Global Configuration command and the **neighbor filter-list** command.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } distribute-list  
accessListName { in | out }`

`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } distribute-list  
[ accessListName ] { in | out }`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *accessListName*—String of up to 32 alphanumeric characters identifying an access list
- *in*—Applies list to incoming routes (inbound policy)
- *out*—Applies list to outgoing routes (outbound policy); you cannot configure a member of a peer group to override the inherited peer group characteristic for outbound policy

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor ebgp-multihop

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**Description** Allows BGP to accept route updates from external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected. The **no** version halts accepting such routers. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } ebgp-multihop [ *ttl* ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *ttl*—Maximum number of hops to the peer, in the range 1–255; default value is 255

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor filter-list

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**Description** Applies an AS path access list to advertisements inbound from or outbound to the specified neighbor, or assigns a weight to incoming routes that match the AS path access list. The **no** version stops the application of the list or assignment of the weight.

**Syntax** To apply an access list:

```
neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } filter-list
accessListName { in | out }
```

```
no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } filter-list
[ accessListName ] { in | out }
```

To assign a weight:

```
neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } filter-list
accessListName weight value
```

```
no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } filter-list
[ accessListName ] weight [ value ]
```

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *accessListName*—Name of a single AS path access list; string of up to 32 characters
- in—Applies access list to incoming routes (inbound policy)
- out—Applies access list to outgoing routes (outbound policy); you cannot configure a member of a peer group to override the inherited peer group characteristic for outbound policy
- *value*—Number in the range 0–65535; assigns relative importance to incoming routes matching AS paths

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor graceful-restart

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**Description** Enables the BGP graceful restart capability for the peer or peer group, which enables BGP to maintain its forwarding state during a peer restart, avoiding network-wide route flaps and interruptions in traffic forwarding. Graceful restart is enabled by default. The **no** version disables the graceful restart capability. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } graceful-restart

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor graceful-restart restart-time

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**Description** Sets the time period advertised to a specific peer or peer group during which a restart is expected to be complete on this BGP speaker. If the speaker does not reestablish peering sessions within this period, the peer flushes all routes from this speaker that it marked as stale when the speaker restarted and the session went down. The **no** version restores the default value, 120 seconds.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } graceful-restart restart-time seconds`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } graceful-restart restart-time [ seconds ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *seconds*—Integer in the range 1–3600; default value is 120 seconds

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor graceful-restart stalepaths-time

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**Description** For a peer or peer group, sets the time period after a peer session restart during which BGP waits for an End-of-RIB marker from the peer before flushing all stale routes from that peer. The period is measured from when the session is detected in a down state. The **no** version restores the default value, 360 seconds.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } graceful-restart stalepaths-time seconds`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } graceful-restart stalepaths-time [ seconds ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *seconds*—Integer in the range 1–3600; default value is 360 seconds

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.



## neighbor ibgp-singlehop

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**Description** Configures an internal BGP peer to be a single-hop (non-multihop) peer. The **no** version restores the default, wherein internal peer cannot be a single hop. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } ibgp-singlehop

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor lenient

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**Description** Enables lenient behavior to make the BGP speaker more tolerant of malformed packet and finite state machine errors generated by peer, so that the speaker can attempt recovery from the error and avoid bringing down the session. The **no** version disables lenient behavior; this is the default condition.

**Syntax** [ no ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } lenient

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor local-as

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**Description** Assigns a local AS number for the specified BGP peer or peer group. The **no** version restores the default value set globally for the BGP instance with the **router bgp** command.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } local-as number`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } local-as [ number ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of the BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *number*—Number in the range 1–4294967295; the local AS to assign to the peer

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor maximum-orf-entries

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**Description** Sets the maximum number of ORF entries of a particular type that are accepted from the specified neighbor. The **no** version restores the default value of no limits.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address } maximum-orf-entries maximum`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address } maximum-orf-entries [ maximum ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *maximum*—Maximum number of ORF entries in the range 0–4294967295; default value is no limit

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor maximum-prefix

---

<b>Description</b>	Sets the number of prefixes that can be received from a neighbor. The <b>no</b> version removes the maximum prefix limitation.
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>neighbor { ipAddress   ipv6Address   peerGroupName } maximum-prefix maximum [ threshold ] [ strict ] [ warning-only ]  no neighbor { ipAddress   ipv6Address   peerGroupName } maximum-prefix [ maximum ] [ threshold ] [ strict ] [ warning-only ]</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>ipAddress</i>—IP address of BGP neighbor</li><li>■ <i>ipv6Address</i>—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor</li><li>■ <i>peerGroupName</i>—Name of the BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the <i>peerGroupName</i> argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.</li><li>■ <i>maximum</i>—Maximum number of prefixes; default value is no limit</li><li>■ <i>threshold</i>—Percent of maximum at which to log a warning in the range 0–100; default value is 75</li><li>■ <i>strict</i>—Checks the maximum prefix limit against all received routes rather than the default behavior of checking it only against accepted routes</li><li>■ <i>warning-only</i>—Causes BGP software to log a warning, rather than reset the connection if the <i>maximum</i> or <i>threshold</i> value is exceeded</li></ul>
<b>Mode</b>	Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0. <i>ipv6Address</i> variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor maximum-update-size

---

<b>Description</b>	Sets the maximum size of update messages transmitted to a BGP peer. The <b>no</b> version removes the maximum update size limitation.
<b>Syntax</b>	<p>neighbor { <i>ipAddress</i>   <i>ipv6Address</i>   <i>peerGroupName</i> } maximum-update-size <i>value</i></p> <p>no neighbor { <i>ipAddress</i>   <i>ipv6Address</i>   <i>peerGroupName</i> } maximum-update-size [ <i>value</i> ]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>ipAddress</i>—IP address of BGP neighbor</li> <li>■ <i>ipv6Address</i>—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor</li> <li>■ <i>peerGroupName</i>—Name of the BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the <i>peerGroupName</i> argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.</li> <li>■ <i>value</i>—Maximum update size in octets in the range 256–4096; default value is 1024</li> </ul>
<b>Mode</b>	Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0. <i>ipv6Address</i> variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor next-hop-self

---

<b>Description</b>	Forces the BGP speaker to report itself as the next hop for an advertised route it advertised to a neighbor. Typically you use this command to prevent third-party next hops from being used on NBMA media such as Frame Relay. The <b>no</b> version disables the feature. The <b>default</b> version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.
<b>Syntax</b>	<p>[ no   default ] neighbor { <i>ipAddress</i>   <i>ipv6Address</i>   <i>peerGroupName</i> } next-hop-self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>ipAddress</i>—IP address of BGP neighbor</li> <li>■ <i>ipv6Address</i>—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor</li> <li>■ <i>peerGroupName</i>—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the <i>peerGroupName</i> argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.</li> </ul>
<b>Mode</b>	Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0. <i>ipv6Address</i> variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.
<b>Related Topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Configuring BGP Signaling for L2VPNs</li> <li>■ Configuring BGP Signaling for VPLS</li> </ul>

## neighbor next-hop-unchanged

---

**Description** Configures BGP to not modify the next hop sent to the BGP peer. Outbound route maps take precedence over this command, enabling prefixes that match the route map to be modified, regardless of this command. The **no** version reenables BGP to modify the next hop. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } next-hop-unchanged

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor passive

---

**Description** Configures the BGP speaker so that it only accepts inbound connections from, but does not initiate outbound connections to, the peer or peer group. The **no** version permits the initiation of outbound connections. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } passive

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor password

---

**Description** Enables MD5 authentication on a TCP connection between two BGP peers. The **no** version disables MD5 authentication.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } password [ 0 | 8 ] string`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } password`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of the BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of the BGP peer group to which this neighbor belongs. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- 0—Indicates that the MD5 password is entered in unencrypted form (plaintext)
- 8—Indicates that the MD5 password is entered in encrypted form (ciphertext)
- *string*—MD5 password, an alphanumeric text string of up to 80 characters

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor peer-group

---

**Description** When used from Router Configuration mode without specifying an IP address, creates a BGP peer group. The **no** version removes a peer group.

When used from Router Configuration mode with an IP address or from Address Family Configuration mode, configures a BGP neighbor to be a member of a peer group. The **no** version removes a neighbor from a peer group.



**NOTE:** You cannot mix IPv4 and IPv6 peer members in a peer group. Only one type peer is allowed, IPv4 or IPv6. For example, the following error is generated if an IPv6 peer group member is added to a peer group that already has IPv4 members; that is, where the peer-group type is IPv4:

```
host1(config-router)#neighbor 1::1 peer-group hamburg
% Unable to set 'peer-group' for address family ipv4:unicast for peer 1::1
in core (IPv6 peer cannot be member of a peer-group of type IPv4)
```

**Syntax** Creating a peer group:

`neighbor peerGroupName peer-group`

`no neighbor peerGroupName [ peer-group ]`

- *peerGroupName*—Name of BGP peer group

Assigning members to a peer group:

`neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address } peer-group peerGroupName`

`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address } peer-group [ peerGroupName ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of the BGP neighbor that belongs to the peer group specified by the name
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor that belongs to the peer group specified by the name
- *peerGroupName*—Name of the BGP peer group to which this neighbor belongs

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor peer-type

---

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the type for the peer group. The <b>no</b> version removes the configuration.
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>neighbor <i>peerGroupName</i> peer-type { internal   external   confederation }</pre> <pre>no neighbor <i>peerGroupName</i> peer-type</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>peerGroupName</i>—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the <i>peerGroupName</i> argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.</li> <li>■ <i>internal</i>—Peers must be in the same AS; if confederations are employed, peers must be in the same sub-AS in the same confederation</li> <li>■ <i>external</i>—Peers must be in a different AS</li> <li>■ <i>confederation</i>—Peers must be in a different sub-AS in the same confederation; used only if confederations are employed</li> </ul>
<b>Mode</b>	Router Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## neighbor prefix-list

---

<b>Description</b>	Assigns an inbound or outbound prefix list. The <b>no</b> version removes the prefix list.
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>neighbor { <i>ipAddress</i>   <i>ipv6Address</i>   <i>peerGroupName</i> } prefix-list</pre> <pre><i>prefixListName</i> { in   out }</pre> <pre>no neighbor { <i>ipAddress</i>   <i>ipv6Address</i>   <i>peerGroupName</i> } prefix-list</pre> <pre>[ <i>prefixListName</i> ] { in   out }</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>ipAddress</i>—IP address of BGP neighbor</li> <li>■ <i>ipv6Address</i>—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor</li> <li>■ <i>peerGroupName</i>—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the <i>peerGroupName</i> argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.</li> <li>■ <i>prefixListName</i>—Name of a BGP prefix list</li> <li>■ <i>in</i>—Assigns prefix list to incoming routes (inbound policy)</li> <li>■ <i>out</i>—Assigns prefix list to outgoing routes (outbound policy); you cannot configure a member of a peer group to override the inherited peer group characteristic for outbound policy</li> </ul>
<b>Mode</b>	Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0. <i>ipv6Address</i> variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.



## neighbor prefix-tree

---

**Description** Assigns an inbound or outbound prefix tree. The **no** version removes the prefix tree.

**Syntax** neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* }  
prefix-tree *prefixTreeName* { in | out }  
  
no neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* }  
prefix-tree [ *prefixTreeName* ] { in | out }

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor; valid only under the IPv4 address family for advertising IPv4 routes over BGP IPv6 peers
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *prefixTreeName*—Name of a BGP prefix tree
- in—Assigns prefix tree to incoming routes (inbound policy)
- out—Assigns prefix tree to outgoing routes (outbound policy); you cannot configure a member of a peer group to override the inherited peer group characteristic for outbound policy

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor remote-as

---

**Description** Adds an entry to the BGP neighbor table. Specifying a neighbor with an AS number that matches the AS number specified in the **router bgp** command identifies the neighbor as internal to the local AS. Otherwise, the neighbor is considered external. This command takes effect immediately. The **no** version removes an entry from the table.

**Syntax** neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } remote-as *number*  
no neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* } [ remote-as [ *number* ] ]  
no neighbor *peerGroupName* remote-as [ *number* ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *number*—Number in the range 1–4294967295; the AS to which the neighbor belongs

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

### Related Topics

- Configuring BGP Signaling for L2VPNs
- Configuring BGP Signaling for VPLS

## neighbor remove-private-as

---

**Description** Removes private AS numbers in updates sent to external peers. Private AS numbers are only in the range 64,512–65,535. The **no** version halts removing private AS numbers. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } remove-private-as

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor rib-out disable

---

**Description** Disables storage of routes to the Adj-RIBs-Out table (disables rib-out) for the neighbor or peer group. Storage is disabled by default. The **no** version enables the route storage. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.



**NOTE:** If you enable or disable rib-out for a peer or peer group and this action changes the current configuration, the peer session or all peer group sessions are automatically bounced.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } rib-out disable

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor; you can independently enable or disable the Adj-RIBs-Out table for a peer, regardless of whether it is a member of a peer group
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor; you can independently enable or disable the Adj-RIBs-Out table for a peer, regardless of whether it is a member of a peer group
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, a single Adj-RIBs-Out table is established for the peer group; BGP does not enable individual Adj-RIBs-Out tables for each peer group member.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor route-map

---

- Description** Applies a route map to incoming or outgoing routes. If an outbound route map is specified, BGP advertises only routes that match at least one section of the route map. The **no** version removes a route map.
- Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } route-map mapTag { in | out }`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } route-map [ mapTag ] { in | out }`
- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
  - *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
  - *peerGroupName*—Name of BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
  - *mapTag*—Name of the route map; a string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters
  - in—Applies route map to incoming routes
  - out—Applies route map to outgoing routes; you cannot configure a member of a peer group to override the inherited peer group characteristic for outbound policy
- Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration
- Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor route-reflector-client

---

- Description** Configures a router as a BGP route reflector and configures the specified neighbor as its client. The **no** version indicates that the neighbor is not a client. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.
- Syntax** `[ no | default ] neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } route-reflector-client`
- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor being identified as a client
  - *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor being identified as a client
  - *peerGroupName*—Name of BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.
- Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration
- Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor send-community

---

**Description** Enables a BGP speaker to send a community attribute to the peer. The **no** version causes the speaker to send only standard communities to the peer. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } send-community [ standard | extended | both ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.
- standard—Sends only standard communities
- extended—Sends only extended communities
- both—Sends both standard and extended communities

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor send-label

---

**Description** Configures a neighbor to distribute an MPLS label with its IPv4 and IPv6 route advertisements. This command enables BGP to dynamically negotiate SAFI 1 and SAFI 4 with this neighbor. In Router Configuration mode, the command has the same effect as if it were issued in the context of the IPv4 unicast address family. The **no** version removes the configuration.

**Syntax** [ no ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } send-label

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor shutdown

---

**Description** Shuts down the specified neighbor or peer group without removing the neighbor or peer group configuration. The **no** version reenables a neighbor or peer group that was previously shut down. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } shutdown

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor site-of-origin

---

**Description** Specifies a site of origin that is added to the extended communities list in each route received from the specified peer, unless the extended communities list already includes a site of origin. When routes are advertised to the peer, routes whose extended communities list contain this site of origin are filtered out and not advertised to the peer. The **no** version removes the site of origin for the peer.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } site-of-origin siteOfOrigin`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } site-of-origin`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.
- *siteOfOrigin*—Designator for the site of origin; in the format *AA:NN*, where any of the following is true:
  - *AA*—AS number in the range 0–65535 and *NN* is an integer in the range 0–4294967295; for example, 320:72358
  - *AA*—AS number in the range 0–4294967295 and *NN* is an integer in the range 0–65535; for example, 84511:45
  - *AA*—Dotted decimal IP address and *NN* is an integer in the range 0–65535; for example, 10.10.21.5:1256

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound

---

**Description** Initiates storage of unmodified copies of routes from the specified neighbor or all members of the specified peer group. The **no** version halts this storage. The **default** version removes the explicit configuration from the peer or peer group and reestablishes inheritance of the feature configuration.

**Syntax** [ no | default ] neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* }  
soft-reconfiguration inbound

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor timers

---

**Description** Sets keepalive and hold-time timers for the specified neighbor or peer group. Overrides values set for the router with the **timers bgp** command. The **no** version restores the default values.

**Syntax** neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } timers *keepaliveTime* *holdTime*  
no neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } timers [ *keepaliveTime* ]  
[ *holdTime* ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *keepaliveTime*—Interval in seconds between keepalive messages, in the range 0–65535 seconds; default value is 30 seconds; a value of zero prevents BGP from sending keepalive messages
- *holdTime*—Period in seconds that BGP waits for keepalive messages before declaring the neighbor to be unavailable, in the range 0–65535 seconds; default value is 90 seconds; a value of zero informs BGP not to expect any keepalive messages

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.



## neighbor unsuppress-map

---

**Description** Restores the advertisement of routes suppressed by policy-based route flap dampening. The **no** version restores the default values.

**Syntax** neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } unsuppress-map *mapTag*  
no neighbor { *ipAddress* | *ipv6Address* | *peerGroupName* } unsuppress-map [ *mapTag* ]

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command. You cannot override the characteristic for a specific member of the peer group.
- *mapTag*—Name of the route map; a string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## neighbor update-source

**Description** Allows a BGP session to use the IP address of a specific operational interface as the source address of TCP connections used by BGP. This command takes effect immediately and automatically bounces the BGP session. If you specify an interface in this command and later remove the interface, this command is also removed from the router configuration. The **no** version restores the interface assignment to the closest interface.



**NOTE:** Removing an interface that was specified in this command effectively removes this command from the router configuration as well.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } update-source { interfaceType interfaceSpecifier | updateSourceAddress | updateSourceev6Address }`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } update-source [ interfaceType interfaceSpecifier | updateSourceAddress | updateSourceev6Address ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *interfaceType*—Interface type; see *Interface Types and Specifiers* in *About This Guide*
- *interfaceSpecifier*—Particular interface; format varies according to interface type; see *Interface Types and Specifiers* in *About This Guide*
- *updateSourceAddress*—Source IP address
- *updateSourceev6Address*—Source IPv6 address

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable and *updateSourceev6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

### Related Topics

- Configuring BGP Signaling for L2VPNs

## neighbor weight

---

**Description** Assigns a weight to a neighbor connection. The **no** version removes a weight assignment. All routes learned from this neighbor will have the assigned weight initially. The route with the highest weight will be chosen as the preferred route when multiple routes are available to a particular network.

The weights assigned with the **match as-path** and **set weight route-map** commands override the weights assigned with the **neighbor weight** and **neighbor filter-list** commands.

**Syntax** `neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } weight value`  
`no neighbor { ipAddress | ipv6Address | peerGroupName } weight [ value ]`

- *ipAddress*—IP address of BGP neighbor
- *ipv6Address*—IPv6 address of BGP neighbor
- *peerGroupName*—Name of a BGP peer group. If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peerGroupName* argument, all the members of the peer group inherit the characteristic configured with this command, unless it is overridden for a specific peer.
- *value*—Number in the range 0–65535; the weight to assign

**Mode** Address Family Configuration, Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*ipv6Address* variable added in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

## net

---

**Description** Configures an IS-IS network entity title for the specified routing process. The **no** version removes a specific NET. You must specify a NET. You can add multiple manual area IDs by adding multiple NETs with the same system ID. The last NET cannot be removed.

**Syntax** [ no ] net *networkEntityTitle*

- *networkEntityTitle*—NET that specifies the area ID and the system ID for an IS-IS routing process; can be either an address or a name; in the form of: *areaID.systemID.nSelector*  
For example:

```

47.0010.0000.0000.0001.0001,1111.1111.1111,00
      area ID          system ID  N selector

```

- *areaID*—All bytes in front of the system ID; the number of bytes can vary from 1–13 bytes
- *systemID*—Always 6 bytes and cannot vary
- *nSelector*—Last byte; always 0

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## netbios-name-server

---

**Description** Assigns a NetBIOS server to subscribers of an address pool. The **no** version removes the association between the address pool and the NetBIOS server.

**Syntax** netbios-name-server *ipAddressPrimary* [ *ipAddressSecondary* ]  
no netbios-name-server

- *ipAddressPrimary*—IP address of preferred NetBIOS server
- *ipAddressSecondary*—IP address of secondary DNS server

**Mode** DHCP Local Pool Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## netbios-node-type

---

**Description** Specifies a NetBIOS node type. The **no** version restores the default situation, in which the node type is unspecified.

**Syntax** netbios-node-type *nodeType*  
no netbios-node-type

- *nodeType*—One of the following types of NetBIOS servers:
  - b-node—NetBIOS Broadcast node
  - p-node—NetBIOS Peer-to-Peer node
  - m-node—NetBIOS mixed node
  - h-node—NetBIOS hybrid node

**Mode** DHCP Local Pool Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## network

---

**Description** For BGP, does one of the following:

- Configures a BGP speaker with an IPv6 or IPv4 prefix originating within its AS that it advertises to its peers if a non-BGP route to the prefix exists in the IP forwarding table. The **no** version removes the prefix.
- Originates a RT-MEM-NLRI route for the prefix that represents the route-target membership NLRI. This route is advertised to all peers that have negotiated the route-target address family. The advertisement is used by the speaker to exhibit interest in or request routes from a specific VPN that is not configured locally. The **no** version removes the prefix.

For DHCP local server, specifies IP addresses that the DHCP local server can provide from an address pool. The **no** version removes the network address and mask.

For RIP, enables RIP on a specific network (not on a range of networks). If you do not associate a network with RIP, the router cannot advertise the network in any RIP update. The **no** version disables RIP on a specific network. If you do not specify a network mask, the router applies the natural mask. Use the **ip rip** commands to configure RIP attributes on the network.

**Syntax** For BGP:

```
[ no ] network { networkNumber [ [ mask ] networkMask ] | ipv6Prefix | rtfPrefix }
[ route-map mapTag ] [ weight weight ] [ backdoor ]
```

- *networkNumber*—Prefix that BGP will advertise
- *networkMask*—Subnet mask
- *ipv6Prefix*—IPv6 prefix that BGP will advertise
- *rtfPrefix*—Prefix representing the route-target membership NLRI (RT-MEM-NLRI), in the format *asNumber:extendedCommunity/prefixLength* (for example, 320:320:524/36) where:
  - *asNumber*—AS number for origin of route target information, in the range 1–4294967295
  - *extendedCommunity*—Two-part number in the format *number1:number2* that identifies an extended community of VPNs, in the format *number1:number2*, where:
    - *number1*—Autonomous system (AS) number, in the range 1–4294967295, or an IP address
    - *number2*—Unique integer, in the range 1–4294967295; 32 bits if *number1* is a 16-bit AS number; 16 bits if *number1* is an IP address or a 32-bit AS number
  - *prefixLength*—Number that specifies the length of the route prefix, in the range 32–96

- *mapTag*—Name of the route map; a string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters; does not currently work with *rtMemNlri*
- *weight*—Number in the range 0–65535; default value is 32768; assigns an absolute weight to the network route that overrides a weight assigned by the **redistribute** command
- *backdoor*—Lowers the preference of an EBGp route to the specified prefix by setting the administrative distance to the value of an internal BGP route. Use this option to favor an IGP backdoor route over an EBGp route to a specific network. BGP does not advertise the prefix specified with this option.

For DHCP local server:

**network** *networkAddress* { *networkMask* | *prefix* }

**no network** [ *force* ]

- *networkAddress*—IP address of the network
- *networkMask*—Subnet mask for the network
- *prefix*—Network prefix
- *force*—Deletes address pool even if the pool is in use

For RIP:

[ *no* ] **network** *networkAddress* [ *networkMask* ]

- *networkAddress*—IP address of the network
- *networkMask*—Subnet mask; the command accepts either the standard mask (network 10.2.1.0 255.255.255.0) or the inverse mask (network 10.2.1.0 0.0.0.255)

**Mode** Address Family Configuration (BGP, RIP), DHCP Local Pool Configuration (for DHCP local server), Router Configuration (BGP, RIP)

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
*rtMemNlri* variable added in JUNOS Release 9.0.0.  
*rtMemNlri* variable replaced by *rtfPrefix* variable in JUNOS Release 9.1.0.

## network area

---

**Description** Defines the interfaces on which OSPF runs and the area ID for those interfaces. The **no** version deletes OSPF interfaces, ranges, and areas.



**NOTE:** Before you issue this command, you must first configure one or more interfaces with an IP address that is within the range specified by *ipNet*.

**NOTE:** Create address ranges that do not overlap; you can attach only the same range of interfaces to a single area

---

**Syntax** [ no ] network *ipNet maskWildcard* area { *areald* | *arealdInt* }

- *ipNet*—Network number
- *maskWildcard*—Wild-card mask for the network number
- *areald*—OSPF area ID in IP address format
- *arealdInt*—OSPF area ID as a decimal value, in the range 0–4294967295

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

**Related Topics**

- Configuring Routing in the Core Network for VPLS

## next-address

---

**Description** Configures an IPv4 hop at the end of the MPLS explicit path. There is no **no** version.

**Syntax** next-address *ipAddress* [ [ mask ] *ipMask* ] [ loose ]

- *ipAddress*—Address of the node
- *ipMask*—[not currently used] Mask for the next adjacent address
- loose—Indicates that the node is not necessarily directly connected (adjacent) to the previous node in the path. If loose is not configured, the configuration defaults to strict. Strict indicates that the node is directly connected to the previous node.

**Mode** Explicit Path Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.



## next-hop

---

**Description** Defines the IP address of the next hop for an IP policy list. The **no** version removes a next-hop rule from a policy list; the **suspend** keyword temporarily suspends the rule; the **no suspend** version resumes application of a suspended rule.

---



**NOTE:** The **next-hop** command has been replaced by the **forward next-hop** command and may be removed completely in a future release.

The SRP module Fast Ethernet port cannot be the destination of the **next-hop** command.

---

**Syntax** [ no ] [ suspend ] next-hop *address* [ classifier-group *claclName* ]  
[ precedence *precValue* ]

- *address*—IP address for the next hop
- *claclName*—In Policy List Configuration, specifies the classifier control list used to classify packets for this next-hop policy. If you do not specify a classifier group, the router selects all packets from the interface associated with this policy list for this rule.
- *precValue*—In Policy List Configuration, specifies the precedence of this rule in relation to other rules within this set

**Mode** Classifier Group Configuration, Policy List Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

### Related Topics

- Policy Rule Precedence

## next-interface

---

**Description** Defines an output interface for an IP policy list. When the *interfaceType* is a broadcast medium, specify a next hop using the **next-hop** command. The **no** version removes a next interface rule from a policy list; the **suspend** keyword temporarily suspends the rule; the **no suspend** version resumes application of a suspended rule. For IP interfaces, this command is supported only on input policies.



**NOTE:** The **next-interface** command has been replaced by the **forward interface** command and may be removed completely in a future release.

The SRP module Fast Ethernet port cannot be the destination of the **next-interface** command.

---

**Syntax** [ no ] [ suspend ] next-interface *interfaceType* *interfaceSpecifier*  
 [ next-hop *nextHop* ] [ classifier-group *claclName* ] [ precedence *precValue* ]

- *interfaceType*—Interface type; see *Interface Types and Specifiers* in *About This Guide*
- *interfaceSpecifier*—Particular interface; format varies according to interface type; see *Interface Types and Specifiers* in *About This Guide*
- *nextHop*—Next-hop IP address
- *claclName*—In Policy List Configuration, specifies the classifier control list used to classify packets for this next-hop policy. If you do not specify a classifier group, the router selects all packets from the interface associated with this policy list for this rule.
- *precValue*—In Policy List Configuration, specifies the precedence of this rule in relation to other rules within this set

**Mode** Classifier Group Configuration, Policy List Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

### Related Topics

- Policy Rule Precedence

## next-parent

---

**Description** Links the current parent group to the next parent group in a hierarchy. Only external parent groups can be configured as next parent. The **no** version deletes the next parent group.

**Syntax** next-parent *parentGroupName*  
no next-parent

- *parentGroupName*—Name of the next parent group

**Mode** Parent Group Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 8.0.0.

**Related Topics**

- Creating a Classifier Group for a Policy List

## no area

---

**Description** Removes the specified OSPF area if there are no OSPF interfaces configured in the area. This command has only a **no** version.

**Syntax** no area { *areaId* | *areaIdInt* }

- *areaId*—OSPF area ID in IP address format
- *areaIdInt*—OSPF area ID as a decimal value in the range 0–4294967295

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## no boot hotfix all-releases

---

**Description** Disarms all armed hotfixes for all releases. This command has only a **no** version.



**NOTE:** See also the **boot hotfix** command.

---

**Syntax** no boot hotfix *hfixFilename* all-releases

- *hfixFileName*—Name of a hotfix software file (.hfx) on the local file system

**Mode** Boot

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 7.2.0.

## no bulkstats

---

<b>Description</b>	Removes all bulkstats configurations from the router at one time. This command has only a <b>no</b> version.
<b>Syntax</b>	no bulkstats
<b>Mode</b>	Router Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## no ip interface

---

<b>Description</b>	Removes the IP configuration from the interface or subinterface and disables IP processing on the interface. This command has only a <b>no</b> version.
<b>Syntax</b>	no ip interface
<b>Mode</b>	Interface Configuration, Subinterface Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## no log filters

---

<b>Description</b>	Turns off all log filters. To turn off a specific filter, use the <b>no</b> version of the <b>log severity</b> command that you used to add the filter. This command has only a <b>no</b> version.
<b>Syntax</b>	no log filters
<b>Mode</b>	Global Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## no radius client

---

<b>Description</b>	Unconfigures all RADIUS servers for the virtual router context and deletes the RADIUS client for the virtual router context. This command has only a <b>no</b> version.
<b>Syntax</b>	no radius client
<b>Mode</b>	Global Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## no rtr

---

**Description** Removes all RTR configuration information from the router. This command has only a **no** version.

**Syntax** no rtr

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## no rtr reaction-configuration

---

**Description** Clears all traps for all the **rtr reaction-configuration** command options. This command has only a **no** version.

**Syntax** no rtr reaction-configuration *rtrIndex*

- *rtrIndex*—Number of the operation to be configured, in the range 1–4294967295

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## no service-management subscriber-session force

---

**Description** Immediately terminates the specified subscriber session and deletes all service sessions associated with the subscriber session.

**Syntax** no service-management subscriber-session *subscriberSessionId* force

- *subscriberSessionId*—ID of the subscriber session

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 7.2.0.

## node

---

**Description** Specifies that a scheduler node be configured for each interface of the given interface type. The **no** version removes this rule from the QoS profile.

**Syntax** [ no ] *typeOfInterface* node [ group *trafficClassGroup* | scheduler-profile *schedulerProfileName* ]\*

- *typeOfInterface*—Interface types for scheduler nodes to be configured: atm, atm-vc, atm-vp, bridge, ethernet, fr-vc, ip, ip-tunnel, ipv6, l2tp-session, l2tp-tunnel, lsp, serial, server-port, svlan, vlan
- *trafficClassGroup*—Name of the traffic class group
- *schedulerProfileName*—Name of the scheduler profile
- \*—Indicates that one or more parameters can be repeated multiple times in a list in the command line

**Mode** QoS Profile Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.  
**svlan** keyword added in JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

### Related Topics

- Configuring a QoS Profile
- Configuring Shadow Nodes
- Configuring a Basic Parameter Definition for QoS Administrators

## notification id

---

**Description** Specifies a trap notification for an event. The **no** version removes the notification.

**Syntax** notification id { mteEventSetFailure | mteTriggerFailure | mteTriggerFalling | mteTriggerRising }  
no notification [ id ]

- id—MIB object for notification use
- mteEventSetFailure—Trap to indicate an event set failure
- mteTriggerFailure—Global trap to indicate the failure of a trigger
- mteTriggerFalling—Trap to indicate a falling trigger event
- mteTriggerRising—Trap to indicate a rising trigger event

**Mode** SNMP Event Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## nsf ietf

---

**Description** Enables the IS-IS graceful restart mechanism on the router as defined in RFC 3847—Restart Signaling for Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) (July 2004). Graceful restart, which is also known as nonstop forwarding (NSF), allows an IS-IS router to restart with minimal routing disruption to the network. The **no** version restores the default state (disabled) for IS-IS graceful restart on the router.

**Syntax** [ no ] nsf ietf

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## nsf interface wait

---

**Description** Specifies the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that an IS-IS process on a restarting router waits for all interfaces with IS-IS adjacencies to come up before completing the restart process. The **no** version restores the default maximum wait time, 10 seconds.

**Syntax** [ no ] nsf interface wait [ seconds ]

- *seconds*—Maximum wait time, in the range 5–120 seconds, before the IS-IS restart process is completed; default value is 10 seconds

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## nsf t1

---

**Description** Specifies either the interval, in seconds, between IS-IS restart requests sent by a restarting router on a particular interface to neighboring IS-IS routers in the network, or the number of times the restarting router resends unacknowledged restart requests on this interface at the specified interval. The **no** version restores the default time interval, 5 seconds, or the default number of retry attempts, 1.

**Syntax** [ no ] nsf t1 { interval [ seconds ] | retry-times [ number ] }

- *seconds*—Time interval in the range 5–120 seconds between transmission of IS-IS restart requests; default value is 5 seconds
- *number*—Number of times in the range 1–3 that the router tries to resend unacknowledged restart requests; default value is 1

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## nsf t2

---

**Description** Specifies the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that an IS-IS restarting router waits for the LSP database to synchronize. You must configure separate instances of the T2 timer for each IS-IS level at which the router operates. The **no** version restores the default T2 wait time, 30 seconds.

**Syntax** [ no ] nsf t2 { level-1 | level-2 } [ seconds ]

- level-1—Sets the T2 wait time independently for level 1 routing
- level-2—Sets the T2 wait time independently for level 2 routing
- seconds—Maximum wait time, in the range 5–120 seconds, for LSP database synchronization; default value is 30 seconds

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## nsf t3

---

**Description** Specifies the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that the restarting router waits before setting the overload bit to indicate that the LSP database has not been synchronized and the IS-IS graceful restart operation has failed. The **no** version restores the default T3 wait time, 30 seconds.

**Syntax** [ no ] nsf t3 { manual [ seconds ] | adjacency }

- manual—Sets the T3 wait time manually to the specified number of seconds
- seconds—Maximum wait time, in the range 5–120 seconds, before the restarting router sets the overload bit; default value is 30 seconds
- adjacency—Specifies that the restarting router should obtain its T3 wait time from neighboring IS-IS routers that have active adjacencies to this router. This option sets the wait time to the minimum of the remaining times specified in the restart TLVs contained in the hello packets that the router receives from its neighbors.

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.



## ntp access-group

---

**Description** Specifies the type of broadcasts that the router will accept and respond to, and specifies the servers from which the router will accept broadcasts. The **no** version enables the router to receive all NTP broadcasts on interfaces configured to receive broadcasts.



**NOTE:** The router can accept, but does not use, NTP control queries.

---

**Syntax** ntp access-group { peer | serve-only | serve | query-only } *accessListName*  
no ntp access-group { peer | serve-only | serve | query-only }

- peer—Enables the router to receive time requests, receive NTP control queries, and synchronize itself to the servers specified on the access list
- serve-only—Enables the router to receive time requests and NTP control queries from servers specified on the access list, but not to synchronize itself to the specified servers
- serve—Enables the router only to receive time requests from the servers specified on the access list
- query-only—Enables the router only to receive NTP control queries from the servers specified on the access list
- *accessListName*—Name of the access list

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp broadcast

---

**Description** Enables NTP broadcast server on a server interface to transmit NTP broadcast packets periodically. You can enable up to 100 NTP broadcast server interfaces. The **no** version prevents the interface from sending NTP broadcast packets.

**Syntax** [ no ] ntp broadcast [ version *number* ] [ *pollInterval* ]

- *number*—Integer in the range 1–4; indicates the version of the NTP software on the NTP broadcast server; default value is 3
- *pollInterval*—Integer in the range 4–17; specifies the poll interval in seconds (as a power of 2) for broadcasting NTP messages; default value is 6 (64 seconds)

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp broadcast-client

---

**Description** Enables an interface to receive NTP broadcasts. The **no** version prevents an interface from receiving NTP broadcasts.

**Syntax** [ no ] ntp broadcast-client

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp broadcast-delay

---

**Description** Sets the estimated round-trip delay between the broadcast NTP server and the router. The **no** version restores the round-trip delay to the default value, 3000 microseconds.

**Syntax** ntp broadcast-delay *delayTime*  
no ntp broadcast-delay

- *delayTime*—Value in the range 0–999999 microseconds

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp disable

---

<b>Description</b>	Disables NTP on an interface. The <b>no</b> version enables NTP on an interface. The default setting is enable.
<b>Syntax</b>	[ no ] ntp disable
<b>Mode</b>	Interface Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp enable

---

<b>Description</b>	Enables NTP services on the router and attaches the NTP client to the current virtual router. The <b>no</b> version disables reception of NTP packets on the router and removes the association between NTP and the virtual router. The default setting is disable.
<b>Syntax</b>	[ no ] ntp enable
<b>Mode</b>	Global Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp master

---

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the stratum number of a virtual router you configured as an NTP server. By default, if the router is configured as an NTP server, the stratum number is set to the stratum number of the master plus one. The <b>no</b> version restores the default stratum number.
--------------------	--



**NOTE:** Although you can specify a stratum number of 1, the router does not support stratum 1 service. The router can synchronize only with an NTP server, and not directly with an atomic clock or a radio clock.

<b>Syntax</b>	[ no ] ntp master [ <i>stratumNumber</i> ] <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>stratumNumber</i>—Number, in the range 1–15, that indicates how many hops the NTP server is from an accurate time source, such as a radio clock or atomic clock. Stratum <i>n</i> servers are <i>n</i> hops from an accurate time source; default value is 8</li></ul>
<b>Mode</b>	Global Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp server

---

<b>Description</b>	Specifies an NTP server for time synchronization. The <b>source</b> option for this command overrides the <b>ntp source</b> command. The <b>no</b> version terminates NTP communications between this server and the interface.
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>ntp server <i>ipAddress</i> [ <i>version number</i> ] [ <i>prefer</i> ] [ <i>source interfaceType interfaceSpecifier</i> ] no ntp server <i>ipAddress</i></pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>ipAddress</i>—IP address of the NTP server</li> <li>■ <i>number</i>—Value from 1 to 4; indicates the version of the NTP software on the server</li> <li>■ <i>prefer</i>—Indicates that this server is the first choice for time synchronization</li> <li>■ <i>source</i>—Directs responses from the NTP server to a specific interface on the router; overrides the <b>ntp source</b> command</li> <li>■ <i>interfaceType</i>—Interface type; see <i>Interface Types and Specifiers</i> in <i>About This Guide</i></li> <li>■ <i>interfaceSpecifier</i>—Particular interface; format varies according to interface type; see <i>Interface Types and Specifiers</i> in <i>About This Guide</i></li> </ul>
<b>Mode</b>	Global Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp server enable

---

<b>Description</b>	Enables a virtual router to act as an NTP server. The <b>no</b> version prevents a virtual router from acting as an NTP server.
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>[ no ] ntp server enable</pre>
<b>Mode</b>	Global Configuration
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.

## ntp source

---

**Description** Directs responses from all NTP servers to a specific interface. Using the **source** option with the **ntp server** command overrides the **ntp source** command. The **no** version restores the default situation in which servers reply to the interface from which the NTP request was sent.

**Syntax** ntp source *interfaceType interfaceSpecifier*  
no ntp source

- *interfaceType*—Interface type; see *Interface Types and Specifiers* in *About This Guide*
- *interfaceSpecifier*—Particular interface; format varies according to interface type; see *Interface Types and Specifiers* in *About This Guide*

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.1.0.