



Junos[®] OS

Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Guide

Release
12.1



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Release 12.1
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Abbreviated Table of Contents

	About This Guide	xiii
Part 1	Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements Overview	
Chapter 1	Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy . . .	3
Part 2	Configuring Circuit Emulation PICs	
Chapter 2	Circuit Emulation PICs Overview	35
Chapter 3	Configuring SAToP Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	39
Chapter 4	Configuring ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	45
Part 3	Circuit Emulation Interface Configuration Statements	
Chapter 5	Summary of Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements . . .	69
Part 4	Index	
	Index	129
	Index of Statements and Commands	133

Table of Contents

	About This Guide	xiii
	Junos Documentation and Release Notes	xiii
	Objectives	xiv
	Audience	xiv
	Supported Routing Platforms	xiv
	Using the Indexes	xv
	Using the Examples in This Manual	xv
	Merging a Full Example	xv
	Merging a Snippet	xvi
	Documentation Conventions	xvi
	Documentation Feedback	xviii
	Requesting Technical Support	xviii
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xix
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xix
Part 1	Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements Overview	
Chapter 1	Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy	3
	[edit chassis] Hierarchy Level	3
	[edit interfaces] Hierarchy Level	5
	[edit logical-systems] Hierarchy Level	20
	[edit protocols connections] Hierarchy Level	25
	[edit protocols dot1x] Hierarchy Level	26
	[edit protocols iccp] Hierarchy Level	26
	[edit protocols lacp] Hierarchy Level	27
	[edit protocols oam] Hierarchy Level	27
	[edit protocols ppp] Hierarchy Level	29
	[edit protocols pppoe] Hierarchy Level	29
	[edit protocols protection-group] Hierarchy Level	30
	[edit protocols vrrp] Hierarchy Level	31
	[edit system processes] Hierarchy Level	31
Part 2	Configuring Circuit Emulation PICs	
Chapter 2	Circuit Emulation PICs Overview	35
	Mobile Backhaul and Circuit Emulation Overview	35
	Mobile Backhaul Application Overview	36
	Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Types	36
	Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Clocking Features	36
	Understanding T1 and E1 Options Exceptions on Circuit Emulation PICs	37
	Displaying Information About Circuit Emulation PICs	38

Chapter 3	Configuring SAToP Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	39
	Configuring SAToP on 4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PICs . . .	39
	Configuring SONET/SDH Framing Mode at the PIC Level	39
	Configuring SONET/SDH Framing Mode at the Port Level	40
	Configuring COC3 Ports Down to T1 Channels	40
	Configuring CSTM1 Ports Down to E1 Channels	40
	Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1 Interfaces on Circuit Emulation PICs . . .	41
	Setting the Emulation Mode	41
	Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1 Interfaces	42
	Setting the Encapsulation Mode	42
	T1/E1 Loopback Support	42
	T1 FDL Support	42
	Setting the SAToP Options	42
	Pseudowire Interface Configuration	43
Chapter 4	Configuring ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	45
	ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview	45
	Configuring the 12-Port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode	47
	T1/E1 Mode Selection	47
	12-Port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Configuration Statements	47
	Configuring the 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode	48
	T1/E1 Mode Selection	48
	Configuring a Port for SONET or SDH Mode on a 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC	49
	Configuring an ATM Interface on a COC1	50
	ATM IMA Configuration Overview	50
	IMA Version	51
	IMA Groups	51
	Group Frame Size	51
	Transmit Clock	51
	IMA Group Symmetry	51
	Minimum Active Links	52
	State Transition Variables: Alpha, Beta, and Gamma	52
	IMA Link Addition and Deletion	52
	IMA Test Pattern Procedure	52
	Per-PIC Limit on the Number of Links	52
	IMA Group Alarms and Group Defects	52
	IMA Link Alarms and Link Defects	53
	IMA Group Statistics	54
	IMA Link Statistics	55
	IMA	56
	Configuring ATM IMA	56
	Creating the IMA Groups (ATM Interfaces)	56
	IMA Link Options	56
	IMA Group Options	56

	Configuring ATM Pseudowires	57
	Cell Relay Mode (atm-l2circuit-mode cell)	58
	Configuring VP or Port Promiscuous Mode	58
	Configuring AAL5 SDU Mode (atm-l2circuit-mode aal5)	59
	ATM OAM	59
	VP Pseudowires (CCC Encapsulation)	59
	Port Pseudowires (CCC Encapsulation)	59
	VC Pseudowires (CCC Encapsulation)	59
	Scaling	60
	Congestion Control	60
	Configuring ATM QoS or Shaping	60
	Configuring the PIC Type	64
	Configuring Layer 2 Circuit and Layer 2 VPN Pseudowires	64
	Supported Interface Configurations	65
	ATM Limitations	66
Part 3	Circuit Emulation Interface Configuration Statements	
Chapter 5	Summary of Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements	69
	atm-options	70
	bert-algorithm	72
	bert-error-rate	74
	bert-period	76
	buildout (T1 Interfaces)	77
	byte-encoding	78
	cell-bundle-size	79
	crc-major-alarm-threshold	79
	crc-minor-alarm-threshold	80
	e1-options	81
	encapsulation	82
	encapsulation (Logical Interface)	83
	encapsulation (Physical Interface)	87
	fast-aps-switch	91
	fcs	92
	framing	93
	framing (E1, E3, and T1 Interfaces)	94
	framing (SONET and SDH Interfaces)	95
	idle-cycle-flag	96
	ima-group-options	97
	ima-link-options	98
	interface	99
	interface (IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity-Fault Management)	99
	interface (OAM Link-Fault Management)	100
	interface-type	101
	invert-data	102
	line-encoding	103
	loopback (ADSL, DS0, E1/E3, SONET/SDH, SHDSL, and T1/T3)	104
	neighbor	105
	no-partition	106

no-termination-request	107
no-vpivci-swapping	107
oc-slice	108
partition	109
payload-size	110
pic-type	110
promiscuous-mode	111
protocols	111
psn-vci (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode VPI/VCI Swapping)	112
psn-vpi (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode VPI/VCI Swapping)	112
remote-loopback-respond	113
satop-options	114
shaping	115
start-end-flag	116
t1-options	117
timeslots	118
unit	120
vpi (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode)	126

Part 4

Index

Index	129
Index of Statements and Commands	133

List of Figures

Part 2	Configuring Circuit Emulation PICs	
Chapter 2	Circuit Emulation PICs Overview	35
	Figure 1: Mobile Backhaul Application	36
Chapter 4	Configuring ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	45
	Figure 2: 12-Port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (T1 Size)	47
	Figure 3: 12-Port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (E1 Size)	47
	Figure 4: 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (T1 Size)	49
	Figure 5: 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (E1 Size)	49
	Figure 6: Two ATM Networks with QoS Shaping and Pseudowire Connection . . .	61
	Figure 7: VC Mapping with Circuit Emulation PICs	61

List of Tables

	About This Guide	xiii
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xvii
	Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	xvii
Part 2	Configuring Circuit Emulation PICs	
Chapter 4	Configuring ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	45
	Table 3: IMA Frame Synchronization Link State Transition Variables	52
	Table 4: IMA Group Alarms with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers	53
	Table 5: IMA Group Defects with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers	53
	Table 6: IMA Link Alarms with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers	53
	Table 7: IMA Link Defects with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers	54
	Table 8: IMA Link Statistics with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers	55
	Table 9: Valid EXP Bit Combinations	62

About This Guide

This preface provides the following guidelines for using the *Junos[®] OS Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Guide*:

- [Junos Documentation and Release Notes on page xiii](#)
- [Objectives on page xiv](#)
- [Audience on page xiv](#)
- [Supported Routing Platforms on page xiv](#)
- [Using the Indexes on page xv](#)
- [Using the Examples in This Manual on page xv](#)
- [Documentation Conventions on page xvi](#)
- [Documentation Feedback on page xviii](#)
- [Requesting Technical Support on page xviii](#)

Junos Documentation and Release Notes

For a list of related Junos documentation, see <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/junos/>.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the *Junos Release Notes*.

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks[®] technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

Juniper Networks supports a technical book program to publish books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts with book publishers around the world. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration using the Junos operating system (Junos OS) and Juniper Networks devices. In addition, the Juniper Networks Technical Library, published in conjunction with O'Reilly Media, explores improving network security, reliability, and availability using Junos OS configuration techniques. All the books are for sale at technical bookstores and book outlets around the world. The current list can be viewed at <http://www.juniper.net/books>.

Objectives

This guide provides an overview of the network interfaces features of the Junos Software and describes how to configure these properties on the routing platform.



NOTE: For additional information about the Junos OS—either corrections to or information that might have been omitted from this guide—see the software release notes at <http://www.juniper.net/>.

Audience

This guide is designed for network administrators who are configuring and monitoring a Juniper Networks M Series, MX Series, T Series, EX Series, or J Series router or switch.

To use this guide, you need a broad understanding of networks in general, the Internet in particular, networking principles, and network configuration. You must also be familiar with one or more of the following Internet routing protocols:

- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)
- Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) router discovery
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)
- Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)
- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM)
- Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

Personnel operating the equipment must be trained and competent; must not conduct themselves in a careless, willfully negligent, or hostile manner; and must abide by the instructions provided by the documentation.

Supported Routing Platforms

For the features described in this manual, the Junos Software currently supports the following routing platforms:

- J Series
- M Series

- MX Series
- T Series

Using the Indexes

This reference contains two indexes: a complete index that includes topic entries, and an index of statements and commands only.

In the index of statements and commands, an entry refers to a statement summary section only. In the complete index, the entry for a configuration statement or command contains at least two parts:

- The primary entry refers to the statement summary section.
- The secondary entry, *usage guidelines*, refers to the section in a configuration guidelines chapter that describes how to use the statement or command.

Using the Examples in This Manual

If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the **load merge** or the **load merge relative** command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming configuration into the current candidate configuration. The example does not become active until you commit the candidate configuration.

If the example configuration contains the top level of the hierarchy (or multiple hierarchies), the example is a *full example*. In this case, use the **load merge** command.

If the example configuration does not start at the top level of the hierarchy, the example is a *snippet*. In this case, use the **load merge relative** command. These procedures are described in the following sections.

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration example into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following configuration to a file and name the file **ex-script.conf**. Copy the **ex-script.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.xml;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    disable;
```

```
unit 0 {  
  family inet {  
    address 10.0.0.1/24;  
  }  
}
```

2. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge** configuration mode command:

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

Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration snippet into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following snippet to a file and name the file **ex-script-snippet.conf**. Copy the **ex-script-snippet.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

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

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

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit system scripts  
[edit system scripts]
```

3. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge relative** configuration mode command:

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

For more information about the **load** command, see the [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page xvii 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.

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

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: <code>user@host> configure</code>
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	<code>user@host> show chassis alarms</code> <code>No alarms currently active</code>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces important new terms. Identifies book names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; interface names; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Enclose optional keywords or variables.	<code>stub <default-metric metric>;</code>

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

Convention	Description	Examples
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast <i>(string1 string2 string3)</i>
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [community-ids]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identify a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop address; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
J-Web GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of J-Web selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can send your comments to 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)

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or JNASC support contract,

or are covered under warranty, and need postsales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the JTAC User Guide located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf> .
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/> .
- JTAC Hours of Operation —The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- 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: <https://www.juniper.net/alerts/>
- 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, visit us at <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>

PART 1

Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements Overview

- [Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy

The following interfaces hierarchy listings show the complete configuration statement hierarchy for the indicated hierarchy levels, listing all possible configuration statements within the indicated hierarchy levels, and showing their level in the configuration hierarchy. When you are configuring the Junos OS, your current hierarchy level is shown in the banner on the line preceding the **user@host#** prompt.

This section contains the following topics:

- [\[edit chassis\] Hierarchy Level on page 3](#)
- [\[edit interfaces\] Hierarchy Level on page 5](#)
- [\[edit logical-systems\] Hierarchy Level on page 20](#)
- [\[edit protocols connections\] Hierarchy Level on page 25](#)
- [\[edit protocols dot1x\] Hierarchy Level on page 26](#)
- [\[edit protocols iccp\] Hierarchy Level on page 26](#)
- [\[edit protocols lacp\] Hierarchy Level on page 27](#)
- [\[edit protocols oam\] Hierarchy Level on page 27](#)
- [\[edit protocols ppp\] Hierarchy Level on page 29](#)
- [\[edit protocols pppoe\] Hierarchy Level on page 29](#)
- [\[edit protocols protection-group\] Hierarchy Level on page 30](#)
- [\[edit protocols vrrp\] Hierarchy Level on page 31](#)
- [\[edit system processes\] Hierarchy Level on page 31](#)

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

```
chassis {
  aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
      device-count number;
    }
    sonet {
      device-count number;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
channel-group number {
  ethernet {
    device-count number;
  }
  fpc slot-number {
    pic pic-number {
      adaptive-services {
        service-package (layer-2 | layer-3);
      }
      aggregate-ports;
      atm-cell-relay-accumulation;
      atm-l2circuit-mode (aal5 | cell | trunk trunk);
      cel {
        el link-number {
          channel-group group-number;
          timeslots time-slot-range;
        }
      }
      channelization;
      ct1 {
        t1 link-number {
          channel-group group-number;
          timeslots time-slot-range;
        }
      }
      ct3 {
        port port-number {
          t1 link-number {
            channel-group group-number;
            timeslots time-slot-range;
          }
        }
        framing sdh;
      }
      max-queues-per-interface number;
      mlfr-uni-nni-bundles num-intf;
      no-concatenate;
      shdsl {
        pic-mode (1-port-atm | 2-port-atm);
      }
      vtmapping (klm | itu-t);
    }
  }
  fpc slot-number {
    pic pic-number {
      egress-policer-overhead bytes;
      ingress-policer-overhead bytes;
    }
  }
}
```


[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);
      }
      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;  
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;
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);
```

9

```
        (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-vc psn-vci-identifier;  
psn-vp 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 | 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;
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;
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-vs-a-ignore;
mtu bytes;
multicast-only;
negotiate-address;
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-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](#)
- [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[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 [Junos OS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide](#).

```
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 {
    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 {
  interface priority;
  bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second {
    priority;
  }
}
route ip-address/mask routing-instance instance-name priority-cost cost;
}
}
virtual-address [ addresses ];
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
- [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[\[edit protocols connections\] Hierarchy Level](#)

The following statements can also be configured at the **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols connections]** hierarchy level.

```

interface-switch connection-name {
  interface interface-name.unit-number;
  interface interface-name.unit-number;
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
 - [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
 - [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[edit protocols dot1x] Hierarchy Level

```
dot1x {  
  authenticator  
    authentication-profile-name access-profile-name;  
    interface interface-ids {  
      maximum-requests integer;  
      retries integer;  
      quiet-period seconds;  
      transmit-period seconds;  
      reauthentication (disable | interval seconds);  
      server-timeout seconds;  
      supplicant (single);  
      supplicant-timeout seconds;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
 - [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
 - [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[edit protocols iccp] Hierarchy Level

```
iccp {  
  traceoptions;  
  local-ip-address ip address;  
  session-establishment-hold-time value;  
  authentication-key string;  
  peer ip-address {  
    local-ip-address ip address;  
    session-establishment-hold-time value;  
    authentication-key string;  
    redundancy-group-id-list redundancy-group-id-list;  
    liveness-detection;  
  }  
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
 - [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
 - [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[edit protocols lacp] Hierarchy Level

```

traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <disable>;
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
 - [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
 - [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[edit protocols oam] Hierarchy Level

```

ethernet {
  connectivity-fault-management {
    action-profile profile-name {
      default-actions {
        interface-down;
      }
      event {
        adjacency-loss;
        interface-status-tlv (down | lower-layer-down);
        port-status-tlv blocked;
        rdi;
      }
    }
  }
  linktrace {
    age (30m | 10m | 1m | 30s | 10s);
    path-database-size path-database-size;
  }
  maintenance-domain domain-name {
    bridge-domain name;
    routing-instance rl {
      bridge-domain name;
      instance vpls-instance;
      interface (ge | xe) fpc/pic/port.domain;
      level number;
      maintenance-association name{
        mep identifier {
          direction (up | down)
          interface (ge | xe) fpc/pic/port.domain (working | protect );
          auto-discovery;
          lowest-priority-defect (all-defects | err-xcon | mac-rem-err-xcon | no-defect |
            rem-err-xcon | xcon);
          priority number;
        }
      }
    }
    mip-half-function (none | default | explicit);
    name-format (character-string | none | dns | mac+2oct);
    short-name-format (character-string | vlan | 2octet | rfc-2685-vpn-id);
    protect-maintenance-association protect-ma-name;
    remote-maintenance-association remote-ma-name;
  }
}

```

```
continuity-check {
  hold-interval minutes;
  interval (10m | 10s | 1m | 1s | 100ms);
  loss-threshold number;
}
maintenance-association ma-name {
  mip-half-function (none | default | explicit);
  mep mep-id {
    auto-discovery;
    direction (up | down);
    interfaceinterface-name (working | protect);
    priority number;
    remote-mep mep-id {
      action-profile profile-name;
      sla-iterator-profile profile-name {
        data-tlv-size bytes;
        iteration-count frames;
        priority priority-value;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}
performance-monitoring {
  hardware-assisted-timestamping;
  sla-iterator-profiles {
    profile-name {
      disable;
      calculation-weight {
        delay delay-weight;
        delay-variation delay-variation-weight;
      }
      cycle-time milliseconds;
      iteration-period connections;
      measurement-type (loss | statistical-frame-loss | two-way-delay);
    }
  }
}
link-fault-management {
  action-profile profile-name {
    action {
      syslog;
      link-down;
      send-critical-event;
    }
    event {
      link-adjacency-loss;
      link-event-rate {
        frame-error count;
        frame-period count;
        frame-period-summary count;
        symbol-period count;
      }
      protocol-down;
    }
  }
}
```



```

}
interface interface-name {
  apply-action-profile profile-name;
  event-thresholds {
    frame-error count;
    frame-period count;
    frame-period-summary count;
    symbol-period count;
  }
  link-discovery (active | passive);
  negotiation-options {
    allow-remote-loopback;
    no-allow-link-events;
  }
  pdu-interval interval;
  pdu-threshold threshold-value;
  remote-loopback;
}
}
fnp {
  interval <100ms | 1s | 10s | 1m | 10m>;
  loss-threshold number
  interface interface name {
    domain-id domain-id
  }
}
}

```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
- [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[\[edit protocols ppp\] Hierarchy Level](#)

```

monitor-session (interface-name | all);
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <match regular-expression> <size size> <world-readable |
  no-world-readable> ;
  flag flag <disable>;
}

```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
- [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[\[edit protocols pppoe\] Hierarchy Level](#)

```

protocols {
  pppoe {
    pado-advertise;
  }
}

```

```
service-name-tables table-name {
  service service-name {
    agent-specifier {
      aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string {
        (delay seconds | drop | terminate);
        dynamic-profile profile-name;
        routing-instance routing-instance-name;
        static-interface interface-name;
      }
    }
    (delay seconds | drop | terminate);
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    max-sessions number;
    routing-instance routing-instance-name;
  }
}
traceoptions {
  file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size>
    <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
  level (all | error | info | notice | verbose | warning);
  no-remote-trace;
}
}
```

Related Documentation

- Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies
- [edit protocols] Hierarchy Level
- *Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference*
- [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
- [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[edit protocols protection-group] Hierarchy Level

```
ethernet-ring ring-name {
  east-interface {
    control-channel channel-name {
      vlan number;
    }
  }
  guard-interval number;
  node-id mac-address;
  restore-interval number;
  ring-protection-link-owner;
  west-interface {
    control-channel channel-name {
      vlan number;
    }
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
 - [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
 - [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[edit protocols vrrp] Hierarchy Level

The following statement hierarchy can also be included at the [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name*] hierarchy level.

```
protocols {
  vrrp {
    failover-delay milliseconds;
    startup-silent-period seconds;
    traceoptions {
      file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <microsecond-stamp>
        <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
      flag flag;
      no-remote-trace;
    }
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies
 - [edit protocols] Hierarchy Level
 - [Junos OS Hierarchy and RFC Reference](#)
 - [Junos OS Ethernet Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)
 - [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

[edit system processes] Hierarchy Level

```
dialer-services {
  disable;
}
isdn-signaling {
  disable;
  reject-incoming;
}
```


PART 2

Configuring Circuit Emulation PICs

- [Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 35](#)
- [Configuring SAToP Support on Circuit Emulation PICs on page 39](#)
- [Configuring ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs on page 45](#)

CHAPTER 2

Circuit Emulation PICs Overview

- [Mobile Backhaul and Circuit Emulation Overview on page 35](#)
- [Mobile Backhaul Application Overview on page 36](#)
- [Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Types on page 36](#)
- [Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Clocking Features on page 36](#)
- [Understanding T1 and E1 Options Exceptions on Circuit Emulation PICs on page 37](#)
- [Displaying Information About Circuit Emulation PICs on page 38](#)

Mobile Backhaul and Circuit Emulation Overview

Juniper Networks mobile backhaul (IP/MPLS) solutions provide the following benefits:

- Flexibility to support converged networks that accommodate both IP and legacy services (leveraging proven circuit emulation techniques).
- Scalability to support emerging data intensive technologies.
- Cost-effectiveness to compensate for rising levels of backhaul traffic.

M7i, M10i, M40e, M120, and M320 routers with 12-port T1/E1 and 4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 circuit emulation interfaces offer IP/MPLS-based mobile backhaul solutions that enable operators to combine diverse transport technologies onto a single transport architecture, to reduce operating costs while enhancing user features and increasing profits. This architecture accommodates the backhaul of legacy services, emerging IP-based services, location-based services, mobile gaming and mobile TV, and new emerging technologies such as LTE and WiMAX.

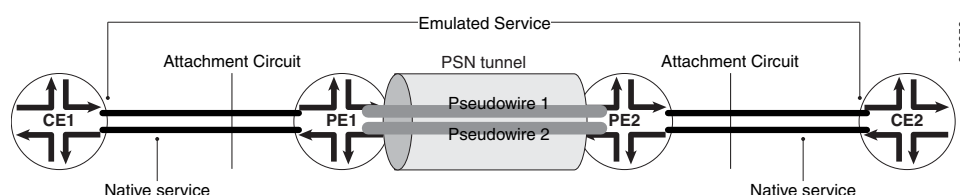
Related Documentation

- [Mobile Backhaul Application Overview on page 36](#)
- [Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Types on page 36](#)
- [Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Clocking Features on page 36](#)
- [Understanding T1 and E1 Options Exceptions on Circuit Emulation PICs on page 37](#)
- [Displaying Information About Circuit Emulation PICs on page 38](#)

Mobile Backhaul Application Overview

This section provides an application example (see [Figure 1 on page 36](#)) based on the mobile backhaul reference model where customer edge 1 (CE1) is a base station controller (BSC), Provider Edge 1 (PE1) is a cell site router, PE2 is an M Series (aggregation) router, and CE2 is a BSC and Radio Network Controller (RNC). The Internet Engineering Task Force (RFC 3895) describes pseudowire as “a mechanism that emulates the essential attributes of a telecommunications service (such as a T1 leased line or Frame Relay) over a PSN” (Packet Switching Network).

Figure 1: Mobile Backhaul Application



Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Types

The following Circuit Emulation PICs are specifically designed for mobile backhaul applications:

- 4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC
- 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC

The four-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC allows each of its four ports to be independently configured to either SONET or SDH framing mode, and supports mixed SAToP and ATM interfaces on any port. In SONET mode, each OC3 port can be channelized down to 3 coc1 channels, and then each coc1 can channel down to 28 T1 channels. In SDH mode, each STM1 port can be channelized down to 4 cau4 channels, and then each cau4 can channel down to 63 E1 channels. The T1/E1 channels support time-division multiplexing (TDM) interfaces using the Structure-Agnostic time-division multiplexing over Packet (SAToP) protocol [RFC 4553] encapsulation, and support T1/E1 and SONET clocking features. Mixing T1 and E1 channels is not supported on individual ports.

The 12-port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC supports TDM interfaces using the SAToP protocol [RFC 4553] encapsulation, and supports T1/E1 and SONET clocking features. The 12-port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC can be configured to work as either 12 T1s or 12 E1s. Mixing T1s and E1s is not supported.

Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Clocking Features

All Circuit Emulation PICs support the following clocking features:

- External clocking—Also known as *loop timing*. Clock is distributed via TDM interfaces.

- Internal clocking with external synchronization—Also known as *external timing* or *external synchronization*.
- Internal clocking with PIC-level line synchronization—The PIC's internal clock is synchronized with a clock recovered from a TDM interface local to the PIC.

This feature set is useful for aggregation in mobile backhaul applications.



NOTE: The primary reference source (PRS) of the clock recovered from one interface may not be the same as that of another TDM interface. There is a limitation on the number of timing domains that can be supported in practice.

Understanding T1 and E1 Options Exceptions on Circuit Emulation PICs

The 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PICs support T1 and E1 options with the following exceptions:

- **bert-algorithm**, **bert-error-rate**, and **bert-period** options are supported for CT1 or CE1 configurations only.
- **framing** is supported for CT1 or CE1 configurations only. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **buildout** is supported in CT1 configurations only.
- **line-encoding** is supported in CT1 configurations only.
- **loopback local** and **loopback remote** are supported in CE1 and CT1 configurations only.
- **loopback payload** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **idle-cycle-flag** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP or ATM configurations.
- **start-end-flag** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP or ATM configurations.
- **invert-data** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **fcs32** is not supported. **fcs** is not applicable in SAToP or ATM configurations.
- **timeslots** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **byte-encoding nx56** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP or ATM configurations.
- **crc-major-alarm-threshold** and **crc-minor-alarm-threshold** are not supported.
- **remote-loopback-respond** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.

The 4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PICs support T1 and E1 options with the following exceptions:

- **bert-algorithm**, **bert-error-rate**, and **bert-period** options are supported for CT1 or CE1 configurations only.
- **framing** is supported for CT1 or CE1 configurations only. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.

- **buildout** is supported in CT1 configurations only.
- **line-encoding** is supported in CT1 configurations only.
- **loopback local** and **loopback remote** are supported in CE1 and CT1 configurations only. By default, no loopback is configured.
- **loopback payload** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **idle-cycle-flag** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **start-end-flag** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **invert-data** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **fcs16** is not supported in E1 and T1 configurations only.
- **fcs32** is not supported in E1 and T1 configurations only. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.
- **timeslots** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP or ATM configurations.
- **byte-encoding** is not supported in T1 configurations only. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations. **nx56** byte encoding is not supported.
- **crc-major-alarm-threshold** and **crc-minor-alarm-threshold** are T1 options supported in SAToP configurations only.
- **remote-loopback-respond** is not supported. It is not applicable in SAToP configurations.

Displaying Information About Circuit Emulation PICs

Use the CLI **show chassis hardware** command to display information about the PIC configuration.

- For a T1 Circuit Emulation PIC configuration, the output designation is **T1 CE**.
- For an E1 Circuit Emulation PIC configuration, the output designation is **E1 CE**.
- For a COC3 Circuit Emulation PIC configuration, the output designation is **COC1 CE**.
- For a CSTM1 Circuit Emulation PIC configuration, the output designation is **CSTM1 CE**.

CHAPTER 3

Configuring SAToP Support on Circuit Emulation PICs

- [Configuring SAToP on 4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PICs on page 39](#)
- [Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1 Interfaces on Circuit Emulation PICs on page 41](#)

Configuring SAToP on 4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PICs

This configuration example applies to the mobile backhaul application shown in [Figure 1 on page 36](#).

- [Configuring SONET/SDH Framing Mode at the PIC Level on page 39](#)
- [Configuring SONET/SDH Framing Mode at the Port Level on page 40](#)
- [Configuring COC3 Ports Down to T1 Channels on page 40](#)
- [Configuring CSTM1 Ports Down to E1 Channels on page 40](#)

Configuring SONET/SDH Framing Mode at the PIC Level

To set the framing mode at the PIC level, for all four ports on the PIC, include the **framing** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot]
framing (sonet | sdh); # SONET for COC3 or SDH for CSTM1
```

After a PIC is brought online, interfaces are created for the PIC's available ports according to the PIC type and the framing option used:

- If you include the **framing sonet** statement (for a COC3 Circuit Emulation PIC), four COC3 interfaces are created.
- If you include the **framing sdh** statement (for a CSTM1 Circuit Emulation PIC), four CSTM1 interfaces are created.
- If you do not specify framing at the PIC level, then the default framing is SONET for all four ports.



NOTE: If you set the framing option incorrectly for the PIC type, the commit operation fails.

Bit error rate test (BERT) patterns with all ones received by T1/E1 interfaces on Circuit Emulation PICs configured for SAToP do not result in alarm indication signal (AIS) defect. As a result, the T1/E1 interfaces remain up.

Configuring SONET/SDH Framing Mode at the Port Level

Each port's framing mode can be configured individually, as either COC3 (SONET) or STM1 (SDH). Ports not configured for framing retain the PIC framing configuration, which is SONET by default; if you have not specified framing at the PIC level. To set the framing mode for individual ports, include the **framing** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot port port-number]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot port port-number]
framing (sonet | sdh); # SONET for COC3 or SDH for CSTM1
```

Configuring the framing mode at the port level overwrites the previous PIC level framing mode configuration for the specified port. Subsequently configuring the PIC level framing mode overwrites the port level framing configuration. For example, if you would like three STM1s and one COC3; then it would be practical to first configure the PIC for SDH framing and then configure one port for SONET framing.

Configuring COC3 Ports Down to T1 Channels

On any port configured for SONET framing (numbered 0 through 3), you can configure three COC1 channels (numbered 1 through 3). On each COC1 channel, you can configure 28 T1 channels (numbered 1 through 28). To configure COC3 channelization down to COC1 and then down to T1 channels, include the **partition** statement at the **[edit interfaces (coc1 | coc3)-fpc/pic/port]** hierarchy level as in the following example:

```
[edit interfaces]
coc3-1/0/0 {
  partition 1 oc-slice 1 interface-type coc1;
}
coc1-1/0/0:1 {
  partition 1 interface-type t1;
}
```

After you partition the T1 channels, configure the SAToP options on them in the same way as for T1 interfaces. See [“Setting the SAToP Options” on page 42](#).

Configuring CSTM1 Ports Down to E1 Channels

On any port configured for SDH framing (numbered 0 through 3), you can configure one CAU4 channel. On each CAU4 channel, you can configure 63 T1 channels (numbered 1 through 63). To configure CSTM1 channelization down to CAU4 and then down to E1 channels, include statements for the various interface types at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level as in the following example:

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```

cstm1-1/0/1 {
  no-partition interface-type cau4;
}
cau4-1/0/1 {
  partition 1 interface-type e1;
}
e1-1/0/1:1 {
  encapsulation satop;
  unit 0;
}

```

After you configure the E1 channels, configure SAToP options on them in the same way as for E1 interfaces. See [“Setting the SAToP Options” on page 42](#).

- Related Documentation**
- [Mobile Backhaul and Circuit Emulation Overview on page 35](#)
 - [Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1 Interfaces on Circuit Emulation PICs on page 41](#)

Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1 Interfaces on Circuit Emulation PICs

This configuration example applies to the mobile backhaul application shown in [Figure 1 on page 36](#).

- [Setting the Emulation Mode on page 41](#)
- [Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1 Interfaces on page 42](#)

Setting the Emulation Mode

To set the framing emulation mode, include the **framing** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot]
framing (t1 | e1);

```

After a PIC is brought online, interfaces are created for the PIC's available ports according to the PIC type and the framing option used:

- If you include the **framing t1** statement (for a T1 Circuit Emulation PIC), 12 CT1 interfaces are created.
- If you include the **framing e1** statement (for an E1 Circuit Emulation PIC), 12 CE1 interfaces are created.



NOTE: If you set the framing option incorrectly for the PIC type, the commit operation fails.

Circuit emulation PICs with SONET and SDH ports require prior channelization down to T1 or E1 before configuring. Only T1/E1 channels support SAToP encapsulation or SAToP options.

Bit error rate test (BERT) patterns with all ones received by T1/E1 interfaces on Circuit Emulation PICs configured for SAToP do not result in alarm indication signal (AIS) defect. As a result, the T1/E1 interfaces remain up.

Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1 Interfaces

- [Setting the Encapsulation Mode on page 42](#)
- [T1/E1 Loopback Support on page 42](#)
- [T1 FDL Support on page 42](#)
- [Setting the SAToP Options on page 42](#)
- [Pseudowire Interface Configuration on page 43](#)

Setting the Encapsulation Mode

T1/E1 channels on circuit emulation PICs can be configured with SAToP encapsulation at the PE router, as follows:

```
[edit interfaces (t1|e1)-fpc/pic/port]  
encapsulation satop;  
unit logical-unit-number;
```

You do not need to configure any cross-connect circuit family because it is automatically created for the above encapsulation.

T1/E1 Loopback Support

Use the CLI to configure remote and local loopback as T1 (CT1) or E1 (CE1). By default, no loopback is configured. See [Configuring T1 Loopback Capability](#) and [Configuring E1 Loopback Capability](#).

T1 FDL Support

If T1 is used for SAToP, the T1 facility data-link (FDL) loop is NOT supported on the CT1 interface device because SAToP does not analyze T1 framing bits.

Setting the SAToP Options

You can configure the following SAToP options:

- **groups**—Specify groups.
- **excessive-packet-loss-rate**—Set packet loss options.
- **idle-pattern**—An 8-bit hexadecimal pattern to replace TDM data in a lost packet (from 0 to 255).

- **jitter-buffer-auto-adjust**—Automatically adjust the jitter buffer.
- **jitter-buffer-latency**—Number of milliseconds delay in the jitter buffer (from 1 to 1000 milliseconds).
- **jitter-buffer-packets**—Number of packets in the jitter buffer (from 1 to 64 packets).
- **payload-size**—Configure the payload size, in bytes (from 32 to 1024 bytes).
- **sample-period**—Number of milliseconds over which excessive packet loss rate is calculated.
- **threshold**—Percentile designating the threshold of excessive packet loss rate (from 1 to 100 percent).

The following example shows the SAToP configuration options:

```
[edit interfaces (t1|e1)-fpc/pic/port]
satop-options {
  excessive-packet-loss-rate {
    groups group-names;
    sample-period milliseconds;
    threshold percentile;
  }
  idle-pattern pattern;
  jitter-buffer-auto-adjust;
  jitter-buffer-latency milliseconds;
  jitter-buffer-packets packets;
  payload-size bytes;
}
```

Pseudowire Interface Configuration

Configuration for the TDM pseudowire at the PE uses the existing Layer 2 circuit infrastructure:

```
[edit protocols l2circuit]
neighbor address {
  interface t1-fpc/pic/port.0 {
    virtual-circuit-id 1;
  }
}
```

After the CE-bound interfaces (for both PEs) are configured with proper encapsulation, payload size, and other parameters, the two PEs try to establish a pseudowire with pseudowire emulation edge-to-edge (PWE3) signaling extensions. The following pseudowire interface configurations are disabled or ignored for TDM pseudowires:

- ignore-encapsulation
- mtu

The supported pseudowire types are:

- 0x0011 Structure-Agnostic E1 over Packet
- 0x0012 Structure-Agnostic T1 (DS1) over Packet

When the local interface parameters match the received parameters, and the pseudowire type and control world bit are equal, the pseudowire is established.

For detailed information about configuring TDM pseudowire, see the [Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide](#).

For detailed information about PICs, see the *PIC Guide* for your router.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Mobile Backhaul and Circuit Emulation Overview on page 35](#)
- [Configuring SAToP on 4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PICs on page 39](#)

CHAPTER 4

Configuring ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)
- [Configuring the 12-Port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode on page 47](#)
- [Configuring the 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode on page 48](#)
- [ATM IMA Configuration Overview on page 50](#)
- [Configuring ATM IMA on page 56](#)
- [Configuring ATM Pseudowires on page 57](#)
- [ATM OAM on page 59](#)
- [Scaling on page 60](#)
- [Congestion Control on page 60](#)
- [Configuring ATM QoS or Shaping on page 60](#)
- [Configuring the PIC Type on page 64](#)
- [Configuring Layer 2 Circuit and Layer 2 VPN Pseudowires on page 64](#)
- [Supported Interface Configurations on page 65](#)
- [ATM Limitations on page 66](#)

ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview

M7i, M10i routers with 4-port COC3/CSTM1 Circuit Emulation PIC and 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC support ATM over MPLS (RFC 4717) and packet encapsulations (RFC 2684). Circuit Emulation PIC ATM configuration and behavior is consistent with existing ATM2 PICs.

The following protocols are supported:

- ATM over MPLS (RFC 4717)
- ATM via dynamic labels (LDP, RSVP-TE)

ATM OAM support:

- Generation and monitoring of F4 and F5 OAM cells
- Generation and monitoring of end-to-end cells of type AIS and RDI
- Monitor and terminate loopback cells
- Supports OAM on each VP and VC simultaneously

The following protocols are not supported:

- QoS or CoS queues. All VCs are unspecified bit rate (UBR).
- NxDSO grooming.

The following ATM2 encapsulations are not supported:

- **atm-cisco-nlpid**—Cisco-compatible ATM NLPID encapsulation
- **atm-mlppp-llc**—ATM MLPPP over AAL5/LLC
- **atm-nlpid**—ATM NLPID encapsulation
- **atm-ppp-llc**—ATM PPP over AAL5/LLC
- **atm-ppp-vc-mux**—ATM PPP over raw AAL5
- **atm-snap**—ATM LLC/SNAP encapsulation
- **atm-tcc-snap**—ATM LLC/SNAP for translational cross-connect
- **atm-tcc-vc-mux**—ATM VC for translational cross-connect
- **vlan-vci-ccc**—CCC for VLAN Q-in-Q and ATM VPI/VCI interworking
- **atm-vc-mux**—ATM VC multiplexing
- **ether-over-atm-llc**—Ethernet over ATM (LLC/SNAP) encapsulation
- **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**—Ethernet VPLS over ATM (bridging) encapsulation



NOTE: Circuit Emulation PICs require firmware version **rom-ce-9.3.pbin** or **rom-ce-10.0.pbin** for ATM IMA functionality on M7i, M10i, M40e, M120, and M320 routers running JUNOS OS Release 10.0R1 or later.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring the 12-Port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode on page 47](#)
- [Configuring the 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode on page 48](#)
- [ATM IMA Configuration Overview on page 50](#)
- [Configuring ATM IMA on page 56](#)
- [Configuring ATM Pseudowires on page 57](#)

- [ATM OAM on page 59](#)
- [Scaling on page 60](#)
- [Congestion Control on page 60](#)
- [Configuring the PIC Type on page 64](#)
- [Configuring Layer 2 Circuit and Layer 2 VPN Pseudowires on page 64](#)
- [ATM Limitations on page 66](#)

Configuring the 12-Port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode

This section contains the following topics:

- [T1/E1 Mode Selection on page 47](#)
- [12-Port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Configuration Statements on page 47](#)

T1/E1 Mode Selection

After the PIC is brought online, 12 ct1 interfaces or 12 ce1 interfaces are created, depending on the T1 or E1 mode selection of the PIC.

[Figure 2 on page 47](#) and [Figure 3 on page 47](#) illustrate the possible interfaces that can be created on the 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC.

Figure 2: 12-Port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (T1 Size)

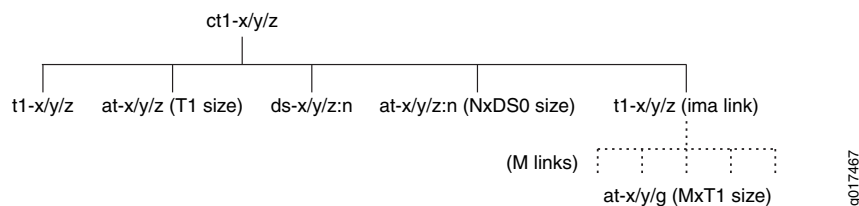
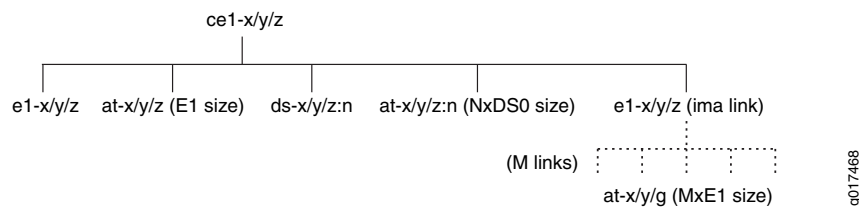


Figure 3: 12-Port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (E1 Size)



12-Port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC Configuration Statements

Setting the T1/E1 Mode at the PIC Level

To set the T1/E1 mode at the PIC level, enter the following command:

```
set chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot framing (t1 | e1)
```

Or specify the following:

```
chassis {
  fpc fpc-slot {
```

```
pic pic-slot {  
    framing (t1 | e1);  
}  
}
```

After the PIC is brought online, 12 ct1 interfaces or 12 ce1 interfaces are created.

If the mode is not manually configured, then the PIC defaults to T1.

Creating an ATM Interface on a CT1 or CE1

To create an ATM interface on a CT1, enter the following command:

```
set interfaces ct1-fpc/pic/port no-partition interface-type at
```

Or specify the following:

```
interfaces {  
    ct1-fpc/pic/port {  
        no-partition {  
            interface-type at;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

To create an ATM interface on a CE1, enter the following command:

```
set interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port no-partition interface-type at
```

Or specify the following:

```
interfaces {  
    ce1-fpc/pic/port {  
        no-partition {  
            interface-type at;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

The interface **at-*fpc/pic/port*** is created.

You can use the **show chassis hardware** command to display a list of the installed PICs.

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Configuring the 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode

- [T1/E1 Mode Selection on page 48](#)
- [Configuring a Port for SONET or SDH Mode on a 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC on page 49](#)
- [Configuring an ATM Interface on a COC1 on page 50](#)

T1/E1 Mode Selection

All ATM interfaces are either T1 or E1 channels within the COC3/CSTM1 hierarchy. Each COC3 can be partitioned as 3 COC1 slices, each of which in turn can be partitioned further

into 28 ATM interfaces and the size of each interface created is that of a T1. Each CS1 can be portioned as 1 CAU4, which can be further partitioned as E1 sized ATM interfaces.

To configure the T1/E1 mode selection, keep the following in mind:

1. To create **coc3-fpc/pic/port** or **cstm1-fpc/pic/port** interfaces, chassisd will look for configuration at the **[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot port port framing (sonet | sdh)]** hierarchy level. If the **sdh** option is specified, chassisd will create a **cstm1-fpc/pic/port** interface. Otherwise, chassisd will create **coc3-fpc/pic/port** interfaces.
2. Only interface **coc1** can be created from **coc3**, and **t1** can be created from **coc1**.
3. Only interface **cau4** can be created from **cstm1**, and **e1** can be created from **cau4**.

Figure 4 on page 49 and Figure 5 on page 49 illustrate the possible interfaces that can be created on the 4-port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC.

Figure 4: 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (T1 Size)

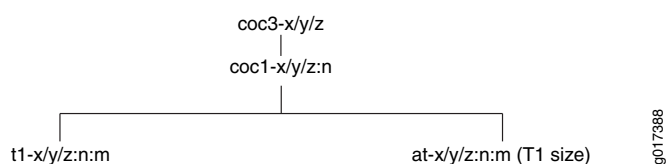
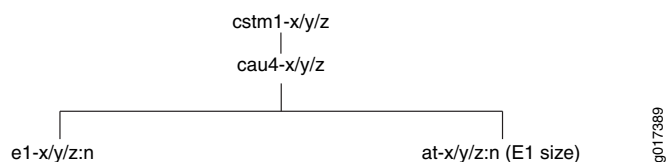


Figure 5: 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Possible Interfaces (E1 Size)



Subrate T1 is not supported.

ATM NxDS0 grooming is not supported.

External and internal loopback of T1/E1 (on ct1/ce1 physical interfaces) can be configured using the **sonet-options** statement. By default, no loopback is configured.

Configuring a Port for SONET or SDH Mode on a 4-Port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC

Each port of the 4-port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC can be independently configured for either SONET or SDH mode. To configure a port for either SONET or SDH mode, enter the **framing (sonet | sdh)** statement at the **[chassis fpc number pic number port number]** hierarchy level.

The following example shows how to configure FPC 1, PIC 1, and port 0 for SONET mode and port 1 for SDH mode:

```
set chassis fpc 1 pic 1 port 0 framing sonet
set chassis fpc 1 pic 1 port 1 framing sdh
```

Or specify the following:

```
[edit]
fpc 1 {
  pic 1 {
    port 0 {
      framing sonet;
    }
    port 1 {
      framing sdh;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring an ATM Interface on a COC1

To create an ATM interface on a COC1, enter the following command:

To create an ATM interface on CAU4, enter the following command:

set interfaces cau4-fpc/pic/port partition interface-type at

Or specify the following:

```
interfaces {
  cau4-fpc/pic/port {
  }
}
```

You can use the **show chassis hardware** command to display a list of the installed PICs.

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

ATM IMA Configuration Overview

M7i, M10i, M40e, M120, and M320 routers with 4-port COC3 Circuit Emulation PICs and 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PICs support inverse multiplexing over ATM (IMA). The 12-port T1/E1 PIC supports discrete T1 ATM IMA. The 4-port COC3 PIC supports channelized OC3/STM1 (down to T1) ATM IMA.

The 4-port COC3 Circuit Emulation PIC and 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC support the ATM (IMA) protocol at the T1/E1 level with up to 4 IMA groups with from 2 to 8 IMA links each.



NOTE: Circuit Emulation PICs require firmware version `rom-ce-9.3.pbin` or `rom-ce-10.0.pbin` for ATM IMA functionality on M7i, M10i, M40e, M120, and M320 routers running JUNOS OS Release 10.0R1 or later.

This section includes the following topics:

- [IMA Version on page 51](#)
- [IMA Groups on page 51](#)

- [Group Frame Size on page 51](#)
- [Transmit Clock on page 51](#)
- [IMA Group Symmetry on page 51](#)
- [Minimum Active Links on page 52](#)
- [State Transition Variables: Alpha, Beta, and Gamma on page 52](#)
- [IMA Link Addition and Deletion on page 52](#)
- [IMA Test Pattern Procedure on page 52](#)
- [Per-PIC Limit on the Number of Links on page 52](#)
- [IMA Group Alarms and Group Defects on page 52](#)
- [IMA Link Alarms and Link Defects on page 53](#)
- [IMA Group Statistics on page 54](#)
- [IMA Link Statistics on page 55](#)
- [IMA on page 56](#)

IMA Version

Either IMA 1.0 (af-phy-0086.000-IMA) or IMA 1.1 (af-phy-0086.001-IMA) can be selected through the CLI. If not specified, IMA 1.1 is selected by default.

IMA 1.0 and IMA 1.1 do not interoperate.

IMA Groups

You can configure up to 42 IMA groups. Each group can contain from 1 to 32 links.

Group Frame Size

When you create an IMA group, you can choose a frame size of 32, 64, 128, or 256. Frame size can be selected independently in each direction and in each group. If not specified, 128 is the default group frame size.

Transmit Clock

When you create an IMA group, you can configure common transmit clock independent transmit clock mode to reflect the PRS of the clock for each link in a group. Common mode is the default.

IMA Group Symmetry

IMA group symmetry supports the following modes:

- Symmetrical configuration and operation (default)
- Symmetrical configuration and asymmetrical operation

Asymmetrical configuration and operation are not supported.

The mode can be configured through the CLI when an IMA group is created.

Minimum Active Links

PTx is the minimum number of links required to be active in the transmit direction for the IMA group to move into the operational state. PRx is the minimum number of links required to be active in the receive direction for the IMA group to move into the operational state. You configure PTx and PRx through the CLI when an IMA group is created. By default, 1 is selected.

For a symmetrical configuration, PTx is equal to PRx.

State Transition Variables: Alpha, Beta, and Gamma

You can configure the IMA frame synchronization link state transition variables—alpha, beta, and gamma—through the CLI. The valid range and default value are shown in [Table 3 on page 52](#).

Table 3: IMA Frame Synchronization Link State Transition Variables

Setting	Range	Default	Description
alpha	1-2	2	Consecutive invalid ICP cells
beta	1-5	2	Consecutive errored ICP cells
gamma	1-5	1	Consecutive valid ICP cells

IMA Link Addition and Deletion

When an IMA group is up, you can add links to or delete links from the group without dropping cells.

IMA Test Pattern Procedure

A test pattern procedure is supported. You can use the CLI to start and end the test pattern procedure.

Per-PIC Limit on the Number of Links

The per-PIC limit on the number of links with the 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC is up to 12 T1 or E1 links.

The per-PIC limits on the number of links with the 4-port ChOC3/STM PIC are:

- T1p to 168
- E1p to 126
- Mixed: total bandwidth limited to 2xOC3; 258,048,000 bps

IMA Group Alarms and Group Defects

[Table 4 on page 53](#) shows the supported IMA group alarms and their associated IMA standard requirement numbers.

Table 4: IMA Group Alarms with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers

Alarm	IMA Standard Requirement Number
Start-up-FE	R-145
Config-Aborted	R-146
Config-Aborted-FE	R-147
Insufficient-Links	R-148
Insufficient-Links-FE	R-149
Blocked-FE	R-150
GR-Timing-Mismatch	R-151

[Table 5 on page 53](#) shows the supported IMA group defects and their associated IMA standard requirement numbers.

Table 5: IMA Group Defects with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers

Defects	IMA Standard Requirement Number
Start-up-FE	R-145
Config-Aborted	R-146
Config-Aborted-FE	R-147
Insufficient-Links	R-148
Insufficient-Links-FE	R-149
Blocked-FE	R-150
GR-Timing-Mismatch	R-151

IMA Link Alarms and Link Defects

[Table 6 on page 53](#) shows the supported IMA link alarms and their associated IMA standard requirement numbers.

Table 6: IMA Link Alarms with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers

Alarm	IMA Standard Requirement Number	Description
LIF	R-138	Loss of IMA frame
LODS	R-139	Link out of delay synchronization

Table 6: IMA Link Alarms with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers (*continued*)

Alarm	IMA Standard Requirement Number	Description
RFI-IMA	R-140	Remote defect/failure
Tx-Mis-Connected	R-141	Transmit misconnected
Rx-Mis-Connected	R-142	Receive misconnected
Tx-Unusable-FE	R-143	Transmit unusable far end
Rx-Unusable-FE	R-144	Receive unusable far end
Link Fault		Link fault

Table 7 on page 54 shows the supported IMA link defects and their associated IMA standard requirement numbers.

Table 7: IMA Link Defects with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers

Defect	IMA Standard Requirement Number	Description
LIF	R-138	Loss of IMA frame
LODS	R-139	Link out of delay synchronization
RFI-IMA	R-140	Remote defect/failure
Tx-Mis-Connected	R-141	Transmit misconnected
Rx-Mis-Connected	R-142	Receive misconnected
Tx-Unusable-FE	R-143	Transmit unusable far end
Rx-Unusable-FE	R-144	Receive unusable far end
Link Fault		Link fault

IMA Group Statistics

You can use the **show interfaces** command to display the following IMA group statistics:

- Near-end failure count
- Far-end failure count
- Rx faulty cells due to address mismatch

- Running seconds
- Unavailable seconds

For more information about IMA group statistic, see the **show interfaces** command description in the [Junos OS Interfaces Command Reference](#).

IMA Link Statistics

Table 8 on page 55 shows the IMA link statistics.

Table 8: IMA Link Statistics with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers

Performance Parameter	IMA Standard Requirement Number
Rx LIF	
Rx ICP cells	
Rx errored ICP cells	R-106
Rx LODS	R-106
Rx ICP violation	R-107
Rx stuff	O-17
Near-end Rx SES	R-108
Near-end Rx UAS	R-110
Near-end Rx UUS	R-113
Near-end Rx failure	R-117
Near-end Tx failure	
Far-end Rx SES	R-109
Far-end Rx UAS	R-111
Far-end Rx UUS	R-115
Far-end defects	
Far-end Rx failure	
Tx ICP cells	
Tx stuff	O-16
Near-end Tx UUS	R-112

Table 8: IMA Link Statistics with IMA Standard Requirement Numbers (*continued*)

Performance Parameter	IMA Standard Requirement Number
Far-end Tx UUS	R-114
Far-end Tx failure	

IMA

Clocking is applicable only to IMA links. The clocking statement does not apply to the **at-x/y/g** interface because the IMA group it represents is a virtual interface.

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Configuring ATM IMA

- [Creating the IMA Groups \(ATM Interfaces\) on page 56](#)
- [IMA Link Options on page 56](#)
- [IMA Group Options on page 56](#)

Creating the IMA Groups (ATM Interfaces)

The following shows the configuration for IMA groups on ATM interfaces:

```
[edit chassis]
  fpc fpc-slot {
    pic pic-slot {
      aggregated-devices {
        ima {
          device-count count;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The PIC is automatically rebooted when a configuration that changes the IMA group count is committed.

IMA Link Options

```
ima-link-options {
  group-id g; # IMA group number, g is integer range
}
```

IMA Group Options

```
ima-group-options {
  # IMA specification version
  version (1.0|1.1);
  # IMA group minimum active links; integer; default is 1
  minimum-links (1-8);
  # Transmit clock configuration; default is common
```

```

transmit-clock (common|independent);
# IMA frame length in integer number of cells; default is 128
frame-length (32|64|128|256);
# IMA group symmetry mode selection
symmetry (symmetrical-config-and-operation |
symmetrical-config-asymmetrical-operation);
frame-synchronization {
# Number of consecutive invalid ICP cells for IFSM, integer; default 2
alpha 1-2;
# Number of consecutive errored ICP cells for IFSM, integer; default 2
beta 1-2;
# Number of consecutive valid ICP cells for IFSM, integer; default 1
gamma 1-5;
}
# Maximum differential delay among links in msec, integer; default 25
differential-delay 1-56;
test-procedure {
# Interface name of the IMA link to test
interface name;
# IMA test pattern, integer; default is 0xAA
pattern 1-254;
# Length of IMA pattern test in seconds, integer; default 10
period 1-4294967294
}
}

```

**Related
Documentation**

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Configuring ATM Pseudowires

ATM pseudowires are described in RFC 4717. Pseudowire encapsulation is selected by configuring for a cell-relay pseudowire:

[edit interfaces *at-fpc/pic/port:unit n*]

```

encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
atm-l2circuit-mode cell;

```

Or for an AAL5 pseudowire:

```

encapsulation atm-ccc-vc-mux;
atm-l2circuit-mode aal5;

```



NOTE: `encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay` can be set at either the physical interface or logical interface level. `atm-ccc-vc-mux` can only be set at the logical interface level.

The following sections describe:

- [Cell Relay Mode \(`atm-l2circuit-mode cell`\) on page 58](#)
- [Configuring AAL5 SDU Mode \(`atm-l2circuit-mode aal5`\) on page 59](#)

Cell Relay Mode (`atm-l2circuit-mode cell`)

In cell relay mode, one or more cells are bundled together to form a packet that is sent across the PSN tunnel. N-to-one mode is used to encapsulate cell bundles. In this mode, 52 bytes of each cell are transported across the PSN (the HEC field of the ATM header is omitted). The optional one-to-one mode is not supported.

By default, each ATM cell is encapsulated into a pseudowire packet (per RFC 4717) and sent over the pseudowire (`cell-bundle-size = 1`). The pseudowire may be configured to aggregate a user-configured number of cells into a packet to increase network utilization efficiency.

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
atm-options {
  cell-bundle-size cells;
}
```

where **cells** is the number of cells each pseudowire packet should contain.

- [Configuring VP or Port Promiscuous Mode on page 58](#)

Configuring VP or Port Promiscuous Mode

By default, all incoming cells are mapped from a single VC to an ATM pseudowire. For ATM physical interfaces configured with `atm-l2circuit-mode cell`, you can configure port or VP promiscuous mode.

In VP promiscuous mode, all cells with the same VPI are forwarded on a single pseudowire:

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
atm-options {
  pic-type atm-ce;
  promiscuous-mode {
    vpi number;
  }
}
unit 0 {
  vpi ;
}
```

In port promiscuous mode, all cells received on a T1 or E1 ATM port are forwarded across a single pseudowire:

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
atm-options {
  pic-type atm-ce;
  promiscuous-mode
}
unit 0 {
  allow-any-vci;
}
```

Use the `show interface at-x/y/z:n` command to view cell relay statistics.

Configuring AAL5 SDU Mode (`atm-l2circuit-mode aal5`)

In AAL5 SDU mode, the ATM logical interface (VC) expects all data to be either AAL5 encapsulated packets or OAM cells. AAL5 packets are deencapsulated (AAL5 trailer is stripped off), prepended with an ATM pseudowire control word (RFC 4717) and forwarded on the pseudowire.

OAM cells that are received while an AAL5 packet is being reassembled are forwarded on the pseudowire immediately (they are reordered ahead of the packet being reassembled).

Use the **show interface at-x/y/z:n** command to view AAL5 statistics.

ATM OAM

Circuit Emulation PICs provide ATM support for the following OAM-FM cell types:

- F4 AIS (end-to-end)
- F4 RDI (end-to-end)
- F4 loopback (end-to-end)
- F5 loopback
- F5 AIS
- F5 RDI

The following sections describe:

- [VP Pseudowires \(CCC Encapsulation\) on page 59](#)
- [Port Pseudowires \(CCC Encapsulation\) on page 59](#)
- [VC Pseudowires \(CCC Encapsulation\) on page 59](#)

VP Pseudowires (CCC Encapsulation)

In the case of ATM VP pseudowires (all VCs in a VP are transported over a single *N-to-one* mode pseudowire), all F4 and F5 OAM cells are forwarded through the pseudowire.

Port Pseudowires (CCC Encapsulation)

Like VP pseudowires, with port pseudowires, all F4 and F5 OAM cells are forwarded through the pseudowire.

VC Pseudowires (CCC Encapsulation)

In the case of VC pseudowires, F5 OAM cells are forwarded through the pseudowire, while F4 OAM cells are terminated at the Routing Engine.

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Scaling

The 12-port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PIC supports a maximum of 1000 VCs.

The 4-port Channelized COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC supports a maximum of 2000 VCs.

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Congestion Control

ATM encapsulations provide congestion control via EPD thresholds on a per logical interface basis. For Circuit Emulation PICs, the EPD number specifies the number of packets (or frames or cell bundles).

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]  
epd-threshold packets plp1 packets;
```

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Configuring ATM QoS or Shaping

M7i, M10i, M40e, M120, and M320 routers with 4-port channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PICs and 12-port T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PICs support ATM pseudowire service with QoS features for ingress and egress direction traffic shaping. Policing is performed by monitoring the configured parameters on the incoming traffic and is also referred to as ingress shaping. Egress shaping uses queuing and scheduling to shape the outgoing traffic. Classification is provided per virtual circuit (VC).

The following QoS features are supported:

- CBR, rtVBR, nrtVBR, and UBR
- Policing on a per VC basis
- Independent PCR and SCR policing
- Counting policing actions

Circuit Emulation PICs provide pseudowire service towards the core. This section describes the ATM service QoS features.

Circuit Emulation PICs support two types of ATM pseudowires:

- cell—**atm-ccc-cell-relay** encapsulation
- aal5—**atm-ccc-vc-mux**

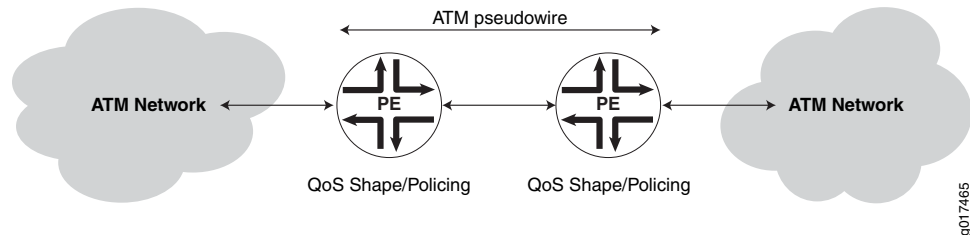


NOTE: Only ATM pseudowires are supported; no other encapsulation types are supported.

Since cells within a VC cannot be re-ordered, and since only the VC is mapped to a pseudowire, classification is not meaningful in the context of a pseudowire. However, different VCs can be mapped to different classes of traffic and can be classified in the core network.

Such a service would connect two ATM networks with an IP/MPLS core. [Figure 6 on page 61](#) shows that the routers marked PE are equipped with Circuit Emulation PICs.

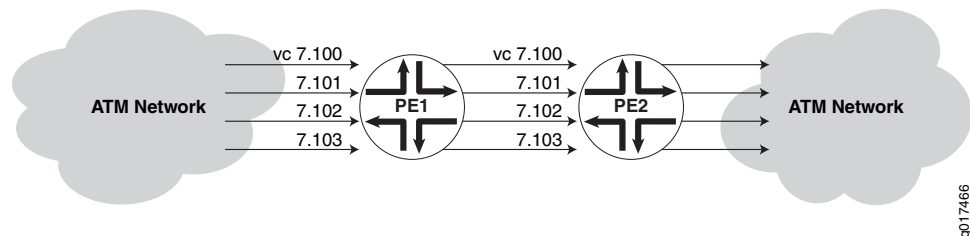
Figure 6: Two ATM Networks with QoS Shaping and Pseudowire Connection



[Figure 6 on page 61](#) shows that traffic is shaped in the egress direction towards the ATM networks. In the ingress direction towards the core, the traffic is policed and the appropriate action is taken. Depending on a very elaborate state machine in the PIC, the traffic is either discarded or sent towards the core with a particular QoS class.

Each port has four transmit queues and one receive queue. Packets arrive from the ingress network on this single queue. Remember that this is per port and multiple VCs arrive on this queue, each with its own QoS class. To simplify unidirectional connections, only a Circuit Emulation PIC (PE 1 router) to Circuit Emulation PIC (PE 2 router) configuration is shown in [Figure 7 on page 61](#).

Figure 7: VC Mapping with Circuit Emulation PICs



[Figure 7 on page 61](#) shows the four VCs with different classes mapped to different pseudowires in the core. Each VC has a different QoS class and is assigned a unique queue number. This queue number is copied to the EXP bits in the MPLS header as follows:

Qn concatenated with CLP -> EXP

Qn is 2 bits and can have four combinations; 00, 01, 10, and 11. Since CLP cannot be extracted from the PIC and put into each packet prefix, it is 0. The valid combinations are shown in [Table 9 on page 62](#).

Table 9: Valid EXP Bit Combinations

Qn	CLP
00	0
01	0
10	0
11	0

For example, VC 7.100 has CBR, VC 7.101 has rt-VBR, 7.102 has nrt-VBR, 7.103 has UBR, and each VC is assigned a queue number as follows:

- VC 7.100 -> 00
- VC 7.101 -> 01
- VC 7.102 -> 10
- VC 7.103 -> 11



NOTE: Lower queue numbers have higher priorities.

Each VC will have the following EXP bits:

- VC 7.100 -> 000
- VC 7.101 -> 010
- VC 7.102 -> 100
- VC 7.103 -> 110

A packet arriving on VC 7.100 at the ingress router has the queue number 00 before being forwarded to the Packet Forwarding Engine. The Packet Forwarding Engine then translates this to 000 EXP bits in the core. At the egress router, the Packet Forwarding Engine retranslates this to queue 00 and stamps the packet with this queue number. The PIC receiving this queue number sends the packet out on the transmit queue that is mapped to queue 0, which could be the highest priority transmit queue on the egress side.

To briefly summarize, shaping and policing are possible. Classification is possible at the VC level by mapping a specific VC to a particular class.

To configure QoS shaping for Circuit Emulation PICs, use the [shaping](#) statement and its subordinate statements at the **[interfaces at-fpc/pic/port unit n]** hierarchy level. Most Circuit Emulation PIC QoS CLI commands are similar to those used for the ATM2 PIC

QoS features. The interface configuration is sent to the PIC and the PIC driver configures the PIC appropriately.

Example: Shaping for Logical Interfaces in Port Promiscuous Mode

Shaping for logical interfaces in port promiscuous mode is configured under the following hierarchy:

```

interfaces {
  at-<fpc>/<pic>/<port> {
    atm-options {
      pic-type atm-ce;
      promiscuous-mode {
        vpi 0;
        vpi 1;
      }
    }
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
      vpi 0;
    }
    unit 1 {
      encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
      vpi 1;
      shaping {
        cbr|rtvbr|vbr {
          <shaping specific parameters>
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example: Shaping for Logical Interfaces in VC Mode

Shaping for logical interfaces in VC mode is configured under the following hierarchy:

```

at-<fpc>/<pic>/<port> {
  atm-options {
    pic-type atm-ce;
    vpi 0;
    vpi 1;
  }
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
    vci 0.100;
  }
  unit 1 {
    encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
    vci 1.100;
    shaping {
      cbr|rtvbr|vbr {
        <shaping specific parameters>
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The Routing Engine and the Packet Forwarding Engine prefix the packet with information including a field that indicates the queue number associated with the VC.

Circuit Emulation PICs internally define queue 0 for CBR, queue 1 for RTVBR, queue 2 for VBR, and queue 3 for UBR.

Example: Shaping for Logical Interfaces in VC Mode with a Policer

You can similarly configure shaping for a policer configuration under the following similar configuration, but you must additionally use the policer required **shaping specific parameters (cdvt)** statement option:

```
at-fpc/pic/port{
  atm-options {
    pic-type atm-ce;
    vpi 0;
    vpi 1;
  }
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
    vci 0.100;
  }
  unit 1 {
    encapsulation atm-ccc-cell-relay;
    vci 1.100;
    shaping {
      cbr|rtvbr|vbr {
        <shaping specific parameters> cdvt
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)
- [shaping on page 115](#)

Configuring the PIC Type

To configure Circuit Emulation PICs, you must specify the **atm-options** statement **pic-type** option as **atm-ce**, as follows:

```
[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]
atm-options {
  pic-type atm-ce;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Configuring Layer 2 Circuit and Layer 2 VPN Pseudowires

ATM Layer 2 circuit and Layer 2 VPN pseudowires are configured using the same syntax described for ATM2 PICs:

```

protocols {
  # MPLS and routing configuration omitted for brevity.
  l2circuit {
    neighbor 10.255.245.1 { # loopback address on remote router
      interface at-0/0/0.0 { # Circuit Emulation PIC ATM interface configured for CCC
        virtual-circuit-id 100;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation • [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

Supported Interface Configurations

With 12-port Channelized T1/E1 Circuit Emulation PICs, ATM supports T1 and E1 interfaces:

```

[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port ]
t1-options
e1-options

```

A sample configuration follows:

```

at-0/2/1:3 {
  atm-options {
    pic-type atm-ce;
  }
  e1-options {
    framing g704;
  }
  t1-options {
    framing sf;
  }
}

```



NOTE: In the sample configuration above, both T1 and E1 framing are set. Depending on which Circuit Emulation PIC you are using (T1 or E1), only the appropriate options are functional.

The following CLI output showing the available T1 interface options:

```

[edit interfaces at-0/2/1:3]
user@host# set t1-options ?

```

Possible completions:

+ apply-groups	Groups from which to inherit configuration data
+ apply-groups-except	Don't inherit configuration data from these groups
bert-algorithm	Set BERT algorithm
byte-encoding	Byte encoding
crc-major-alarm-threshold	CRC Major alarm threshold value
crc-minor-alarm-threshold	CRC Minor alarm threshold value
framing	Framing mode
invert-data	Invert data

line-encoding
loopback

Line encoding
Loopback mode

The following CLI output showing the available EI interface options:

```
[edit interfaces at-0/2/1:3]  
user@host#set ei-options ?
```

```
Possible completions:  
+ apply-groups          Groups from which to inherit configuration data  
+ apply-groups-except  Don't inherit configuration data from these groups  
  bert-error-rate      Bit error rate (10^n for n > 0, and zero for n = 0)  
(0..7)  
  bert-period          Length of BERT test (1..86400 seconds)  
  framing              Framing mode  
  loopback             Loopback mode
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

ATM Limitations

The following limitations apply to ATM support on Circuit Emulation PICs:

- Packet MTU—Packet MTU is limited to 2048 bytes.
- Trunk mode ATM pseudowires—Circuit Emulation PICs do not support trunk mode ATM pseudowires:
- OAM-FM segment—Segment F4 flows are not supported. Only end-to-end F4 flows are supported.
- IP and Ethernet encapsulations—IP and Ethernet encapsulations are not supported.
- F5 OAM—OAM termination is not supported.

**Related
Documentation**

- [ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45](#)

PART 3

Circuit Emulation Interface Configuration Statements

- [Summary of Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements on page 69](#)

CHAPTER 5

Summary of Circuit Emulation Interfaces Configuration Statements

The following descriptions explain each of the interface configuration statements. The statements are organized alphabetically.

atm-options

```

Syntax  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 {
                up-count cells;
                down-count cells;
            }
            oam-period (disable | seconds);
            shaping {
                (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst
                 length);
                queue-length number;
            }
        }
    }

```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure ATM-specific physical interface properties.

The statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interface Encapsulations Overview• multipoint-destination• shaping on page 115• vci

bert-algorithm

Syntax `bert-algorithm algorithm;`

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *ce1-fpc/pic/port*],
[edit interfaces *ct1-fpc/pic/port*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* *ds0-options*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* *e1-options*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* *e3-options*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* *t1-options*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* *t3-options*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure the pattern to send in the bit stream during a bit error rate test (BERT). Applies to T1, E3, T3, and multichannel DS3 interfaces, the channelized interfaces (DS3, OC12, STM1), and channelized IQ and IQE interfaces (E1, E3 and DS3).



NOTE: When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the `bert-algorithm` statement must be included at the [edit interfaces *ce1-fpc/pic/port*] or [edit interfaces *ct1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level as appropriate.

Options *algorithm*—Pattern to send in the bit stream. There are two categories of test patterns: pseudorandom and repetitive. Both patterns conform to CCITT/ITU O.151, O.152, O.153, and O.161 standards. The algorithm can be one of the following patterns:

- **all-ones-repeating**—Pattern is all ones.
- **all-zeros-repeating**—Pattern is all zeros.
- **alternating-double-ones-zeros**—Pattern is alternating pairs of ones and zeros.
- **alternating-ones-zeros**—Pattern is alternating ones and zeros.
- **pseudo-2e3**—Pattern is $2^3 - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e4**—Pattern is $2^4 - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e5**—Pattern is $2^5 - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e6**—Pattern is $2^6 - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e7**—Pattern is $2^7 - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e9-o153**—Pattern is $2^9 - 1$, as defined in the O153 standard.
- **pseudo-2e10**—Pattern is $2^{10} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e11-o152**—Pattern is $2^{11} - 1$, as defined in the O152 standard.
- **pseudo-2e15-o151**—Pattern is $2^{15} - 1$, as defined in the O151 standard.

- **pseudo-2e17**—Pattern is $2^{17} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e18**—Pattern is $2^{18} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e20-o151**—Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$, as defined in the O151 standard.
- **pseudo-2e20-o153**—Pattern is $2^{20} - 1$, as defined in the O153 standard.
- **pseudo-2e21**—Pattern is $2^{21} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e22**—Pattern is $2^{22} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e23-o151**—Pattern is $2^{23} - 1$, as defined in the O151 standard.
- **pseudo-2e25**—Pattern is $2^{25} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e28**—Pattern is $2^{28} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e29**—Pattern is $2^{29} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e31**—Pattern is $2^{31} - 1$.
- **pseudo-2e32**—Pattern is $2^{32} - 1$.
- **repeating-1-in-4**—One bit in four is set to 1; the others are set to 0.
- **repeating-1-in-8**—One bit in eight is set to 1; the others are set to 0.
- **repeating-3-in-24**—Three bits in twenty four are set to 1; the others are set to 0.

Default: pseudo-2e3

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

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interface Diagnostics• Configuring E1 BERT Properties• Configuring E3 BERT Properties• Configuring T1 BERT Properties• Configuring T3 BERT Properties• Examples: Configuring T3 Interfaces• bert-error-rate on page 74• bert-period on page 76
------------------------------	---

bert-error-rate

Syntax	<code>bert-error-rate rate;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>ce1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ds0-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e3-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t3-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the bit error rate to use in a BERT procedure. Applies to E1, E3, T1, or T3 interfaces, and to the channelized interfaces (DS3, OC3, OC12, and STM1).




NOTE: When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the `bert-error-rate` statement must be included at the [edit interfaces *ce1-fpc/pic/port*] or [edit interfaces *ct1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level as appropriate.

When configuring `t3-options bert-error-rate` on J Series routers, only 0 and 3 through 7 are valid values. If you enter 1 or 2, Junos OS will return the error message `configuration check-out failed`.

Options	rate —Bit error rate. Range: 0 through 7, which corresponds to 10^{-1} (1 error per bit) to 10^{-7} (1 error per 10 million bits) Default: 0
Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• bert-algorithm on page 72• bert-period on page 76• ds0-options• e1-options on page 81• e3-options• t1-options on page 117• t3-options• Interface Diagnostics• Configuring E1 BERT Properties


- Configuring E3 BERT Properties
- Configuring T1 BERT Properties
- Configuring T3 BERT Properties
- Examples: Configuring T3 Interfaces

bert-period


Syntax	<code>bert-period <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>ce1-fpc/pic/port</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <i>ds0-options</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <i>e1-options</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <i>e3-options</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <i>t1-options</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <i>t3-options</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure the duration of a BERT test. Applies to E1, E3, T1, and T3 interfaces, and to E1, E3, T1, and T3 partitions on the channelized interfaces (CE1, CT1, DS3, OC3, OC12, OC48, STM1, STM4, and STM16).</p> <p>E1 and T1 IQ, IQE, and standard interfaces support an extended BERT period range, up to 86,400 seconds (24 hours).</p> <div><p>NOTE: When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the <code>bert-period</code> statement must be included at the <code>[edit interfaces <i>ce1-fpc/pic/port</i>]</code> or <code>[edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>]</code> hierarchy level as appropriate.</p></div>
Options	<p><i>seconds</i>—Test duration. Range and default values vary by interface type.</p> <p>Range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PIC-dependent—Normal BERT period: either 1 through 239 seconds or 1 through 240 seconds• PIC-dependent—Extended BERT period: from 1 through 86,400 seconds <p>Default:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Normal BERT period: 10 seconds• Extended BERT period (on supported E1 interfaces): 10 seconds• Extended BERT period (on supported T1 interfaces): 240 seconds
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interface Diagnostics• Configuring E1 BERT Properties• Configuring E3 BERT Properties

- Configuring T1 BERT Properties
- Configuring T3 BERT Properties
- [bert-algorithm on page 72](#)
- [bert-error-rate on page 74](#)

buildout (T1 Interfaces)

Syntax	<code>buildout value;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>] [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For T1 interfaces, set the buildout value.
<div>  <p>NOTE: When configuring CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the buildout statement must be included at the hierarchy level.</p> </div>	
Default	The default buildout value is 0 through 132 feet.
Options	<p>You can set the buildout value to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-132—0 through 132 feet (0 through 40 meters) • 133-265—133 through 265 feet (40 through 81 meters) • 266-398—266 through 398 feet (81 through 121 meters) • 399-531—399 through 531 feet (121 through 162 meters) • 532-655—532 through 655 feet (162 through 200 meters) • long-0db—For J Series routers only, long buildout with 0 decibel (dB) transmit attenuation • long-7.5db—For J Series routers only, long buildout with 7.5 dB transmit attenuation • long-15db—For J Series routers only, long buildout with 15 dB transmit attenuation • long-22.5db—For J Series routers only, long buildout with 22.5 dB transmit attenuation
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the T1 Buildout • <i>Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide</i>

byte-encoding

Syntax	byte-encoding (nx56 nx64);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>t1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ds0-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Set the byte encoding on a DS0 or T1 interface to use 7 bits per byte or 8 bits per byte.
	<div> NOTE: When configuring T1 interfaces on the 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PIC, the byte-encoding statement must be included at the [edit interfaces <i>t1-fpc/pic/port</i>] hierarchy level.</div>
Default	The default byte encoding is 8 bits per byte (nx64).
Options	nx56 —Use 7 bits per byte. nx64 —Use 8 bits per byte.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring T1 Byte Encoding

cell-bundle-size

Syntax	<code>cell-bundle-size <i>cells</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options], [edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM2 IQ interfaces using ATM Layer 2 circuit cell-relay transport mode only, you can configure the maximum number of ATM cells per frame.
Options	<i>cells</i> —Maximum number of cells. Default: 1 cell Range: 1 through 176 cells
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring the Layer 2 Circuit Cell-Relay Cell Maximum

crc-major-alarm-threshold

Syntax	<code>crc-major-alarm-threshold (1e-3 5e-4 1e-4 5e-5 1e-5);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	Major alarm error thresholds for T1 CRC errors. When the threshold is exceeded for one second, a defect condition is declared. If the defect condition continues for the monitoring period, an alarm condition is declared.
Default	10-second monitoring period for all settings except 1e-5 . The 1e-5 value uses a 50-second monitoring period.
Options	<i>rate</i> —Error rate expressed as the number of errors per number of bits. The value 1e-3 is one error in 10^{-3} bits and 5e-4 is five errors in 10^{-4} bits. Default: 5e-5
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring T1 CRC Error Major Alarm Thresholds

crc-minor-alarm-threshold

Syntax	crc-minor-alarm-threshold (1e-3 5e-4 1e-4 5e-5 1e-5 5e-6 1e-6);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	Minor alarm error thresholds for T1 CRC errors. When the threshold is exceeded for one second, a defect condition is declared. If the defect condition continues for the monitoring period, an alarm condition is declared.
Default	10-second monitoring period for values 1e-3, 5e-4, 1e-4, and 5e-5. The 1e-5 value uses a 50-second monitoring period. The 5e-6 value uses a 100-second monitoring period. The 1e-6 value uses a 500-second monitoring period.
Options	rate —Error rate expressed as the number of errors per number of bits. The value 1e-3 is one error in 10^{-3} bits and 5e-4 is five errors in 10^{-4} bits. Default: 5e-6
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring T1 CRC Error Minor Alarm Thresholds

e1-options

Syntax	<pre>e1-options { bert-algorithm <i>algorithm</i>; bert-error-rate <i>rate</i>; bert-period <i>seconds</i>; 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 <i>time-slot-range</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure E1-specific physical interface properties.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channelized E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview • Channelized STM1 Interfaces Overview • E1 Interfaces Overview • T1 Interfaces Overview

encapsulation

See the following sections:

- [encapsulation \(Logical Interface\) on page 83](#)
- [encapsulation \(Physical Interface\) on page 87](#)

encapsulation (Logical Interface)

Syntax	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 frame-relay-ccc frame-relay-ether-type frame-relay-ether-type-tcc frame-relay-ppp frame-relay-tcc 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);
Hierarchy Level	[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 <i>rlsnumber</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for PTX Series Packet Transport Switches (vlan-ccc and vlan-tcc options only).
Description	Configure a logical link-layer encapsulation type.
Options	<p>atm-ccc-cell-relay—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-ccc-vc-mux—Use ATM virtual circuit (VC) multiplex encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.</p> <p>atm-cisco-nlpid—Use Cisco ATM network layer protocol identifier (NLPID) encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.</p> <p>atm-mlppp-llc—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>atm-nlpid—Use ATM NLPID encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.</p> <p>atm-ppp-llc—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-ppp-vc-mux—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use PPP over ATM AAL5 multiplex encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-snap—Use ATM subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-tcc-snap—Use ATM SNAP encapsulation on translational cross-connect (TCC) circuits.</p> <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.</p> <p>atm-vc-mux—Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.</p>

ether-over-atm-llc—For interfaces that carry IPv4 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, as per RFC 2427 (1490).



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-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.

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-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.

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.

multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end—Use MLFR FRF.15 encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, 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 Services 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 Series routers with Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, and on MX Series routers with Trio MPC/MIC interfaces.

ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc—For underlying ATM interfaces on J Series Services Routers only, 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 Interface Encapsulation on Logical Interfaces
- 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 Switches
- [*Junos OS Services Interfaces Configuration Guide*](#)

encapsulation (Physical Interface)

Syntax	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 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);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit interfaces rlsq <i>number:number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for PTX Series Packet Transport Switches (flexible-ethernet-services , ethernet-ccc , and ethernet-tcc options only).
Description	Specify the physical link-layer encapsulation type.
Default	ppp—Use serial PPP encapsulation.
Options	<p>atm-ccc-cell-relay—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-pvc—Use ATM PVC encapsulation.</p> <p>cisco-hdlc—Use Cisco-compatible High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) framing.</p> <p>cisco-hdlc-ccc—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on CCC circuits.</p> <p>cisco-hdlc-tcc—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on TCC circuits for connecting different media.</p> <p>ethernet-bridge—Use Ethernet bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have bridging enabled and that must accept all packets.</p> <p>ethernet-ccc—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>ethernet-over-atm—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 1483, <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). The Junos OS does not completely support bridging, but accepts BPDU 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 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.</p>

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.

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 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.



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 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.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Physical Interfaces• Defining the Encapsulation for Switching Cross-Connects• Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation• Configuring VLAN Encapsulation• Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking• Configuring Extended VLAN Encapsulation• Configuring Encapsulation for Layer 2 Wholesale VLAN Interfaces• Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits• Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits• Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Switches

fast-aps-switch

Syntax	fast-aps-switch;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options aps]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(M320 routers with Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC with SFP only) 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.

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

fcs


Syntax	fcs (16 32);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces e1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces t1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ds0-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e3-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t3-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For E1/E3, SONET/SDH, and T1/T3 interfaces, configure the frame checksum (FCS) on the interface. The checksum must be the same on both ends of the interface.</p> <p>On a channelized OC12 interface, the SONET/SDH fcs statement is not supported. To configure FCS on each DS3 channel, you must include the t3-options fcs statement in the configuration for each channel. For SONET/SDH, the channelized OC12 interface supports DS3 to STS-1 to OC12. For SDH, the channelized OC12 interface supports NxDS3 to NxVC3 to AU3 to STM.</p>
	<div> NOTE: When configuring E1 or T1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the fcs statement must be included at the [edit interfaces e1-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>] or [edit interfaces t1-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>] hierarchy level as appropriate.</div>
Options	<p>16—Use a 16-bit frame checksum on the interface.</p> <p>32—Use a 32-bit frame checksum on the interface. Using a 32-bit checksum provides more reliable packet verification, but some older equipment might not support 32-bit checksums.</p> <p>Default: 16</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the E1 Frame Checksum• Configuring the E3 Frame Checksum• Configuring the SONET/SDH Frame Checksum• Configuring the T1 Frame Checksum• Configuring the T3 Frame Checksum

framing

See the following sections:

- [framing \(E1, E3, and T1 Interfaces\) on page 94](#)
- [framing \(SONET and SDH Interfaces\) on page 95](#)

framing (E1, E3, and T1 Interfaces)

Syntax	framing (g704 g704-no-crc4 g.751 g.832 unframed sf esf);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces ce1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces ct1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> e3-options], [edit interfaces e1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> e1-options], [edit interfaces t1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the framing format.
	<div> NOTE: When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the framing statement must be included at the [edit interfaces ce1-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>] or [edit interfaces ct1-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>] hierarchy level as appropriate.</div>
Default	esf for T1 interfaces; g704 for E1 interfaces. There is no default value for E3 over ATM interfaces.
Options	esf —Extended superframe (ESF) mode for T1 interfaces. g704 —G.704 framing format for E1 interfaces. g704-no-crc4 —G.704 framing with no cyclic redundancy check 4 (CRC4) for E1 interfaces. g.751 —G.751 framing format for E3 over ATM interfaces. g.832 —G.832 framing format for E3 over ATM interfaces. sf —Superframe (SF) mode for T1 interfaces. unframed —Unframed mode for E1 interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring E1 FramingConfiguring E3 and T3 Parameters on ATM InterfacesConfiguring T1 Framing

framing (SONET and SDH Interfaces)

Syntax	<code>framing (sdh sonet);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces so-<i>fpc</i>/<i>pic</i>/<i>port</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	For the 4-port OC48 PIC with SFP installed and the 4-port OC192 PIC in T Series and M Series routers, configure SONET or SDH framing on a per-port basis. This functionality allows you to mix SONET and SDH modes on interfaces on the same PIC.
Options	<code>sdh</code> —SDH framing. <code>sonet</code> —SONET framing.
Required Privilege Level	<code>interface</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>interface-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring SONET/SDH Framing

idle-cycle-flag

Syntax	<code>idle-cycle-flag <i>value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>e1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>t1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ds0-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e3-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> serial-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t3-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the value that the DS0, E1, E3, T1, or T3 interface transmits during idle cycles.



NOTE: When configuring E1 or T1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the `idle-cycle-flag` statement must be included at the [edit interfaces *e1-fpc/pic/port*] or [edit interfaces *t1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level as appropriate.

Options	<i>value</i> —Value to transmit in the idle cycles: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• flags—Transmit the value 0x7E.• ones—Transmit the value 0xFF (all ones).
	Default: Flags
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the E1 Idle Cycle Flag• Configuring the E3 Idle Cycle Flag• Configuring the T1 Idle Cycle Flag• Configuring the T3 Idle Cycle Flag

ima-group-options

Syntax

```
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);
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces (t1-fpc/pic/port:m:n | e1-fpc/pic/port:n | t1|e1-fpc/pic/port)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

Description Specify IMA group options.

Options

- differential-delay 1–56**—Maximum differential delay among links in msec, the default is 25.
- frame-length (32 | 64 | 128 | 256)**—IMA frame length in number of cells; default is 128.
- frame-synchronization**—IMA group frame synchronization selection.
 - alpha 1–2**—Number of consecutive invalid ICP cells for IFSM, the default is 2.
 - beta 1–2**—Number of consecutive errored ICP cells for IFSM, the default is 2.
 - gamma 1–5**—Number of consecutive valid ICP cells for IFSM, the default is 1.
- minimum-links 1–8**—IMA group minimum active links; the default is 1.
- symmetry (symmetrical-config-and-operation | symmetrical-config-asymmetrical-operation)**—IMA group symmetry mode selection.
- test-procedure**—Specify an IMA link interface test.
 - ima-test-start**—Start IMA group test.
 - ima-test-stop**—Stop IMA group test.
 - interface *name***—Interface name of the IMA link to test.

pattern 1–254—IMA test pattern, default is 170.

period 1–4294967294—Length of IMA pattern test in seconds, the default is 10.

transmit-clock (common |independent)—Transmit clock configuration; the default is common.

version (1.0 |1.1)—IMA specification version.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	• ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45
	• ima-link-options on page 98

ima-link-options

Syntax	ima-link-options group <i>g</i>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces (t1- <i>fpc/pic/port:m:n</i> e1- <i>fpc/pic/port:n</i> t1 e1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i>)]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
Description	Specify an interface as a member of an IMA group.
Options	group <i>g</i> —Implying at-x/y/g .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
	interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	• ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45
	• ima-group-options on page 97

interface

See the following sections:

- [interface \(IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity-Fault Management\) on page 99](#)
- [interface \(OAM Link-Fault Management\) on page 100](#)



NOTE: For information about the interface statement available at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family (inet | inet6) address *address* (vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) *group-number* track] and [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family (inet | inet6) address *address* (vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) *group-number* track] hierarchy levels, see the [Junos OS High Availability Configuration Guide](#).

interface (IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity-Fault Management)

Syntax	interface (<i>interface-name</i> ((ge- xe-) (<i>fpc/pic/port</i> <i>fpc/pic/port.unit-number</i> <i>fpc/pic/port.unit-number</i> vlan <i>vlan-id</i>)));
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management maintenance-domain <i>domain-name</i> maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> mep <i>mep-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	<p>For Ethernet interfaces on M320, MX Series, and T Series routers, configure IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.</p> <p>For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers, configure IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) support on trunk interface ports.</p>
Options	interface-name —Interface to which the MEP is attached. It could be a physical Ethernet interface, logical Ethernet interface, or on a specific VLAN of a trunk port interface (MX Series only).
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Maintenance Endpoint • Example: Configuring Connectivity Fault Management for a PBB Network on MX Series Routers

interface (OAM Link-Fault Management)

Syntax `interface interface-name {
 apply-action-profile profile-name;
 link-discovery (active | passive);
 pdu-interval interval;
 pdu-threshold threshold-value;
 remote-loopback;
 event-thresholds {
 frame-error count;
 frame-period count;
 frame-period-summary count;
 symbol-period count;
 }
 negotiation-options {
 allow-remote-loopback;
 no-allow-link-events;
 }
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols oam ethernet link-fault-management]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Description For Ethernet interfaces on M320, MX Series, and T Series routers, configure IEEE 802.3ah Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) support.

Options `interface interface-name`—Interface to be enabled for IEEE 802.3ah link fault management OAM support.

Range: 1 through 10 interfaces can be tracked.

The remaining statements are described separately.

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

Related Documentation • Enabling IEEE 802.3ah OAM Support

interface-type

Syntax	<code>interface-type (bc coc1 ct1 ct3 dc ds so t1 t3);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> no-partition], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> oc-slice <i>oc-slice-range</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> timeslot <i>timeslot-range</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For IQ and IQE interfaces only, configure the sublevel interface type.
Options	<p>bc—Dual—Port Channelized E1 and T1 ISDN PRI interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> timeslot <i>timeslot-range</i>] hierarchy level to create a bearer (B) channel <i>bc-pim/O/port:channel</i> interface for each time you want to function as an ISDN PRI B-channel.</p> <p>coc1—Channelized OC1 interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> oc-slice <i>oc-slice-range</i> interface-type <i>coc12-fpc/pic/port</i>] hierarchy level.</p> <p>ct1—Channelized T1 interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> interface-type <i>ct3-fpc/pic/port<:channel></i>] hierarchy level.</p> <p>ct3—Channelized T3 interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> oc-slice <i>oc-slice-range</i> interface-type <i>coc1-fpc/pic/port:channel no-partition</i>] hierarchy level.</p> <p>dc—Dual-Port Channelized E1 and T1 ISDN PRI interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> timeslot <i>timeslot-range</i>] hierarchy level to create a (D) channel <i>dc-pim/O/port</i> to control the B-channels.</p> <p>ds—DS0 interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> interface-type (<i>ce1-fpc/pic/port</i> <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port<:channel></i>)] hierarchy level.</p> <p>so—SONET/SDH interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> oc-slice <i>oc-slice-range</i> interface-type <i>coc12-fpc/pic/port</i>] hierarchy level.</p> <p>t1—T1 interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> oc-slice <i>oc-slice-range</i> interface-type (<i>coc12-fpc/pic/port</i> <i>coc1-fpc/pic/port</i>)] hierarchy level.</p> <p>t3—T3 interface type. You can specify this interface type at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i> oc-slice <i>oc-slice-range</i> interface-type (<i>coc12-fpc/pic/port</i> <i>coc1-fpc/pic/port:channel no-partition</i>)] hierarchy level.</p>

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

Related Documentation

- Channelized E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview
- Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview
- Configuring Channelized T3 IQ Interfaces

invert-data

Syntax invert-data;

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces e1-*fpc/pic/port*],
[edit interfaces t1-*fpc/pic/port*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* ds0-options],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* e1-options],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* t1-options],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* e3-options]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Invert the transmission of unused data bits on the DS0, E1, E3, and T1 interface.



.....

NOTE: When configuring E1 or T1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the invert-data statement must be included at the [edit interfaces e1-*fpc/pic/port*] or [edit interfaces t1-*fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level as appropriate.


.....

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

Related Documentation

- Configuring E1 Data Inversion
- Configuring E3 Data Inversion
- Configuring T1 Data Inversion

line-encoding

Syntax	line-encoding (ami b8zs);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Set the line encoding format on the T1 interface.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: When configuring CT1 interfaces on the 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PIC, the line-encoding statement must be included at the [edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>] hierarchy level.</p> </div>
Default	The default line encoding is B8ZS.
Options	ami —Use Alternate Mark Inversion (AMI) line encoding. b8zs —Use bipolar with 8-zeros substitution (B8ZS) line encoding.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring T1 Line Encoding

loopback (ADSL, DS0, E1/E3, SONET/SDH, SHDSL, and T1/T3)

Syntax	<code>loopback (local payload remote);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>ce1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>t1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ds0-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> dsl-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e3-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> shdsl-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t3-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure a loopback connection. To turn off the loopback capability, remove the loopback statement from the configuration.



NOTE: When configuring CE1 or CT1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the **loopback** statement must be included with the **local** or **remote** option at the [edit interfaces *ce1-fpc/pic/port*] or [edit interfaces *ct1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level as appropriate.

When configuring T1 interfaces on 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PICs, the **loopback** statement must be included with the **payload** option at the [edit interfaces *t1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level.

To configure loopback on channelized IQ and IQE PICs, SONET/SDH level, use the **sonet-options loopback** statement **local** and **remote** options at the controller interface (*coc48*, *cstm16*, *coc12*, *cstm4*, *coc3*, *cstm1*). It is ignored for path-level interfaces *so-fpc/pic/port* or *so-fpc/pic/port:channel*.

Options	<p>local—Loop packets, including both data and timing information, back on the local router's PIC. NxDS0 IQ interfaces do not support local loopback.</p> <p>payload—For channelized T3, T1, and NxDS0 IQ interfaces only, loop back data only (without clocking information) on the remote router's PIC. With payload loopback, overhead is recalculated. Neither ATM-over-asymmetrical digital subscriber line (ADSL) interfaces nor ATM-over-SHDSL interfaces support payload loopback.</p> <p>remote—Loop packets, including both data and timing information, back on the remote router's interface card. NxDS0 IQ interfaces do not support remote loopback.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- Configuring E3 and T3 Parameters on ATM Interfaces
 - Configuring E1 Loopback Capability
 - Configuring E3 Loopback Capability
 - Configuring Channelized IQ and IQE SONET/SDH Loop Timing
 - Configuring SHDSL Operating Mode on an ATM Physical Interface
 - Configuring T1 Loopback Capability
 - Configuring T3 Loopback Capability
 - feac-loop-respond

neighbor

Syntax	<code>neighbor <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options aps]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>If you are configuring one router to be the working router and a second to be the protect router, configure the address of the remote interface. You configure this on one or both of the interfaces.</p> <p>The address you specify for the neighbor must never be routed through the interface on which APS is configured, or instability will result. We strongly recommend that you directly connect the working and protect routers and that you configure the interface address of this shared network as the neighbor address.</p>
Options	<i>address</i> —Neighbor's address.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Basic APS Support

no-partition

Syntax	no-partition interface-type (e1 (cau4 so) (ct3 t3) so t3);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces ce1-fpc/pic/port], [edit interfaces coc1-fpc/pic/port:channel], [edit interfaces coc12-fpc/pic/port], [edit interfaces cstm1-fpc/pic/port], [edit interfaces ct3-fpc/pic/port]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For Channelized E1 IQ PICs only, configure the channelized E1 interface as an unpartitioned, clear channel.</p> <p>For Channelized OC12 PIC only, convert the channelized OC1 IQ interface into a channelized T3 interface or a T3 interface. You perform this configuration task for C-bit parity and M13-mapped configurations.</p> <p>For Channelized OC12 IQ PICs only, configure the channelized OC12 interface as an unpartitioned, clear channel.</p> <p>For Channelized STM1 PIC only, convert the channelized STM1 IQ interface into a channelized Administrative Unit 4 (AU-4) interface or a SONET/SDH STM1 interface.</p> <p>For Channelized DS3 PIC only, configure the channelized T3 interface as an unpartitioned, clear channel.</p>
Default	If you do not include either this statement or the partition statement, the Channelized IQ PIC is not partitioned, and no data channels are configured.
Options	<p>The option used must correspond to the physical interface type:</p> <p>e1—E1 interface type.</p> <p>coc12 so—Channelized OC12 interface type, in SONET mode.</p> <p>cau4—Channelized AU-4 interface type.</p> <p>cstm1—SONET/SDH STM1 interface type, in SDH mode.</p> <p>ct3—Channelized T3 interface type.</p> <p>t3—T3 interface type.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Channelized E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview• Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview• Configuring an OC12/STM4 Interface

- Configuring Channelized STM1 IQ and IQE Interfaces
- Configuring T3 IQ Interfaces
- [partition on page 109](#)

no-termination-request

Syntax	no-termination-request;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ppp-options], [edit interfaces lsq- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> lsq-failure-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4. Support at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ppp-options] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	For LSQ PICs or link PICs in redundant LSQ configurations, you can inhibit the router from sending PPP termination-request messages to the remote host if the PIC fails.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Link PIC Failover on Channelized OC3 IQ and IQE Interfaces • Configuring Link PIC Failover on Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces • Configuring Link PIC Failover on Channelized STM1 Interfaces • Junos OS Services Interfaces Configuration Guide

no-vpivci-swapping

Syntax	no-vpivci-swapping;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Disable the swapping of VPI and VCI values in ATM CCC cell relay mode on ATM MICs. Both VPI and VCI values are not modified on both ingress or egress. This statement is compatible with the ATM policing feature.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring ATM Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode

oc-slice

Syntax	<code>oc-slice <i>oc-slice-range</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For channelized OC12 IQ interfaces only, configure the range of SONET/SDH slices.
Default	If you do not include either this statement or the no-partition statement, the Channelized OC12 IQ PICs not partitioned, and no data channels are configured.
Options	<p><i>oc-slice-range</i>—Range of SONET/SDH slices. OC3 interfaces must occupy three consecutive OC slices per interface, in the form 1–3, 4–6, 7–9, or 10–12. The T3, T1, and DS0 interface types each occupy one OC slice per interface.</p> <p>Range: For OC3 interfaces, 1–3, 4–6, 7–9, or 10–12; for SONET/SDH and T3 interfaces, 1–12</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview

partition

Syntax	<code>partition <i>partition-number</i> <i>oc-slice</i> <i>oc-slice-range</i> <i>interface-type</i> <i>type</i> <i>timeslots</i> <i>time-slot-range</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For IQ interfaces and J Series interfaces on the Dual-Port Channelized E1 and T1PIM, configure the channelized interface partition. The partition number is correlated with the channel number. Partition and channel numbering on IQ interfaces begins with :1, not :0.
Default	If you omit this statement, the channelized PIC or PIM is not partitioned, and no data channels are configured.
Options	<p><i>partition-number</i>—Sublevel interface partition index.</p> <p>Range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 through 4 for an OC3 interface on a channelized OC12 IQ interface. • 1 through 12 for a T3 interface on a channelized OC12 IQ interface. • 1 through 4 for a T3 interface on a channelized T3 IQ interface. • 1 through 28 for a T1 IQ interface on a channelized OC12 IQ or channelized T3 IQ interface. • 1 through 10 for an E1 interface on a channelized E1 IQ interface. • 1 through 30 on a channelized E1 interface. • 1 through 23 on a channelized T1 interface. • 1 through 24 for NxDS0 interfaces on either channelized OC12 IQ or channelized DS3 IQ interfaces. • 0 through 31 (with 0 reserved for framing) for NxDS0 interfaces on channelized E1 IQ interfaces. <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channelized E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview • Channelized OC12/STM4 IQ and IQE Interfaces Overview • Configuring Channelized T3 IQ Interfaces • no-partition on page 106

payload-size

Syntax	<code>payload-size bytes ;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> satop-options]
Release Information	Option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Specify the satop-options payload-size in integer number of bytes.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45• satop-options on page 114

pic-type

Syntax	<code>pic-type (atm1 atm2);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>at-fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM interfaces, configure the type of ATM PIC installed in your router.
Options	<code>atm1</code> —ATM1 PIC. <code>atm2</code> —ATM2 IQ PIC.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the ATM PIC Type

promiscuous-mode

Syntax	<code>promiscuous-mode { vpi vpi-identifier; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For ATM interfaces with atm-ccc-cell-relay encapsulation, map all incoming cells from either an interface port or a VP to a single label-switched path (LSP) without restricting the VCI number. Promiscuous mode allows you to map traffic from all 65,535 VCIs to a single LSP, or from all 256 VPIs to a single LSP.
Options	vpi-identifier —Open this VPI in promiscuous mode. Range: 0 through 255
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring ATM Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode vpi (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode) on page 126

protocols

Syntax	<code>protocols [inet iso mpls];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit logical-unit-number family tcc]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	For Layer 2.5 VPNs on T Series, MX Series, M120, and M320 routers support, configure IS-IS (ISO traffic) or MPLS traffic to traverse a TCC interface. By default, IPv4 (inet) traffic runs on T Series, MX, Series, M120, and M320 routers and over TCC interfaces. You must configure the same traffic type on both ends of the Layer 2.5 VPN.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring IS-IS or MPLS Traffic for TCC Interfaces

psn-vci (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode VPI/VCI Swapping)

Syntax	<code>psn-vci <i>psn-vci-identifier</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Swap both the VPI and VCI values on both egress and ingress in ATM CCC cell relay mode on ATM MICs. This statement is not compatible with the ATM policing feature.
Options	<i>psn-vci-identifier</i> —ATM PSN virtual circuit identifier. Range: 0 through 255
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring ATM Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode

psn-vpi (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode VPI/VCI Swapping)

Syntax	<code>psn-vpi <i>psn-vpi-identifier</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(MX Series routers) Swap only the VPI values on both egress and ingress in ATM CCC cell relay mode on ATM MICs. This statement is not compatible with the ATM policing feature.
Options	<i>psn-vpi-identifier</i> —ATM PSN virtual path identifier. Range: 0 through 255
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring ATM Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode

remote-loopback-respond

Syntax	remote-loopback-respond;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>ct1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For T1 interfaces only, configure the router to respond to remote loopback requests. Remote loopback requests can be from the facilities data link or inband.



NOTE: When configuring CT1 interfaces on the 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PIC, the **remote-loopback-respond** statement must be included at the [edit interfaces *ct1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level.

Default	The router does not respond to remote loop requests.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring the T1 Remote Loopback Response feac-loop-respond loopback (ADSL, DS0, E1/E3, SONET/SDH, SHDSL, and T1/T3) on page 104


satop-options

Syntax	<pre>satop-options { excessive-packet-loss-rate { apply-groups <i>group-name</i> apply-groups-except <i>group-name</i> groups <i>group-name</i> sample-period <i>milliseconds</i> threshold <i>percentile</i> } idle-pattern <i>pattern</i> jitter-buffer-auto-adjust jitter-buffer-latency <i>milliseconds</i> jitter-buffer-packets <i>packets</i> payload-size <i>bytes</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Set Structure-Agnostic TDM over Packet (SAToP) protocol options.
Options	<p>excessive-packet-loss-rate options—Packet loss options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• apply-groups <i>group-name</i>—Groups from which to inherit configuration data.• apply-groups-except <i>group-name</i>—Don't inherit configuration data from these groups.• groups <i>group-name</i>—Specify groups.• sample-period <i>milliseconds</i>—Number of milliseconds over which excessive packet loss rate is calculated.• threshold <i>percentile</i>—Percentile designating the threshold of excessive packet loss rate (from 1 to 100). <p>idle-pattern <i>pattern</i>—An 8-bit hexadecimal pattern to replace TDM data in a lost packet (from 0 to 255).</p> <p>jitter-buffer-auto-adjust—Automatically adjust the jitter buffer.</p> <p>jitter-buffer-latency <i>milliseconds</i>—Number of milliseconds delay in jitter buffer (from 1 to 1000 milliseconds).</p> <p>jitter-buffer-packets <i>packets</i>—Number of packets in jitter buffer (from 1 to 64).</p> <p>payload-size <i>bytes</i>—Payload size in integer number of bytes.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs Overview on page 45

shaping

Syntax	<pre>shaping { (cbr <i>rate</i> rtvbr peak <i>rate</i> sustained <i>rate</i> burst <i>length</i> vbr peak <i>rate</i> sustained <i>rate</i> burst <i>length</i>); queue-length <i>number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options vpi <i>vpi-identifier</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> 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> address <i>address</i> family <i>family</i> multipoint-destination <i>address</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For ATM encapsulation only, define the traffic-shaping profile.</p> <p>For Circuit Emulation PICs, specify traffic shaping in the ingress and egress directions.</p> <p>For ATM2 IQ interfaces, changing or deleting VP tunnel traffic shaping causes all logical interfaces on a VP to be deleted and then re-added.</p> <p>VP tunnels are not supported on multipoint interfaces.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining Virtual Path Tunnels Defining the ATM Traffic-Shaping Profile Configuring ATM QoS or Shaping on page 60

start-end-flag

Syntax	start-end-flag (filler shared);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces e1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces t1- <i>fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ds0-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e3-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t3-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For DS0, E1, E3, T1, and T3 interfaces, configure the interface to share the transmission of start and end flags.
<div> NOTE: When configuring E1 or T1 interfaces on the 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PIC, the start-end-flag statement must be included at the [edit interfaces e1-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>] or [edit interfaces t1-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>] hierarchy level as appropriate.</div>	
Options	filler —Wait two idle cycles between the start and end flags. shared —Share the transmission of the start and end flags. This is the default.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring E1 Start and End Flags• Configuring the E3 Start and End Flags• Configuring T1 Start and End Flags• Configuring T3 Start and End Flags

t1-options

Syntax	<pre> t1-options { bert-algorithm <i>algorithm</i>; bert-error-rate <i>rate</i>; bert-period <i>seconds</i>; buildout <i>value</i>; 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 <i>time-slot-range</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure T1-specific physical interface properties.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> T1 Interfaces Overview

timeslots

Syntax	<code>timeslots <i>time-slot-range</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>e1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>t1-fpc/pic/port</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> e1-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> partition <i>partition-number</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> t1-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For E1 and T1 interfaces, allocate the specific time slots by number.



NOTE: When configuring E1 or T1 interfaces on the 10-port Channelized E1/T1 IQE PIC, the `timeslots` statement must be included at the [edit interfaces *e1-fpc/pic/port*] or [edit interfaces *t1-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level as appropriate.

Options	<p><i>time-slot-range</i>—Actual time slot numbers allocated:</p> <p>Range: Ranges vary by interface type and configuration option as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 through 24 for T1 interfaces (0 is reserved) • 1 through 31 for 4-port E1 PICs (0 is reserved) • 1 through 31 for NxDS0 interfaces (0 is reserved) • 2 through 32 for 10-port Channelized E1 and 10-port Channelized E1 IQ PICs (1 is reserved) • 2 through 32 for the setting under e1-options with IQE PICs (1 is reserved) (when creating fractional E1) • 1 through 31 for the setting under partition with IQE PICs (0 is reserved) (when creating NxDS0)
----------------	--



NOTE: When creating fractional E1 interfaces only, if you connect a 4-port E1 PIC interface to a device that uses time slot numbering from 2 through 32, you must subtract 1 from the configured number of time slots.

Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Fractional E1 IQ and IQE Interfaces • Configuring Fractional T1 IQ and IQE Interfaces

- Configuring Fractional E1 Time Slots
- Configuring Fractional T1 Time Slots
- Configuring a Channelized T1/E1 Interface to Drop and Insert Time Slots

unit

Syntax `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 | 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 {`
 `maximum-contexts number <force>;`
 `f-max-period number;`
 `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;`
 `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;
family family-name {
    ... the family subhierarchy appears after the main [edit interfaces interface-name unit
        logical-unit-number] hierarchy ...
}
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 {
    up-count cells;
    down-count cells;
}
oam-period (disable | seconds);
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;  
    }  
    dynamic-profile profile-name;  
    lcp-restart-timer milliseconds;  
    loopback-clear-timer seconds;  
    ncp-restart-timer milliseconds;  
    pap {  
      access-profile name;  
      default-pap-password password;  
      local-name name;  
      local-password password;  
      passive;  
    }  
  }  
  pppoe-options {  
    access-concentrator name;  
    auto-reconnect seconds;  
    (client | server);  
    service-name name;  
    underlying-interface interface-name;  
  }  
  pppoe-underlying-options {  
    access-concentrator name;  
    dynamic-profile profile-name;  
    max-sessions number;  
  }  
  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;  
  targeted-distribution;  
  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-range number-number;
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;
family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            (input | output | input output);
        }
    }
    access-concentrator name;
    address address {
        ... the address subhierarchy appears after the main [edit interfaces interface-name unit
        logical-unit-number family family-name] hierarchy ...
    }
    bridge-domain-type (bvlan | svlan);
    bundle interface-name;
    core-facing;
    demux-destination {
        destination-prefix;
    }
    demux-source {
        source-prefix;
    }
    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 ];
    }
    interface-mode (access | trunk);
    ipsec-sa sa-name;
    isid-list all-service-groups;
    keep-address-and-control;
    mac-validate (loose | strict);
    max-sessions number;
    mtu bytes;
    multicast-only;
    no-redirects;

```

```

policer {
    arp policer-template-name;
    input policer-template-name;
    output policer-template-name;
}
primary;
protocols [inet iso mpls];
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 {
    input;
    output;
}
service {
    input {
        post-service-filter filter-name;
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
service-name-table table-name
(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;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-list [number number-number];
address address {
    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
    broadcast address;
    destination address;
    destination-profile name;
    eui-64;
    master-only;
    multipoint-destination address {
        dlc dlci-identifier;
        epd-threshold cells <plp1 cells>;
        inverse-arp;
        oam-liveness {
            up-count cells;
            down-count cells;
        }
        oam-period (disable | seconds);
        shaping {
            (cbr rate | rtvbr burst length peak rate sustained rate | vbr burst length peak rate
            sustained rate);
            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;
    track {
      interface interface-name {
        bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second priority-cost number;
      }
      priority-hold-time seconds;
      route ip-address/prefix-length routing-instance instance-name priority-cost cost;
    }
    virtual-address [ addresses ];
    virtual-link-local-address ipv6-address;
    vrrp-inherit-from {
      active-interface interface-name;
      active-group group-number;
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit interfaces interface-set <i>interface-set-name</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure a logical interface on the physical device. You must configure a logical interface to be able to use the physical device.
Options	<p>logical-unit-number—Number of the logical unit.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 1,073,741,823 for demux and PPPoE static interfaces only. 0 through 16,385 for all other static interface types.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Logical Interface Properties](#)
 - [Example: Configuring E-LINE and E-LAN Services for a PBB Network on MX Series Routers](#)
 - [Junos OS Services Interfaces Configuration Guide](#)

vpi (ATM CCC Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode)

Syntax	<code>vpi vpi-identifier;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces at- <i>fpc/pic/port</i> atm-options promiscuous-mode]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For ATM interfaces, allow all VCI in this VPI to open in ATM CCC cell-relay mode.</p> <p>When you include vpi statements at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options promiscuous-mode] hierarchy level, the specified VPIs open in promiscuous mode.</p>
Options	<p>vpi-identifier—ATM virtual path identifier. This is one of the VPIs that you define in the vci statement. (For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include the vci statement, see vci.)</p> <p>Range: 0 through 255</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring ATM Cell-Relay Promiscuous Mode

PART 4

Index

- [Index on page 129](#)
- [Index of Statements and Commands on page 133](#)

Index

Symbols

#, comments in configuration statements.....	xviii
(), in syntax descriptions.....	xviii
< >, in syntax descriptions.....	xvii
[], in configuration statements.....	xviii
{ }, in configuration statements.....	xviii
(pipe), in syntax descriptions.....	xviii

A

atm-options statement.....	70
----------------------------	----

B

bert-algorithm statement.....	72
bert-error-rate statement.....	74
bert-period statement.....	76
braces, in configuration statements.....	xviii
brackets	
angle, in syntax descriptions.....	xvii
square, in configuration statements.....	xviii
buildout statement	
T1 interfaces.....	77
byte encoding.....	78
byte-encoding statement.....	78

C

cell-bundle-size statement.....	79
Circuit Emulation PIC E1 interfaces	
configuration statements	
E1 options.....	37
Circuit Emulation PIC T1 interfaces	
configuration statements	
T1 options.....	37
Circuit Emulation PICs.....	33
Circuit Emulation PICs Overview	
Displaying Information About Circuit Emulation	
PICs.....	38
Mobile Backhaul and Circuit Emulation	
Overview.....	35
Mobile Backhaul Application Overview.....	36
Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC Clocking	
Features.....	36

Understanding Circuit Emulation PIC

Types.....	36
Understanding T1 and E1 Options Exceptions	
on Circuit Emulation PICs.....	37
comments, in configuration statements.....	xviii
Configuring ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	
ATM IMA Configuration Overview.....	50
ATM Limitations.....	66
ATM OAM.....	59
ATM Support on Circuit Emulation PICs	
Overview.....	45
Configuring ATM IMA.....	56
Configuring ATM Pseudowires.....	57
Configuring ATM QoS or Shaping.....	60
Configuring Layer 2 Circuit and Layer 2 VPN	
Pseudowires.....	64
Configuring the 12-Port Channelized T1/E1	
Circuit Emulation PIC Operating Mode.....	47
Configuring the 4-Port Channelized	
COC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC Operating	
Mode.....	48
Configuring the PIC Type.....	64
Congestion Control.....	60
Scaling.....	60
Supported Interface Configurations.....	65
Configuring SAToP Support on Circuit Emulation	
PICs	
Configuring SAToP Emulation on T1/E1	
Interfaces on Circuit Emulation PICs.....	41
Configuring SAToP on 4-port Channelized	
OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PICs.....	39
connections	
configuration statements.....	25, 29
conventions	
text and syntax.....	xvii
crc-major-alarm-threshold statement.....	79
crc-minor-alarm-threshold statement.....	80
curly braces, in configuration statements.....	xviii
customer support.....	xviii
contacting JTAC.....	xviii
D	
documentation	
comments on.....	xviii
dot1x	
configuration statements.....	26
E	
e1-options statement.....	81

encapsulation statement.....	82
logical interface.....	83
physical interface.....	87
encoding	
byte.....	78
Ethernet Ring Protection	
configuration statements.....	30

F

fast-aps-switch statement.....	91
fcs statement.....	92
font conventions.....	xvii
framing statement.....	93
E1, E3, and T1 interfaces.....	94
SONET and SDH interfaces.....	95

I

iccp	
configuration statements.....	26
icons defined, notice.....	xvi
idle-cycle-flag statement.....	96
ima-group-options statement.....	97
ima-link-options statement.....	98
interface statement.....	99
IEEE 802.1ag.....	99
IEEE 802.3ah.....	100
interface-type statement.....	101
interfaces	
configuration statements.....	5, 69
invert-data statement.....	102

L

line-encoding statement.....	103
logical systems	
configuration statements.....	20
loopback statement	
ADSL, DS0, E1/E3, SONET/SDH, SHDSL, and	
T1/T3.....	104

M

manuals	
comments on.....	xviii

N

neighbor statement.....	105
no-partition statement.....	106
no-termination-request statement.....	107
no-vpivci-swapping statement.....	107
notice icons defined.....	xvi

O

OAM	
configuration statements.....	27
oc-slice statement.....	108

P

parentheses, in syntax descriptions.....	xviii
partition statement.....	109
payload-size statement.....	110
physical interfaces	
byte encoding.....	78
pic-type statement.....	110
promiscuous-mode statement.....	111
protection-group	
configuration statements.....	30
protocols connections	
configuration statements.....	25, 29
protocols dot1x	
configuration statements.....	26
protocols Ethernet Ring Protection	
configuration statements.....	30
protocols iccp	
configuration statements.....	26
protocols OAM	
configuration statements.....	27
protocols statement.....	111
protocols VRRP	
configuration statements.....	27

R

remote-loopback-respond statement.....	113
--	-----

S

satop-options	
payload-size.....	110
satop-options statement.....	114
shaping statement.....	115
start-end-flag statement.....	116
support, technical See technical support	
syntax conventions.....	xvii
system processes	
configuration statements.....	31

T

T1 interfaces	
byte encoding.....	78
t1-options statement.....	117
technical support	
contacting JTAC.....	xviii

timeslots statement.....118

U

unit statement.....120

V

vci statement

 ATM CCC cell-relay promiscuous mode VPI/VCI
 Swapping.....112

vpi statement

 ATM CCC cell-relay promiscuous mode.....126
 ATM CCC cell-relay promiscuous mode VPI/VCI
 Swapping.....112

VRRP

 configuration statements.....27

Index of Statements and Commands

A

atm-options statement.....70

B

bert-algorithm statement.....72

bert-error-rate statement.....74

bert-period statement.....76

buildout statement

 T1 interfaces.....77

byte-encoding statement.....78

C

cell-bundle-size statement.....79

crc-major-alarm-threshold statement.....79

crc-minor-alarm-threshold statement.....80

E

e1-options statement.....81

encapsulation statement.....82

 logical interface.....83

 physical interface.....87

F

fast-aps-switch statement.....91

fcs statement.....92

framing statement.....93

 E1, E3, and T1 interfaces.....94

 SONET and SDH interfaces.....95

I

idle-cycle-flag statement.....96

ima-group-options statement.....97

ima-link-options statement.....98

interface statement.....99

 IEEE 802.1ag.....99

 IEEE 802.3ah.....100

interface-type statement.....101

invert-data statement.....102

L

line-encoding statement.....103

loopback statement

 ADSL, DS0, E1/E3, SONET/SDH, SHDSL, and
 T1/T3.....104

N

neighbor statement.....105

no-partition statement.....106

no-termination-request statement.....107

no-vpivci-swapping statement.....107

O

oc-slice statement.....108

P

partition statement.....109

payload-size statement.....110

pic-type statement.....110

promiscuous-mode statement.....111

protocols statement.....111

R

remote-loopback-respond statement.....113

S

satop-options statement.....114

shaping statement.....115

start-end-flag statement.....116

T

t1-options statement.....117

timeslots statement.....118

U

unit statement.....120

V

vci statement

 ATM CCC cell-relay promiscuous mode VPI/VCI
 Swapping.....112

vpi statement

 ATM CCC cell-relay promiscuous mode.....126
 ATM CCC cell-relay promiscuous mode VPI/VCI
 Swapping.....112

