JUNIPER NETWORKS

Encryption Properties

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Juniper Networks, Inc.
1194 North Mathilda Avenue
Sunnyvale, California 94089
USA
408-745-2000
www.juniper.net

The information in this document is current as of the date on the title page.

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Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

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Documentation and Release Notes

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

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Supported Platforms

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

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

Using the Examples in This Manual

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

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

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

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

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

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

   ```
   system {
     scripts {
       commit {
         file ex-script.xsl;
       }
     }
   }
   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.xsl; }
   ```

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

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

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

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

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

Documentation Conventions

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

Table 1: Notice Icons

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

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

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the**configure** command: user@host> **configure**
`Fixed-width text like this`	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	`user@host>` **show chassis alarms** `No alarms currently active`

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

Convention	Description	Examples
Italic text like this	• Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. • Identifies book names. • Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.	• A policy *term* is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. • *Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide* • RFC 1997, *BGP Communities Attribute*
Italic text like this	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** *domain-name*
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	• 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.	**stub <default-metric** ***metric*****>;**
| (pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	**broadcast | multicast** **(*string1* | *string2* | *string3*)**
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	**rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only**
[ ] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	**community name members [** ***community-ids*** **]**

Indention 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.	• 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 post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf .
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/ .
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- Search for known bugs: http://www2.juniper.net/kb/
- Find product documentation: http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: http://kb.juniper.net/
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: 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, see http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html .

PART 1

Overview

CHAPTER 1

Encryption Services

Encryption Overview

The IP Security (IPsec) architecture provides a security suite for the IP version 4 (IPv4) and IP version 6 (IPv6) network layers. The suite provides functionality such as authentication of origin, data integrity, confidentiality, replay protection, and nonrepudiation of source. It also defines mechanisms for key generation and exchange, management of security associations, and support for digital certificates.

IPsec defines a security association (SA) and key management framework that can be used with any network layer protocol. The SA specifies what protection policy to apply to traffic between two IP-layer entities. For more information, see the Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide. The standards are defined in the following RFCs:

- RFC 2401, *Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol*
- RFC 2406, *IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)*

Configuring an ES Tunnel Interface for a Layer 3 VPN

To configure an ES tunnel interface for a Layer 3 VPN, you need to configure an ES tunnel interface on the provider edge (PE) router and on the customer edge (CE) router. You also need to configure IPsec on the PE and CE routers. For more information about configuring an ES tunnel for a Layer 3 VPN, see the Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide.

PART 2

Configuration

CHAPTER 2

Configuration Tasks

Configuring Encryption Interfaces

When you configure the encryption interface, you associate the configured SA with a logical interface. This configuration defines the tunnel, including the logical unit, tunnel addresses, maximum transmission unit (MTU), optional interface addresses, and the name of the IPsec SA to apply to traffic. To configure an encryption interface, include the following statements at the **[edit interfaces es-*fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level:

```
family inet {
    ipsec-sa ipsec-sa; # name of security association to apply to packet
    address address; # local interface address inside local VPN
    destination address; # destination address inside remote VPN
}
tunnel {
    source source-address;
    destination destination-address;
}
```

The addresses configured as the tunnel source and destination are the addresses in the outer IP header of the tunnel.

NOTE: You must configure the tunnel source address locally on the router, and the tunnel destination address must be a valid address for the security gateway terminating the tunnel.

The ES Physical Interface Card (PIC) is supported on M Series and T Series routers.

The SA must be a valid tunnel-mode SA. The interface address and destination address listed are optional. The destination address allows the user to configure a static route to

encrypt traffic. If a static route uses that destination address as the next hop, traffic is forwarded through the portion of the tunnel in which encryption occurs.

Specifying the Security Association Name for Encryption Interfaces

The security association is the set of properties that defines the protocols for encrypting Internet traffic. To configure encryption interfaces, you specify the SA name associated with the interface by including the **ipsec-sa** statement at the **[edit interfaces es-*fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet]** hierarchy level:

```
ipsec-sa sa-name;
```

For information about configuring the security association, see "Configuring Filters for Traffic Transiting the ES PIC" on page 8.

Configuring the MTU for Encryption Interfaces

The protocol MTU value for encryption interfaces must always be less than the default interface MTU value of 3900 bytes; the configuration fails to commit if you select a greater value. To set the MTU value, include the **mtu** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet]** hierarchy level:

```
mtu bytes;
```

For more information, see the Junos® OS Network Interfaces.

Example: Configuring an Encryption Interface

Configure an IPsec tunnel as a logical interface on the ES PIC. The logical interface specifies the tunnel through which the encrypted traffic travels. The **ipsec-sa** statement associates the security profile with the interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
es-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 10.5.5.5; # tunnel source address
      destination 10.6.6.6; # tunnel destination address
    }
    family inet {
      ipsec-sa manual-sa1; # name of security association to apply to packet
      mtu 3800;
      address 10.1.1.8/32 { # local interface address inside local VPN
      destination 10.2.2.254;  # destination address inside remote VPN
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Filters for Traffic Transiting the ES PIC

This section contains the following topics:

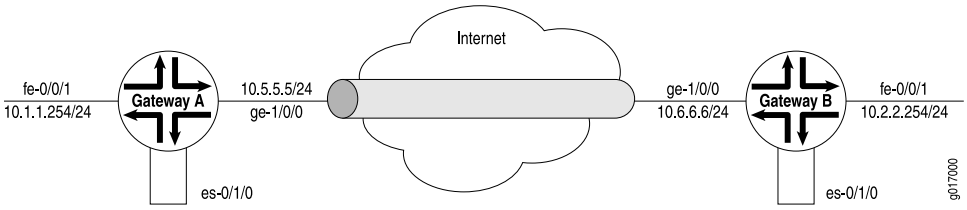
Traffic Overview

Traffic configuration defines the traffic that must flow through the tunnel. You configure outbound and inbound firewall filters, which identify and direct traffic to be encrypted and confirm that decrypted traffic parameters match those defined for the given tunnel. The outbound filter is applied to the LAN or WAN interface for the incoming traffic you want to encrypt. The inbound filter is applied to the ES PIC to check the policy for traffic coming in from the remote host. Because of the complexity of configuring a router to forward packets, no automatic checking is done to ensure that the configuration is correct.

NOTE: **The valid firewall filters statements for IPsec are destination-port, source-port, protocol, destination-address, and source-address.**

In Figure 1 on page 9, Gateway A protects the network **10.1.1.0/24**, and Gateway B protects the network **10.2.2.0/24**. The gateways are connected by an IPsec tunnel. For more information about firewalls, see the Routing Policy Configuration Guide.

Figure 1: Example: IPsec Tunnel Connecting Security Gateways



The SA and ES interface for security Gateway A are configured as follows:

```
[edit security ipsec]
security-association manual-sa1 {
   manual {
      direction bidirectional {
         protocol esp;
         spi 2312;
         authentication {
            algorithm hmac-md5-96;
            key ascii-text 1234123412341234;
         }
         encryption {
            algorithm 3des-cbc;
            key ascii-text 12345678900987654321234;
         }
      }
   }
}
[edit interfaces es-0/1/0]
```

```
unit 0 {
  tunnel {
    source 10.5.5.5;
    destination 10.6.6.6;
  }
  family inet {
    ipsec-sa manual-sa1;
    address 10.1.1.8/32 {
      destination 10.2.2.254;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the Security Association

To configure the SA, include the **security-association** statement at the **[edit security]** hierarchy level:

```
security-association name {
  mode (tunnel | transport);
  manual {
    direction (inbound | outbound | bi-directional) {
      auxiliary-spi auxiliary-spi-value;
      spi spi-value;
      protocol (ah | esp | bundle);
      authentication {
        algorithm (hmac-md5-96 | hmac-sha1-96);
        key (ascii-text key | hexadecimal key);
      }
      encryption {
        algorithm (des-cbc | 3des-cbc);
        key (ascii-text key | hexadecimal key);
      }
    }
    dynamic {
      replay-window-size (32 | 64);
      ipsec-policy policy-name;
    }
  }
}
```

For more information about configuring an SA, see the Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide. For information about applying the SA to an interface, see "Specifying the Security Association Name for Encryption Interfaces" on page 8.

Configuring an Outbound Traffic Filter

To configure the outbound traffic filter, include the **filter** statement at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level:

```
filter filter-name {
  term term-name {
    from {
      match-conditions;
    }
    then {
```



```
        action;
        action-modifiers;
      }
    }
  }
```

For more information, see the Routing Policy Configuration Guide.

Example: Configuring an Outbound Traffic Filter

Firewall filters for outbound traffic direct the traffic through the desired IPsec tunnel and ensure that the tunneled traffic goes out the appropriate interface (see Figure 1 on page 9). Here, an outbound firewall filter is created on security Gateway A; it identifies the traffic to be encrypted and adds it to the input side of the interface that carries the internal virtual private network (VPN) traffic:

```
[edit firewall]
filter ipsec-encrypt-policy-filter {
  term term1 {
    from {
      source-address { # local network
      10.1.1.0/24;
    }
    destination-address { # remote network
    10.2.2.0/24;
  }
}
then ipsec-sa manual-sa1; # apply SA name to packet
term default {
  then accept;
}
```

NOTE: The source address, port, and protocol on the outbound traffic filter must match the destination address, port, and protocol on the inbound traffic filter. The destination address, port, and protocol on the outbound traffic filter must match the source address, port, and protocol on the inbound traffic filter.

Applying the Outbound Traffic Filter

After you have configured the outbound firewall filter, you apply it by including the **filter** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet]** hierarchy level:

```
filter {
  input filter-name;
}
```

Example: Applying the Outbound Traffic Filter

Apply the outbound traffic filter. The outbound filter is applied on the Fast Ethernet interface at the **[edit interfaces fe-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet]** hierarchy level. Any packet matching the IPsec action term (**term 1**) on the input filter (**ipsec-encrypt-policy-filter**),

configured on the Fast Ethernet interface, is directed to the ES PIC interface at the **[edit interfaces es-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet]** hierarchy level. So, if a packet arrives from the source address **10.1.1.0/24** and goes to the destination address **10.2.2.0/24**, the Packet Forwarding Engine directs the packet to the ES PIC interface, which is configured with the **manual-sa1** SA. The ES PIC receives the packet, applies the **manual-sa1** SA, and sends the packet through the tunnel.

The router must have a route to the tunnel end point; add a static route if necessary.

```
[edit interfaces]
fe-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input ipsec-encrypt-policy-filter;
      }
      address 10.1.1.254/24;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring an Inbound Traffic Filter

To configure an inbound traffic filter, include the **filter** statement at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level:

```
filter filter-name {
  term term-name {
    from {
      match-conditions;
    }
    then {
      action;
      action-modifiers;
    }
  }
}
```

For more information, see the Routing Policy Configuration Guide.

Example: Configuring an Inbound Traffic Filter

Configure an inbound firewall filter. This filter performs the final IPsec policy check and is created on security gateway A. The policy check ensures that only packets that match the traffic configured for this tunnel are accepted.

```
[edit firewall]
filter ipsec-decrypt-policy-filter {
  term term1 { # perform policy check
  from {
    source-address { # remote network
    10.2.2.0/24;
  }
  destination-address { # local network
  10.1.1.0/24;
}
```

```
then accept;
```

Applying the Inbound Traffic Filter to the Encryption Interface

After you create the inbound firewall filter, you can apply it to the ES PIC. To apply the filter to the ES PIC, include the **filter** statement at the **[edit interfaces es-*fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet filter]** hierarchy level:

```
filter {
  input filter;
}
```

The input filter is the name of the filter applied to received traffic. For a configuration example, see "Example: Configuring an Inbound Traffic Filter" on page 12. For more information about firewall filters, see the Routing Policy Configuration Guide.

Example: Applying the Inbound Traffic Filter to the Encryption Interface

Apply the inbound firewall filter (**ipsec-decrypt-policy-filter**) to the decrypted packet to perform the final policy check. The IPsec **manual-sa1** SA is referenced at the **[edit interfaces es-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet]** hierarchy level and decrypts the incoming packet.

The Packet Forwarding Engine directs IPsec packets to the ES PIC. It uses the packet's security parameter index (SPI), protocol, and destination address to look up the SA configured on one of the ES interfaces. The IPsec **manual-sa1** SA is referenced at the **[edit interfaces es-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet]** hierarchy level and is used to decrypt the incoming packet. When the packets are processed (decrypted, authenticated, or both), the input firewall filter (**ipsec-decrypt-policy-filter**) is applied on the decrypted packet to perform the final policy check. **term1** defines the decrypted (and verified) traffic and performs the required policy check. For information about **term1**, see "Example: Configuring an Inbound Traffic Filter" on page 12.

NOTE: The inbound traffic filter is applied after the ES PIC has processed the packet, so the decrypted traffic is defined as any traffic that the remote gateway is encrypting and sending to this router. IKE uses this filter to determine the policy required for a tunnel. This policy is used during the negotiation with the remote gateway to find the matching SA configuration.

```
[edit interfaces]
es-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 10.5.5.5; # tunnel source address
      destination 10.6.6.6; # tunnel destination address
    }
    family inet {
      filter {
        input ipsec-decrypt-policy-filter;
      }
      ipsec-sa manual-sa1; # SA name applied to packet
      address 10.1.1.8/32 { # local interface address inside local VPN
      destination 10.2.2.254; # destination address inside remote VPN
```

```
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring ES PIC Redundancy

You can configure ES PIC redundancy on M Series and T Series routers that have multiple ES PICs. With ES PIC redundancy, one ES PIC is active and another ES PIC is on standby. When the primary ES PIC has a servicing failure, the backup becomes active, inherits all the tunnels and SAs, and acts as the new next hop for IPsec traffic. Reestablishment of tunnels on the backup ES PIC does not require new Internet Key Exchange (IKE) negotiations. If the primary ES PIC comes online, it remains in standby and does not preempt the backup. To determine which PIC is currently active, use the **show ipsec redundancy** command.

NOTE: ES PIC redundancy is supported on M Series and T Series routers.

To configure an ES PIC as the backup, include the **backup-interface** statement at the **[edit interfaces *fpc/pic/port* es-options]** hierarchy level:

```
backup-interface es-fpc/pic/port;
```

Example: Configuring ES PIC Redundancy

After you create the inbound firewall filter, apply it to the master ES PIC. Here, the inbound firewall filter (**ipsec-decrypt-policy-filter**) is applied on the decrypted packet to perform the final policy check. The IPsec **manual-sa1** SA is referenced at the **[edit interfaces es-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet]** hierarchy level and decrypts the incoming packet. This example does not show SA and filter configuration. For information about SA and filter configuration, see the Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide, the Routing Policy Configuration Guide, and “Example: Configuring an Inbound Traffic Filter” on page 12.

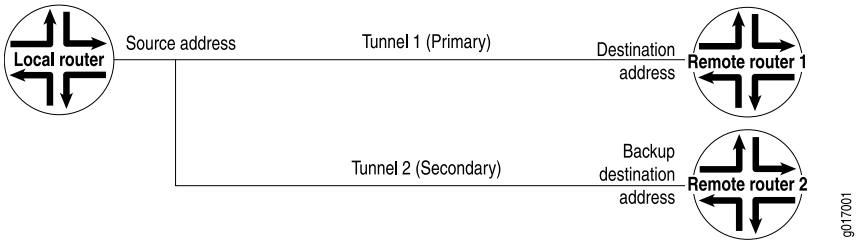
```
[edit interfaces]
es-1/2/0 {
  es-options {
    backup-interface es-1/0/0;
  }
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 10.5.5.5;
      destination 10.6.6.6;
    }
    family inet {
      ipsec-sa manual-sa1;
      filter {
        input ipsec-decrypt-policy-filter;
      }
      address 10.1.1.8/32 {
        destination 10.2.2.254;
      }
    }
  }
```

}

Configuring IPsec Tunnel Redundancy

You can configure IPsec tunnel redundancy by specifying a backup destination address. The local router sends keepalives to determine the remote site's reachability. When the peer is no longer reachable, a new tunnel is established. For up to 60 seconds during failover, traffic is dropped without notification being sent. Figure 2 on page 15 shows IPsec primary and backup tunnels.

Figure 2: IPsec Tunnel Redundancy



To configure IPsec tunnel redundancy, include the **backup-destination** statement at the **[edit interfaces unit *logical-unit-number* tunnel]** hierarchy level:

```
backup-destinationaddress;
destination address;
source address;
```

NOTE: Tunnel redundancy is supported on M Series and T Series routers.

The primary and backup destinations must be on different routers.

The tunnels must be distinct from each other and policies must match.

For more information about tunnels, see Tunnel Properties.

CHAPTER 3

Configuration Statements

address (Interfaces)

Syntax

```
address address {
  destination address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family *family*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure the interface address.

Options ***address***—Address of the interface.

The remaining statement is explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring Encryption Interfaces" on page 7.

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

backup-destination

Syntax backup-destination *destination-address*;

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* tunnel],[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* tunnel]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description For tunnel interfaces, specify the remote address of the backup tunnel.

Options ***destination-address***—Address of the remote side of the connection.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring IPsec Tunnel Redundancy" on page 15.

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

Related Documentation
- destination (Interfaces) on page 19
- destination (Tunnel Remote End)

backup-interface

Syntax backup-interface *interface-name*;

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* es-options]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure a backup ES Physical Interface Card (PIC). When the primary ES PIC has a servicing failure, the backup becomes active, inherits all the tunnels and security associations (SAs), and acts as the new next hop for IPsec traffic.

Options ***interface-name***—Name of ES interface to serve as the backup.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring ES PIC Redundancy" on page 14.

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

destination (Interfaces)

Syntax destination *address*;

Hierarchy Level
[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* tunnel]
[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet address *address*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* tunnel]
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet address *address*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description For CoS on ATM interfaces, specify the remote address of the connection.

For point-to-point interfaces only, specify the address of the interface at the remote end of the connection.

For tunnel and encryption interfaces, specify the remote address of the tunnel.

Options ***address***—Address of the remote side of the connection.

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

Related Documentation

- Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces
- Multilink and Link Services Logical Interface Configuration Overview
- Configuring Encryption Interfaces on page 7
- Configuring Traffic Sampling
- Configuring Flow Monitoring
- Configuring Unicast Tunnels

es-options

Syntax

```
es-options {
  backup-interface interface-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description On ES interfaces, configure ES interface-specific interface properties.

The **backup-interface** statement is explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring ES PIC Redundancy" on page 14.

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

family

Syntax

```
family inet {
  ipsec-sa sa-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure protocol family information for the logical interface.

Options *family*—Protocol family:

- **ccc**—Circuit cross-connect protocol suite
- **inet**—IP version 4 suite
- **inet6**—IP version 6 suite
- **iso**—Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) International Organization for Standardization (ISO) protocol suite
- **mlfr-end-to-end**—Multilink Frame Relay FRF.15
- **mlfr-uni-nni**—Multilink Frame Relay FRF.16
- **multilink-ppp**—Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol
- **mpls**—MPLS
- **tcc**—Translational cross-connect protocol suite
- **tnp**—Trivial Network Protocol
- **vpls**—Virtual private LAN service

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring Encryption Interfaces" on page 7; for a general discussion of **family** statement options, see the Junos® OS Network Interfaces.

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

Related Documentation

- Junos® OS Network Interfaces for other statements that do not affect services interfaces.

filter

Syntax

```
filter {
  input filter-name;
  output filter-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Define the filters to be applied on an interface.

Options **input *filter-name***—Identifier for the input filter.

output *filter-name*—Identifier for the output filter.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring Filters for Traffic Transiting the ES PIC" on page 8.

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

interfaces

Syntax interfaces { ... }

Hierarchy Level [edit]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure interfaces on the router.

Default The management and internal Ethernet interfaces are automatically configured. You must configure all other interfaces.

Usage Guidelines See the Junos® OS Network Interfaces.

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

ipsec-sa

Syntax ipsec-sa *sa-name*;

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces es-*fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the IP Security (IPsec) SA name associated with the interface.

Options ***sa-name***—IPsec SA name.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring Encryption Interfaces" on page 7.

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

Related Documentation
- Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide

source

Syntax source *source-address*;

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet address *address*],
[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* tunnel]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description For tunnel and encryption interfaces, specify the source address.

Options ***source-address***—Address of the source side of the connection.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring Encryption Interfaces" on page 7, Configuring Traffic Sampling, and Configuring Flow Monitoring.

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

tunnel

Syntax

```
tunnel {
  backup-destination destination-address;
  destination destination-address;
  routing-instance {
    destination routing-instance-name;
  }
  source source-address;
  ttl number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure a tunnel. You can use the tunnel for unicast and multicast traffic or just for multicast traffic. You can also use tunnels for encrypted traffic or virtual private networks (VPNs).

The statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring Encryption Interfaces" on page 7 and Tunnel Properties.

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

Related Documentation

- Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide

unit (Interfaces)

Syntax

```
unit logical-unit-number {
  family inet {
    ipsec-sa sa-name;
  }
  tunnel {
    backup-destination destination-address;
    destination destination-address;
    routing-instance {
      destination routing-instance-name;
    }
    source source-address;
    ttl number;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name*]

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 ***logical-unit-number***—Number of the logical unit.

Range: 0 through 16,384

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See "Configuring Encryption Interfaces" on page 7; for a general discussion of logical interface properties, see the Junos® OS Network Interfaces.

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

Related Documentation

- Junos® OS Network Interfaces for other statements that do not affect services interfaces.

PART 3

Administration

CHAPTER 4

IP Security Operational Mode Commands

clear ike security-associations

Syntax clear ike security-associations
<*destination-ip-address*>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers only) Clear information about the current Internet Key Exchange (IKE) security association. This command is valid for dynamic security associations only.

Options **none**—Clear all IKE security associations.

destination-ip-address—(Optional) Clear the IKE security association at the specified destination address.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation
- show ike security-associations on page 38

List of Sample Output clear ike security-associations on page 30

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear ike security-associations

```
user@host> clear ike security-associations
```

clear ipsec security-associations

Syntax clear ipsec security-associations
<sa-name>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers only) Clear information about the current IP Security (IPsec) security association. This command is valid for dynamic security associations only. When this command is issued, a new security association is created.

Options **none**—Clear all IPsec security associations.

sa-name—(Optional) Clear the specified security association.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation
- show ipsec security-associations on page 47

List of Sample Output clear ipsec security-associations on page 31

Output Fields See the show ipsec security-associations for an explanation of output fields.

Sample Output

clear ipsec security-associations The following output from the **show ipsec security-associations detail** command is displayed before and after the **clear ipsec security-associations** command is issued:

```
user@host> show ipsec security-associations detail
Security association: sa-dynamic, Interface family: Up

  Direction: inbound, SPI: 242379418, State: Installed
  Mode: tunnel, Type: dynamic
  Protocol: ESP, Authentication: hmac-md5-96, Encryption: None
  Soft lifetime: Expires in 22979 seconds
  Hard lifetime: Expires in 28739 seconds

  Direction: outbound, SPI: 368592771, State: Installed
  Mode: tunnel, Type: dynamic
  Protocol: ESP, Authentication: hmac-md5-96, Encryption: None
  Soft lifetime: Expires in 22979 seconds
  Hard lifetime: Expires in 28739 seconds


user@host> clear ipsec security-associations


user@host> show ipsec security-associations detail
Security association: sa-dynamic, Interface family: Up

  Direction: inbound, SPI: 1031597683, State: Installed
  Mode: tunnel, Type: dynamic
  Protocol: ESP, Authentication: hmac-md5-96, Encryption: None
  Soft lifetime: Expires in 23037 seconds
```

```
Hard lifetime: Expires in 28797 seconds

Direction: outbound, SPI: 1618419878, State: Installed
Mode: tunnel, Type: dynamic
Protocol: ESP, Authentication: hmac-md5-96, Encryption: None
Soft lifetime: Expires in 23037 seconds
Hard lifetime: Expires in 28797 seconds
```

request security certificate (signed)

Syntax request security certificate enroll filename *filename* subject *subject* alternative-subject *alternative-subject* certification-authority *certification-authority* encoding (binary | pem) key-file *key-file* domain-name *domain-name*

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Obtain a signed certificate from a certificate authority (CA). The signed certificate validates the CA and the owner of the certificate. The results are saved in a specified file to the **/var/etc/ikecert** directory.

Options

filename *filename*—File that stores the certificate.

subject *subject*—Distinguished name (**dn**), which consists of a set of components—for example, an organization (**o**), an organization unit (**ou**), a country (**c**), and a locality (**l**).

alternative-subject *alternative-subject*—Tunnel source address.

certification-authority *certification-authority*—Name of the certificate authority profile in the configuration.

encoding (binary | pem)—File format used for the certificate. The format can be a binary file or privacy-enhanced mail (PEM), an ASCII base64-encoded format. The default format is binary.

key-file *key-file*—File containing a local private key.

domain-name *domain-name*—Fully qualified domain name.

Required Privilege Level maintenance

List of Sample Output request security certificate (signed) on page 33

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request security certificate (signed)

```
user@host> request security certificate enroll filename host.crt subject c=uk,o=london
alternative-subject 10.50.1.4 certification-authority verisign  key-file host-1.prv domain-name
host.juniper.net
CA name: juniper.net CA file: ca_verisign
local pub/private key pair: host.prv
subject: c=uk,o=london domain name: host.juniper.net
alternative subject: 10.50.1.4
Encoding: binary
Certificate enrollment has started. To view the status of your enrollment, check
 the key management process (kmd) log file at /var/log/kmd. <--------------
```

request security certificate (unsigned)

Syntax request security certificate enroll filename *filename* ca-file *ca-file* ca-name *ca-name* encoding (binary | perm) url *url*

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Obtain a certificate from a certificate authority (CA). The results are saved in a specified file to the **/var/etc/ikecert** directory.

Options

filename *filename*—File that stores the public key certificate.

ca-file *ca-file*—Name of the certificate authority profile in the configuration.

ca-name *ca-name*—Name of the certificate authority.

encoding (binary | pem)—File format used for the certificate. The format can be a binary file or privacy-enhanced mail (PEM), an ASCII base64-encoded format. The default value is **binary**.

url *url*—Certificate authority URL.

Required Privilege Level maintenance

List of Sample Output request security certificate (unsigned) on page 34

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request security certificate (unsigned)

```
user@host> request security certificate enroll filename ca_verisign ca-file verisign ca-name
juniper.net urlxyzcompany URL
http://<verisign ca-name xyzcompany url>/cgi-bin/pkiclient.exe CA name: juniper.net
 CA file: verisign Encoding: binary
Certificate enrollment has started. To view the status of your enrollment, check
 the key management process (kmd) log file at /var/log/kmd. <--------------
```

request security key-pair

Syntax
request security key-pair *filename*
<size *key-size*>
<type (rsa | dsa)>

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.

Description
(Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Generate a public and private key pair for a digital certificate.

Options
filename—Name of a file in which to store the key pair.

size *key-size*—(Optional) Key size, in bits. The key size can be **512**, **1024**, or **2048**. The default value is **1024**.

type—(Optional) Algorithm used to encrypt the key:

- **rsa**—RSA algorithm. This is the default.
- **dsa**—Digital signature algorithm with Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA).

Required Privilege Level
maintenance

List of Sample Output
request security key-pair on page 35

Output Fields
When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request security key-pair

```
user@host> request security key-pair security-key-file
```

request ipsec switch

Syntax request ipsec switch (interface <es-*fpc/pic/port*> | security-associations <*sa-name*>)

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Manually switch from the primary to the backup encryption services interface, or switch from the primary to the backup IP Security (IPsec) tunnel.

Options **interface <es-*fpc/pic/port*>**—Switch to the backup encryption interface.

security-associations <*sa-name*>—Switch to the backup tunnel.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation
- show ipsec redundancy on page 45

List of Sample Output request ipsec switch on page 36

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request ipsec switch

```
user@host> request ipsec switch security-associations sa-private
```

request system certificate add

Syntax request system certificate add (*filename* | terminal)

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series, T Series routers and QFX Series switches only) Add a certificate provided by the Juniper Networks certificate authority (CA).

Options ***filename***—Filename (URL, local, or remote).

terminal—Use login terminal.

Required Privilege Level maintenance

List of Sample Output request system certificate add on page 37

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request system certificate add

```
user@host> request system certificate add terminal
```

show ike security-associations

Syntax
show ike security-associations
<brief | detail>
<*peer-address*>

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
(Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers only) Display information about Internet Key Exchange (IKE) security associations.

Options
none—Display standard information about all IKE security associations.

brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

peer-address—(Optional) Display IKE security associations for the specified peer address.

Required Privilege Level
view

Related Documentation
- clear ike security-associations on page 30

List of Sample Output
show ike security-associations on page 41
show ike security-associations detail on page 41

Output Fields
Table 3 on page 38 lists the output fields for the **show ike security-associations** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 3: show ike security-associations Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
IKE peer	Remote end of the IKE negotiation.	**detail**
Role	Part played in the IKE session. The router triggering the IKE negotiation is the initiator, and the router accepting the first IKE exchange packets is the responder.	**detail**
Remote Address	Responder's address.	none specified
State	State of the IKE security association: • **Matured**—The IKE security association is established. • **Not matured**—The IKE security association is in the process of negotiation.	none specified
Initiator cookie	When the IKE negotiation is triggered, a random number is sent to the remote node.	All levels

Table 3: show ike security-associations Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Responder cookie	The remote node generates its own random number and sends it back to the initiator as a verification that the packets were received. Of the numerous security services available, protection against denial of service (DoS) is one of the most difficult to address. A “cookie” or anticlogging token (ACT) is aimed at protecting the computing resources from attack without spending excessive CPU resources to determine the cookie's authenticity. An exchange prior to CPU-intensive public key operations can thwart some DoS attempts (such as simple flooding with invalid IP source addresses).	All levels
Exchange type	Specifies the number of messages in an IKE exchange, and the payload types that are contained in each message. Each exchange type provides a particular set of security services, such as anonymity of the participants, perfect forward secrecy of the keying material, and authentication of the participants. Junos OS supports two types of exchanges: • **Main**—The exchange is done with six messages. **Main** encrypts the payload, protecting the identity of the neighbor. • **Aggressive**—The exchange is done with three messages. **Aggressive** does not encrypt the payload, leaving the identity of the neighbor unprotected.	All Levels
Authentication method	Type of authentication determines which payloads are exchanged and when they are exchanged. The Junos OS supports only **pre-shared keys**.	**detail**
Local	Prefix and port number of the local end.	**detail**
Remote	Prefix and port number of the remote end.	**detail**
Lifetime	Number of seconds remaining until the IKE security association expires.	**detail**
Algorithms	Header for the IKE algorithms output. • **Authentication**—Type of authentication algorithm used:**md5** or **sha1**. • **Encryption**—Type of encryption algorithm used: **des-cbc**, **3des-cbc**, or **None**. • **Pseudo random function**—Function that generates highly unpredictable random numbers:**hmac-md5** or**hmac-sha1**.	**detail**
Traffic statistics	Number of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the IKE security association. • **Input bytes, Output bytes**—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the IKE security association. • **Input packets, Output packets**—Number of packets received and transmitted on the IKE security association.	**detail**

Table 3: show ike security-associations Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Flags	Notification to the key management process of the status of the IKE negotiation: • **caller notification sent**—Caller program notified about the completion of the IKE negotiation. • **waiting for done**—Negotiation is done. The library is waiting for the remote end retransmission timers to expire. • **waiting for remove**—Negotiation has failed. The library is waiting for the remote end retransmission timers to expire before removing this negotiation. • **waiting for policy manager**—Negotiation is waiting for a response from the policy manager.	**detail**
IPsec security associates	Number of IPsec security associations created and deleted with this IKE security association.	**detail**

Phase 2 negotiations in progress	Number of phase 2 IKE negotiations in progress and status information:
	• **Negotiation type**—Type of phase 2 negotiation. The Junos OS currently supports **quick mode**.
	• **Message ID**—Unique identifier for a phase 2 negotiation.
	• **Local identity**—Identity of the local phase 2 negotiation. The format is *id-type-name* (*proto-name*:*port-number*,[0..*id-data-len*] = *iddata-presentation*)
	• **Remote identity**—Identity of the remote phase 2 negotiation. The format is *id-type-name* (*proto-name*:*port-number*,[0..*id-data-len*] = *iddata-presentation*)
	• **Flags**—Notification to the key management process of the status of the IKE negotiation:
	  ◦ **caller notification sent**—Caller program notified about the completion of the IKE negotiation.
	  ◦ **waiting for done**—Negotiation is done. The library is waiting for the remote end retransmission timers to expire.
	  ◦ **waiting for remove**—Negotiation has failed. The library is waiting for the remote end retransmission timers to expire before removing this negotiation.
	  ◦ **waiting for policy manager**—Negotiation is waiting for a response from the policy manager.
		detail

Sample Output

show ike security-associations

```
user@host> show ike security-associations
Remote Address  State         Initiator cookie  Responder cookie  Exchange type
4.4.4.4         Matured       93870456fa000011  723a20713700003e  Main
```

show ike security-associations detail

```
user@host> show ike security-associations detail
IKE peer 4.4.4.4
  Role: Initiator, State: Matured
  Initiator cookie: cf22bd81a7000001, Responder cookie: fe83795c2800002e
  Exchange type: Main, Authentication method: Pre-shared-keys
  Local: 4.4.4.5:500, Remote: 4.4.4.4:500
  Lifetime: Expires in 187 seconds
  Algorithms:
   Authentication        : md5
   Encryption            : 3des-cbc
   Pseudo random function: hmac-md5
  Traffic statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                 1000
   Output bytes  :                 1280
   Input  packets:                    5
   Output packets:                    9
  Flags: Caller notification sent
  IPsec security associations: 2 created, 0 deleted
  Phase 2 negotiations in progress: 1

Negotiation type: Quick mode, Role: Initiator, Message ID: 3582889153
    Local: 4.4.4.5:500, Remote: 4.4.4.4:500
    Local identity: ipv4_subnet(tcp:80,[0..7]=10.1.1.0/24)
    Remote identity: ipv4_subnet(tcp:100,[0..7]=10.1.2.0/24)
    Flags: Caller notification sent, Waiting for done
```

show ipsec certificates

Syntax show ipsec certificates
<brief | detail>
<crl *crl-name* | *serial-number*>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers only) Display information about the IPsec certificate database.

Options **none**—Display standard information about all of the entries in the IPsec certificate database.

brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

crl *crl-name* | *serial-number*—(Optional) Display information about the entries on the certificate revocation list (CRL) or for the specified serial number. A CRL is a timestamped list identifying revoked certificates. The CRL is signed by a certificate authority (CA) or CRL issuer and made freely available in a public repository. Each revoked certificate is identified in a CRL by its certificate serial number.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation
- clear ipsec security-associations on page 31

List of Sample Output show ipsec certificates detail on page 43

Output Fields Table 4 on page 42 lists the output fields for the **show ipsec certificates** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 4: show ipsec certificates Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Database	Display information about the IPsec certificate database. • **Total entries**—Number of database entries, including entries that are not trusted or that are in the process of being deleted. • **Active entries**—Number of database entries, excluding entries that are marked as deleted. • **Locked entries**—Number of statically configured database entries that cannot expire, such as CA certificates that are root or trusted.	All levels
Subject	Distinguished name for the certificate for **C**, **O**, **CN**, as described in RFC 3280, *Internet x.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile.*	All levels
ID	Identification number of the database entry. **ID** is generated by the internal certificate database.	All levels

Table 4: show ipsec certificates Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
References	Reference number the certificate manager has for the particular entry.	**detail**
Serial	Unique serial number assigned to each certificate by the CA.	All levels
Flags	State of the certificate. • **Trusted**—Passed validity checks. • **Not trusted**—Failed validity checks. • **Root**—Entry is locked and may have been learned through IKE or a locally configured CA certificate. • **Non-root**—Entry is not locked. • **Crl-issuer**—Entity issues CRLs. • **Non-crl-issuer**—Entity does not issue CRLs.	**detail**
Validity period starts	Start time that the certificate is valid, in the format ***yyyy mon dd*, *hh*:*mm*:*ss* GMT**.	**detail**
Validity period ends	End time that the certificate is valid, in the format ***yyyy mon dd*, *hh*:*mm*:*ss* GMT**.	**detail**
Alternative name information	Auxiliary identity for the certificate: ***dns-name***, ***email-address***, ***ip-address***, or ***uri*** (uniform resource identifier).	**detail**
Issuer	Information about the entity that has signed and issued the CRL as described in RFC 2459, *Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and CRL Profile.*	**detail**

Sample Output

show ipsec certificates detail

```
user@host> show ipsec certificates detail
Database: Total entries: 3 Active entries: 4 Locked entries: 1
Subject: C=us, O=x
  ID: 5, References: 0, Serial: 22314868
  Flags: Trusted Non-root Crl-issuer
  Validity period starts: 2003 Mar  1st, 01:20:42 GMT
  Validity period ends: 2003 Mar 31st, 01:50:42 GMT
  Alternative name information:
    IP address: 10.20.210.1
  Issuer: C=FI, O=Company-ABC, CN=Company ABC class 2

Subject: C=us, O=x
  ID: 4, References: 0, Serial: 22315496
  Flags: Trusted Non-root Crl-issuer
  Validity period starts: 2003 Mar  1st, 01:21:45 GMT
  Validity period ends: 2003 Mar 31st, 01:51:45 GMT
  Alternative name information:
    IP address: 10.20.210.20
  Issuer: C=FI, O=Company-ABC, CN=Company ABC class 2

Subject: C=FI, O=SSH Company-ABC, CN=Company ABC class 2
  ID: 1, References: 1, Serial: 1538512
  Flags: Trusted Root Non-crl-issuer
  Validity period starts: 2001 Aug  1st, 07:08:32 GMT
```

```
Validity period ends: 2004 Aug  1st, 07:08:32 GMT
Alternative name information:
  Email address: certifier-support@ssh.com
Issuer: C=FI, O=Company-ABC, CN=Company ABC class 2
```

show ipsec redundancy

Syntax show ipsec redundancy (interface <es-*fpc/pic/port*> | security association <*sa-name*>)

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (Encryption interface on M Series and T Series routers only) Display information about IPsec redundancy.

Options

interface <es-*fpc/pic/port*>—Display information about all encryption interfaces, or optionally, about a particular encryption interface.

security association <*sa-name*>—Display information about all remote tunnels, or optionally, about a particular remote tunnel.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- request ipsec switch on page 36

List of Sample Output

show ipsec redundancy interface on page 46
show ipsec redundancy security-associations on page 46

Output Fields Table 5 on page 45 lists the output fields for the **show ipsec redundancy** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 5: show ipsec redundancy Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Failure counter	Number of times a PIC switched between primary and backup interfaces, or the number of times the tunnel switched between the primary and remote peers since the software has been activated.
Primary interface '	Name of the interface configured to be the primary interface.
Backup interface	Name of the interface configured to be the backup interface.
State	State of the primary or backup interface can be **Active**, **Offline**, or **Standby**. Both ES PICs are initialized to **Offline**. For primary and remote peers, **State** can be **Active** or **Standby**. Both peers are in a state of **Standby** by default (there is not yet a connection between the two peers).
Security association	Name of the security association.
Local IP	Local IP address.
Primary remote IP	IP address of the configured primary remote peer.
Backup remote IP	IP address of the configured backup remote peer.

Sample Output

show ipsec redundancy interface

```
user@host> show ipsec redundancy interface
    Failure counter: 0
    Primary interface: es-1/3/0, State: Active
    Backup interface : es-1/1/0, State: Standby
```

show ipsec redundancy security-associations

```
user@host> show ipsec redundancy security-associations sa-dynamic
   Security association: sa-dynamic, Failure counter: 0
   Local IP: 4.4.4.4
   Primary remote IP: 4.4.4.5, State: Standby
   Backup remote IP : 3.3.3.3, State: Standby
```

show ipsec security-associations

Syntax
show ipsec security-associations
<brief | detail>
<*sa-name*>

Release Information
Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Display information about the IPsec security associations applied to the local or transit traffic stream.

Options
none—Display standard information about all IPsec security associations.

brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

sa-name—(Optional) Display the specified IPsec security association.

Required Privilege Level
view

List of Sample Output
show ipsec security-associations sa-name on page 49
show ipsec security-associations sa-name detail on page 49

Output Fields
Table 6 on page 47 lists the output fields for the **show ipsec security-associations** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 6: show ipsec security-associations Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Security association	Name of the security association.	All levels
Interface family	Status of the interface family of the security association. If the interface family field is absent, it is a transport mode security association. The interface family can have one of three options: • **Up**—The security association is referenced in the interface family and the interface family is up. • **Down**—The security association is referenced in the interface family and the interface family is down. • **No reference**—The security association is not referenced in the interface family.	All levels
Local gateway	Gateway address of the local system.	All levels
Remote gateway	Gateway address of the remote system.	All levels
Local identity	Prefix and port number of the local end	All levels
Remote identity	Prefix and port number of the remote end.	All levels
Direction	Direction of the security association: **inbound** or **outbound**.	All levels
SPI	Value of the security parameter index.	All levels

Table 6: show ipsec security-associations Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
AUX-SPI	Value of the auxiliary security parameter index. • When the value is **AH** or **ESP**, **AUX-SPI** is always **0**. • When the value is**AH+ESP**, **AUX-SPI** is always a positive integer.	All levels
State	Status of the security association: • **Installed**—The security association is installed in the security association database. (For transport mode security associations, the value of **State** must always be **Installed**.) • **Not installed**—The security association is not installed in the security association database.	**detail**
Mode	Mode of the security association: • **transport**—Protects single host-to-host protections. • **tunnel**—Protects connections between security gateways.	All levels
Type	Type of security association:. • **manual**—Security parameters require no negotiation. They are static, and are configured by the user. • **dynamic**—Security parameters are negotiated by the IKE protocol. Dynamic security associations are not supported in transport mode.	All levels
Protocol	Protocol supported: • **transport** mode—Supports Encapsulation Security Protocol (**ESP**) or Authentication Header (**AH**). • **tunnel** mode—Supports **ESP** or **AH+ESP**.	All levels
Authentication	Type of authentication used: **hmac-md5-96**, **hmac-sha1-96**, or **None**.	**detail**
Encryption	Type of encryption used: **des-cbc**, **3des-csc**, or **None**.	**detail**
Soft lifetime **Hard lifetime**	(**dynamic** output only) Each lifetime of a security association has two display options, hard and soft, one of which must be present for a dynamic security association. The **hard lifetime** specifies the lifetime of the SA. The **soft lifetime**, which is derived from the hard lifetime, informs the IPsec key management system that the SA is about to expire. This allows the key management system to negotiate a new SA before the hard lifetime expires. • **Expires in** *seconds* **seconds**—Number of seconds left until the security association expires. • **Expires in** *kilobytes* **kilobytes**—Number of kilobytes left until the security association expires.	**detail**
Anti-replay service	State of the service that prevents packets from being replayed: **Enabled** or **Disabled**.	**detail**

Table 6: show ipsec security-associations Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Replay window size	Configured size, in packets, of the antireplay service window: **32** or **64**. The antireplay window size protects the receiver against replay attacks by rejecting old or duplicate packets. If the replay window size is **0**, the antireplay service is **disabled**.	**detail**

Sample Output

show ipsec security-associations sa-name

```
user@host> show ipsec security-associations sa-cosmic brief
Security association: sa-cosmic, Interface family: Up
Local gateway: 21.21.1.1, Remote gateway: 21.21.2.1
Local identity: ipv4_subnet(any:0,[0..7]=0.0.0.0/0)
Remote identity: ipv4_subnet(any:0,[0..7]=0.0.0.0/0)
Direction SPI         AUX-SPI     Mode       Type     Protocol
inbound   2908734119  0           tunnel     dynamic  AH
outbound  3494029335  0           tunnel     dynamic  AH
```

show ipsec security-associations sa-name detail

```
user@host> show ipsec security-associations sa-cosmic detail
Security association: sa-cosmic, Interface family: Up

Local gateway: 21.21.1.1, Remote gateway: 21.21.2.1
Local identity: ipv4_subnet(any:0,[0..7]=0.0.0.0/0)
Remote identity: ipv4_subnet(any:0,[0..7]=0.0.0.0/0)
Direction: inbound, SPI: 2908734119, AUX-SPI: 0, State: Installed
Mode: tunnel, Type: dynamic
Protocol: AH, Authentication: hmac-md5-96, Encryption: None
Soft lifetime: Expired
Hard lifetime: Expires in 120 seconds
Anti-replay service: Disabled

Direction: outbound, SPI: 3494029335, AUX-SPI: 0, State: Installed
Mode: tunnel, Type: dynamic
Protocol: AH, Authentication: hmac-md5-96, Encryption: None
Soft lifetime: Expired
Hard lifetime: Expires in 120 seconds
Anti-replay service: Disabled
```

show system certificate

Syntax

show system certificate
<certificate-id>

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

Description

(Encryption interface on M Series, T Series routers, and QFX Series switches only) Display installed certificates signed by the Juniper Networks certificate authority.

Options

none—Display all installed certificates signed by the Juniper Networks certificate authority.

certificate-id—(Optional) Display the details of a particular certificate.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

List of Sample Output

show system certificate on page 51
show system certificate (QFX Series) on page 51

Output Fields

Table 7 on page 50 lists the output fields for the **show system certificate** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 7: show system certificate Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Certificate identifier	Unique identifier associated with a certificate. The certificate identifier is the common name of the subject.
Issuer **Subject**	Information about the certificate issuer and the distinguished name (**DN**) of the issuer, respectively: • **Organization**—Name of the owner's organization. • **Organizational unit**—Name of the owner's department. • **Country**—Two-character country code in which the owner's system is located. • **State**—State in the USA in which the owner is using the certificate. • **Locality**—City in which the owner's system is located. • **Common name**—Name of the owner of the certificate. • **E-mail address**—E-mail address of the owner of the certificate.
Validity	When a certificate is valid.
Signature algorithm	Encryption algorithm applied to the installed certificate.
Public key algorithm	Encryption algorithm applied to the public key.

Sample Output

show system certificate

```
user@host> show system certificate
Certificate identifier: Dallas-v3
  Issuer:
Organization: Juniper Networks, Organizational unit: Juniper CA,
Country:  US, State: CA, Locality: Sunnyvale, Common name: Dallas CA,
E-mail address:ca@juniper.net
  Subject:
  Organization: Juniper Networks, Organizational unit: Juniper CA,
Country: US, State: CA, Locality: Sunnyvale, Common name: Dallas-v3,
E-mail address:ca@juniper.net
Validity:
 Not before: Mar 13 03:23:25 2004 GMT
  Not after: Mar 24 03:23:25 2014 GMT
Signature algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
Public key algorithm: dsaEncryption
```

show system certificate (QFX Series)

```
user@host> show system certificate
Certificate identifier: Dallas-v3
  Issuer:
Organization: Juniper Networks, Organizational unit: Juniper CA,
Country:  US, State: CA, Locality: Sunnyvale, Common name: Dallas CA,
E-mail address:ca@juniper.net
  Subject:
  Organization: Juniper Networks, Organizational unit: Juniper CA,
Country: US, State: CA, Locality: Sunnyvale, Common name: Dallas-v3,
E-mail address:ca@juniper.net
Validity:
 Not before: Mar 13 03:23:25 2004 GMT
  Not after: Mar 24 03:23:25 2014 GMT
Signature algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
Public key algorithm: dsaEncryption
```

CHAPTER 5

Encryption Interface Operational Mode Commands

show interfaces (Encryption)

Syntax show interfaces es-*fpc/pic/port:channel*
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<media>
<snmp-index *snmp-index*>
<statistics>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (M Series and T Series routers only) Display status information about the specified encryption interface.

Options **es-*fpc/pic/port:channel***—Display standard status information about the specified encryption interface.

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

media—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.

snmp-index *snmp-index*—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.

statistics—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output
show interfaces (Encryption) on page 57
show interfaces brief (Encryption) on page 57
show interfaces detail (Encryption) on page 57
show interfaces extensive (Encryption) on page 58

Output Fields Table 8 on page 54 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces** (ES) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 8: Encryption show interfaces Output Fields

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

Table 8: Encryption show interfaces Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	**detail extensive**
Type	Encapsulation being used on the interface.	All levels
Link-level type	Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.	All levels
MTU	MTU size on the physical interface.	All levels
Speed	Speed at which the interface is running.	All levels
Device flags	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the "Link Flags" section under Common Output Fields Description.	All levels
Interface flags	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the "Interface Flags" section under Common Output Fields Description.	All levels
Input rate	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).	None specified
Output rate	Output rate in bps and pps.	None specified
Hold-times	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.	**detail extensive**
Statistics last cleared	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	**detail extensive**
Traffic statistics	Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface. • **Input bytes, Output bytes**—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface. • **Input packets, Output packets**—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface. • **Anti-replay failures**—Total number of antireplay failures seen on all tunnels configured on the ES PIC. • **Authentication**—Total number of authentication failures seen on all tunnels configured on the ES PIC.	**detail extensive**
Egress queues	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.	**detail extensive**
Queue counters	CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. • **Queued packets**—Number of queued packets. • **Transmitted packets**—Number of transmitted packets. • **Dropped packets**—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.	**detail extensive**
Logical Interface		
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
Index	Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.	**detail extensive** none

Table 8: Encryption show interfaces Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
SNMP ifIndex	Logical interface SNMP interface index number.	**detail extensive** none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	**detail extensive**
Flags	Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the "Logical Interface Flags" section under Common Output Fields Description.	All levels
IP-Header	IP header of the logical interface.	All levels
Encapsulation	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels
protocol-family	Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is **inet**, the IP address of the interface is also displayed.	**brief**
Input packets	Number of packets received on the logical interface.	None specified
Output packets	Number of packets transmitted on the logical interface.	None specified
Traffic statistics	Total number of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface. These statistics are the sum of the local and transit statistics. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.	**detail extensive**
Local statistics	Statistics for traffic received from and transmitted to the Routing Engine. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.	**detail extensive**
Transit statistics	Statistics for traffic transiting the router. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.	**detail extensive**
Protocol	Protocol family configured on the logical interface, such as **iso**, **inet6**, **mpls**.	**detail extensive** none
MTU	MTU size on the logical interface.	**detail extensive** none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	**detail extensive**
Route table	Routing table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, **0** refers to the routing table inet.0.	**detail extensive**
Flags	Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the "Family Flags" section under Common Output Fields Description.	**detail extensive** none
Addresses, Flags	Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the "Addresses Flags" section under Common Output Fields Description.Address	**detail extensive** none
Destination	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	**detail extensive** none

Table 8: Encryption show interfaces Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Local	IP address of the logical interface.	**detail extensive** none
Broadcast	Broadcast address of the logical interface.	**detail extensive**
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	**detail extensive**

Sample Output

show interfaces (Encryption)

```
user@host> show interfaces es-0/3/0
Physical interface: es-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 138, SNMP ifIndex: 71
  Type: IPSEC, Link-level type: IPSEC-over-IP, MTU: 3900, Speed: 800mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)

  Logical interface es-0/3/0.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 45)
    Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
    IP-Header 10.0.10.2:10.0.10.1::df:64:00000000 Encapsulation: IPSEC
    Input packets : 0
    Output packets: 0
    Protocol inet, MTU: 3800
      Flags: None
      Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
        Destination: 10.10.0.2, Local: 10.10.0.1
```

show interfaces brief (Encryption)

```
user@host> show interfaces es-0/3/0 brief
Physical interface: es-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Type: IPSEC, Link-level type: IPSEC-over-IP, MTU: 3900, Speed: 800mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps

  Logical interface es-0/3/0.0
    Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
    IP-Header 10.0.10.2:10.0.10.1::df:64:00000000 Encapsulation: IPSEC
    inet  10.10.0.1        --> 10.10.0.2s
```

show interfaces detail (Encryption)

```
user@host> show interfaces es-0/3/0 detail
Physical interface: es-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 138, SNMP ifIndex: 71, Generation: 21
  Type: IPSEC, Link-level type: IPSEC-over-IP, MTU: 3900, Speed: 800mbps
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0                   0 bps
   Output bytes  :                   0                   0 bps
   Input  packets:                   0                   0 pps
   Output packets:                   0                   0 pps
   Anti-replay failures       : 0
   Authentication failures    : 0
```

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

  0 best-effort                    0                    0                    0

  1 expedited-fo                   0                    0                    0

  2 assured-forw                   0                    0                    0

  3 network-cont                   0                    0                    0


Logical interface es-0/3/0.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 45) (Generation 9)
  Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  IP-Header 10.0.10.2:10.0.10.1::df:64:00000000 Encapsulation: IPSEC
  Traffic statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0
   Output bytes  :                   0
   Input  packets:                   0
   Output packets:                   0
  Local statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0
   Output bytes  :                   0
   Input  packets:                   0
   Output packets:                   0
  Transit statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0                    0 bps
   Output bytes  :                   0                    0 bps
   Input  packets:                   0                    0 pps
   Output packets:                   0                    0 pps
  Protocol inet, MTU: 3800, Generation: 22, Route table: 0
    Flags: None
    Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Destination: 10.10.0.2, Local: 10.10.0.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
      Generation: 26
```

show interfaces extensive (Encryption)

```
user@host> show interfaces es-0/3/0 extensive
Physical interface: es-0/3/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 138, SNMP ifIndex: 71, Generation: 21
  Type: IPSEC, Link-level type: IPSEC-over-IP, MTU: 3900, Speed: 800mbps
  Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0                    0 bps
   Output bytes  :                   0                    0 bps
   Input  packets:                   0                    0 pps
   Output packets:                   0                    0 pps
   Anti-replay failures       : 0
   Authentication failures    : 0
  Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
  Queue counters:       Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

    0 best-effort                  0                    0                    0

    1 expedited-fo                 0                    0                    0

    2 assured-forw                 0                    0                    0

    3 network-cont                 0                    0                    0
```

```
Logical interface es-0/3/0.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 45) (Generation 9)
  Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  IP-Header 10.0.10.2:10.0.10.1::df:64:00000000 Encapsulation: IPSEC
  Traffic statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0
   Output bytes  :                   0
   Input  packets:                   0
   Output packets:                   0
  Local statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0
   Output bytes  :                   0
   Input  packets:                   0
   Output packets:                   0
  Transit statistics:
   Input  bytes  :                   0                   0 bps
   Output bytes  :                   0                   0 bps
   Input  packets:                   0                   0 pps
   Output packets:                   0                   0 pps
  Protocol inet, MTU: 3800, Generation: 22, Route table: 0
    Flags: None
    Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
      Destination: 10.10.0.2, Local: 10.10.0.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
      Generation: 26
```

PART 4

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