

# 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength



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# About the Documentation

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## Documentation and Release Notes

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## Supported Platforms

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

- [M120 Routers](#)
- [M320 Routers](#)
- [MX Series](#)
- [T Series](#)
- [J Series](#)

## Using the Examples in This Manual

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If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the **load merge** or the **load merge relative** command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming

configuration into the current candidate configuration. The example does not become active until you commit the candidate configuration.

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

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

## Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Documentation Conventions

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

Table 1: Notice Icons




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

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

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

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

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

Convention	Description	Examples
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.</li> <li>Identifies book names.</li> <li>Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.</li> <li><i>Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide</i></li> <li>RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i></li> </ul>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name:  [edit] root@# <b>set system domain-name</b> <i>domain-name</i>
<b>Text like this</b>	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To configure a stub area, include the <b>stub</b> statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level.</li> <li>The console port is labeled <b>CONSOLE</b>.</li> </ul>
< > (angle brackets)	Enclose optional keywords or variables.	<b>stub &lt;default-metric metric&gt;;</b>
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	<b>broadcast   multicast</b>  <i>(string1   string2   string3)</i>
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	<b>rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only</b>
[ ] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	<b>community name members [ community-ids ]</b>
Indentation and braces ( { } )	Identify a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
<b>J-Web GUI Conventions</b>		
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Logical Interfaces box, select <b>All Interfaces</b>.</li> <li>To cancel the configuration, click <b>Cancel</b>.</li> </ul>
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of J-Web selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select <b>Protocols&gt;Ospf</b> .

## Documentation Feedback

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

## Requesting Technical Support

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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/>.
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

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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

- [10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength on page 3](#)



## CHAPTER 1

# 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength

- [10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview on page 3](#)

## 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview

---

For MX960, M320, M120, T320, and T640 routers, the 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM PIC enables you to configure 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces with full C-band International Telecommunication Union (ITU)-Grid tunable optics, as defined in the following specifications:

- *Intel TXN13600 Optical Transceiver I2C Interface and Customer EEPROM Preliminary Specification*, July 2004.
- *I2C Reference Document for 300 Pin MSA 10G and 40G Transponder*, Edition 4, August 04, 2003.

By default, the wavelength is 1550.12 nanometers (nm), which corresponds to 193.40 terahertz (THz).

### Related Documentation

- [Configuring the 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength on page 7](#)
- Junos® OS Ethernet Interfaces





## PART 2

# Configuration

- [10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength on page 7](#)
- [Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy on page 9](#)
- [Statement Summary on page 27](#)



## CHAPTER 2

# 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength

- [Configuring the 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength on page 7](#)

## Configuring the 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength

To configure the wavelength on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interface, include the **wavelength** statement at the **[edit interfaces *ge-fpc/pic/port* optics-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 optics-options]  
wavelength nm;
```

For interface diagnostics, you can issue the **show interfaces diagnostics optics *ge-fpc/pic/port*** operational mode command.

[Table 3 on page 7](#) shows configurable wavelengths and the corresponding frequency for each configurable wavelength.

**Table 3: Wavelength-to-Frequency Conversion Matrix**

Wavelength (nm)	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)	Frequency (THz)
1528.77	196.10	1540.56	194.60	1552.52	193.10
1529.55	196.00	1541.35	194.50	1553.33	193.00
1530.33	195.90	1542.14	194.40	1554.13	192.90
1531.12	195.80	1542.94	194.30	1554.94	192.80
1531.90	195.70	1543.73	194.20	1555.75	192.70
1532.68	195.60	1544.53	194.10	1556.56	192.60
1533.47	195.50	1545.32	194.00	1557.36	192.50
1534.25	195.40	1546.12	193.90	1558.17	192.40

**Table 3: Wavelength-to-Frequency Conversion Matrix (*continued*)**

Wavelength (nm)	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)	Frequency (THz)
1535.04	195.30	1546.92	193.80	1558.98	192.30
1535.82	195.20	1547.72	193.70	1559.79	192.20
1536.61	195.10	1548.52	193.60	1560.61	192.10
1537.40	195.00	1549.32	193.50	1561.42	192.00
1538.19	194.90	1550.12	193.40	1562.23	191.90
1538.98	194.80	1550.92	193.30	1563.05	191.80
1539.77	194.70	1551.72	193.20	1563.86	191.70

- Related Documentation**
- [10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview on page 3](#)
  - Junos® OS Ethernet Interfaces

## CHAPTER 3

# Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy

- [\[edit interfaces\] Hierarchy Level](#) on page 9

### [\[edit interfaces\] 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);
```



13

```
symmetry (symmetrical-config-and-operation |
symmetrical-config-asymmetrical-operation);
test-procedure {
    ima-test-start;
    ima-test-stop;
    interface name;
    pattern number;
    period number;
}
transmit-clock (common | independent);
version (1.0 |1.1);
}
ima-link-options group-id group-id;
interface-set interface-set-name {
    interface ethernet-interface-name {
        (unit unit-number | vlan-tags-outer vlan-tag);
    }
    interface interface-name {
        (unit unit-number);
    }
}
}
isdn-options {
    bchannel-allocation (ascending | descending);
    calling-number number;
    pool pool-name <priority priority>;
    spid1 spid-string;
    spid2 spid-string;
    static-tei-val value;
    switch-type (att5e | etsi | nil | ntdms100 | ntt);
    t310 seconds;
    tei-option (first-call | power-up);
}
keepalives <down-count number> <interval seconds> <up-count number>;
link-mode mode;
lmi {
    lmi-type (ansi | itu | c-lmi);
    n391dte number;
    n392dce number;
    n392dte number;
    n393dce number;
    n393dte number;
    t391dte seconds;
    t392dce seconds;
}
lsq-failure-options {
    no-termination-request;
    [ trigger-link-failure interface-name ];
}
mac mac-address;
mlfr-uni-nni-bundle-options {
    acknowledge-retries number;
    acknowledge-timer milliseconds;
    action-red-differential-delay (disable-tx | remove-link);
    drop-timeout milliseconds;
    fragment-threshold bytes;
    cisco-interopability 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-vpi psn-vpi-identifier;  
receive-bucket {  
    overflow (discard | tag);  
    rate percentage;  
    threshold bytes;  
}  
redundancy-options {  
    priority sp-fpc/pic/port;  
    secondary sp-fpc/pic/port;  
    hot-standby;  
}  
satop-options {  
    payload-size n;  
}  
schedulers number;  
serial-options {  
    clock-rate rate;  
    clocking-mode (dce | internal | loop);  
    control-polarity (negative | positive);  
    cts-polarity (negative | positive);  
    dcd-polarity (negative | positive);  
    dce-options {  
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);  
        cts (ignore | normal | require);  
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);  
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);  
        dtr signal-handling-option;  
        ignore-all;  
        indication (ignore | normal | require);  
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);  
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
```

```

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

```

```
    lockout;
    neighbor address;
    paired-group group-name;
    preserve-interface;
    protect-circuit group-name;
    request;
    revert-time seconds;
    switching-mode (bidirectional | unidirectional);
    working-circuit group-name;
}
bytes {
    c2 value;
    e1-quiet value;
    f1 value;
    f2 value;
    s1 value;
    z3 value;
    z4 value;
}
fcs (16 | 32);
loopback (local | remote);
mpls {
    pop-all-labels {
        required-depth number;
    }
}
path-trace trace-string;
(payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);
rfc-2615;
trigger {
    defect ignore;
    hold-time up milliseconds down milliseconds;
}
vtmapping (itu-t | klm);
(z0-increment | no-z0-increment);
}
speed (10m | 100m | 1g | oc3 | oc12 | oc48);
stacked-vlan-tagging;
switch-options {
    switch-port port-number {
        (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation);
        speed (10m | 100m | 1g);
        link-mode (full-duplex | half-duplex);
    }
}
}
t1-options {
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout value;
    byte-encoding (nx56 | nx64);
    crc-major-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5);
    crc-minor-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5 | 5e-6 | 1e-6);
    fcs (16 | 32);
    framing (esf | sf);
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);
```

```

invert-data;
line-encoding (ami | b8zs);
loopback (local | payload | remote);
remote-loopback-respond;
start-end-flag (filler | shared);
timeslots time-slot-range;
}
t3-options {
    atm-encapsulation (direct | plcp);
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout feet;
    (cbit-parity | no-cbit-parity);
    compatibility-mode (adtran | digital-link | kentrox | larscom | verilink) <subrate
        value>;
    fcs (16 | 32);
    (feac-loop-respond | no-feac-loop-respond);
    idle-cycle-flag value;
    (long-buildout | no-long-buildout);
    (loop-timing | no-loop-timing);
    loopback (local | payload | remote);
    (mac | no-mac);
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);
}
traceoptions {
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
transmit-bucket {
    overflow discard;
    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
(traps | no-traps);
unidirectional;
vlan-tagging;
vlan-vci-tagging;
unit logical-unit-number {
    accept-source-mac {
        mac-address mac-address {
            policer {
                input cos-policer-name;
                output cos-policer-name;
            }
        }
    }
}
accounting-profile name;
advisory-options {
    downstream-rate rate;
    upstream-rate rate;
}
allow-any-vci;
atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
backup-options {
    interface interface-name;
}

```

```
}
bandwidth rate;
cell-bundle-size cells;
clear-dont-fragment-bit;
compression {
  rtp {
    f-max-period number;
    maximum-contexts number <force>;
    queues [ queue-numbers ];
    port {
      minimum port-number;
      maximum port-number;
    }
  }
}
compression-device interface-name;
copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
demux-destination family;
demux-source family;
demux-options {
  underlying-interface interface-name;
}
description text;
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
  - Junos® OS Network Interfaces



## CHAPTER 4

# Statement Summary


### alarms

---

<b>Syntax</b>	alarms;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <a href="#">optics-options</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in JUNOS Release 10.1.
<b>Description</b>	For 10-Gigabit Ethernet DPCs, configure the DPC to drop the interface link when the receive power falls below the alarm threshold.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview on page 3</a></li></ul>

## fast-aps-switch

---

<b>Syntax</b>	fast-aps-switch;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options aps]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
<b>Description</b>	(M320 routers with Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC with SFP only) Reduce the Automatic Protection Switching (APS) switchover time in Layer 2 circuits.
	<div><p>NOTE:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• The fast-aps-switch statement cannot be configured when the APS annex-b option is configured.</li><li>• The interfaces that have the fast-aps-switch statement configured cannot be used in virtual private LAN service (VPLS) environments.</li></ul></div>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reducing APS Switchover Time in Layer 2 Circuits</li></ul>



## optics-options

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre> optics-options {   alarm low-light-alarm {     (link-down   syslog);   }   warning low-light-warning {     (link-down   syslog);   }   wavelength nm; } </pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p><b>alarm</b> option and <b>warning</b> options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.</p>
<b>Description</b>	For 10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) interfaces only, configure full C-band International Telecommunication Union (ITU)-Grid tunable optics.
<b>Options</b>	The remaining statements are explained separately.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview on page 3</a></li> </ul>

## wavelength

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>wavelength <i>nm</i></code> ;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <b>optics-options</b> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	For 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only, configure full C-band ITU-Grid tunable optics.
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>nm</i>—Wavelength value. It can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>1528.77</b>—1528.77 nanometers (nm), corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1529.16</b>—1529.16 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1529.55</b>—1529.55 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1529.94</b>—1529.94 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1530.33</b>—1530.33 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1530.72</b>—1530.72 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1531.12</b>—1531.12 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1531.51</b>—1531.51 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1531.90</b>—1531.90 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1532.29</b>—1532.29 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1532.68</b>—1532.68 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1533.07</b>—1533.07 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1533.47</b>—1533.47 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1533.86</b>—1533.86 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1534.25</b>—1534.25 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1534.64</b>—1534.64 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1535.04</b>—1535.04 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1535.43</b>—1535.43 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1535.82</b>—1535.82 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1536.22</b>—1536.22 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1536.61</b>—1536.61 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li><li>• <b>1537.00</b>—1537.00 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz</li><li>• <b>1537.40</b>—1537.40 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz</li></ul>

- **1537.79**—1537.79 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1538.19**—1538.19 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1538.58**—1538.58 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1538.98**—1538.98 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1539.37**—1539.37 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1539.77**—1539.77 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1540.16**—1540.16 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1540.56**—1540.56 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1540.95**—1540.95 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1541.35**—1541.35 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1541.75**—1541.75 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1542.14**—1542.14 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1542.54**—1542.54 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1542.94**—1542.94 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1543.33**—1543.33 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1543.73**—1543.73 nm, corresponds to 50 to 100 GHz
- **1544.13**—1544.13 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1544.53**—1544.53 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1544.92**—1544.92 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1545.32**—1545.32 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1545.72**—1545.72 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1546.12**—1546.12 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1546.52**—1546.52 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1546.92**—1546.92 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1547.32**—1547.32 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1547.72**—1547.72 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1548.11**—1548.11 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1548.51**—1548.51 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1548.91**—1548.91 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1549.32**—1549.32 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1549.72**—1549.72 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1550.12**—1550.12 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1550.52**—1550.52 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz

- **1550.92**—1550.92 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1551.32**—1551.32 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1551.72**—1551.72 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1552.12**—1552.12 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1552.52**—1552.52 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1552.93**—1552.93 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1553.33**—1554.33 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1553.73**—1554.73 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1554.13**—1554.13 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1554.54**—1554.54 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1554.94**—1554.94 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1555.34**—1555.34 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1555.75**—1555.75 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1556.15**—1556.15 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1556.55**—1556.55 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1556.96**—1556.96 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1557.36**—1557.36 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1557.77**—1557.77 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1558.17**—1558.17 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1558.58**—1558.58 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1558.98**—1558.98 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1559.39**—1559.39 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1559.79**—1559.79 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1560.20**—1560.20 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1560.61**—1560.61 nm, corresponds to 50 to 100 GHz
- **1561.01**—1561.01 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1561.42**—1561.42 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1561.83**—1561.83 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1562.23**—1562.23 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1562.64**—1562.64 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz
- **1563.05**—1563.05 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **1563.45**—1563.45 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz

- **1563.86**—1563.86 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz
- **Default: 1550.12**—1550.12 nm, corresponds to 50 GHz through 100 GHz

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

**Related Documentation** • [10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM Interface Wavelength Overview on page 3](#)



## PART 3

# Administration

- [Monitoring Commands on page 37](#)
- [Command Summary on page 83](#)






## CHAPTER 5

# Monitoring Commands

## show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet)

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show interfaces diagnostics optics <i>interface-name</i></code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	(M120, M320, MX Series, T320, T640, and T1600 routers only) Display diagnostics data, warnings, and alarms for Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
<b>Options</b>	<i>interface-name</i> —Interface name: <i>ge-fpc/pic/port</i> or <i>xe-fpc/pic/port</i> .
<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>The transceivers are polled in 1-second intervals for diagnostics data, warnings, and alarms. The alarms do not cause the links to go down or the LEDs to change color, nor generate SNMP traps. Changes in alarm and warning status will generate system log messages.</p> <p>Thresholds that trigger a high alarm, low alarm, high warning, or low warning are set by the transceiver vendors. Generally, a high alarm or low alarm indicates that the optics module is not operating properly. This information can be used to diagnose why a device is not working.</p> <div style="margin-top: 20px;">  <p><b>NOTE:</b> Some transceivers do not support all optical diagnostics features described in the output fields.</p> <p>The <code>show interfaces diagnostics optics</code> command for optical interfaces does not report the decibel (dBm) value of the received signal if the received power is zero milliwatts (0.0000 mW).</p> </div>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (DWDM and DWDM OTN) on page 50</a> <a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (Bidirectional SFP) on page 51</a> <a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP) on page 52</a> <a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP) on page 52</a> <a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (XFP and CFP Optics) on page 53</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	Table 4 on page 39 lists the output fields for the <code>show interfaces diagnostics optics</code> command for DWDM and DWDM OTN PICs. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 4: 10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM and DWDM OTN PICs show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.
Laser bias current	Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes. The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.
Laser output power	Laser output power, in milliwatts (mW) and decibels, referenced to 1.0 mW (dBm). This is a software equivalent to the <b>LsPOWMON</b> pin in hardware.
Receiver signal average optical power	Average received optical power, in mW and dBm. This indicator is a software equivalent to the <b>RxPOWMON</b> pin in hardware. Average optical power is vendor-specific.
Laser end-of-life alarm	Laser end-of-life alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Laser wavelength alarm	Laser wavelength alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Laser bias current alarm	Laser bias current alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Laser temperature alarm	Laser temperature alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Laser power alarm	Laser power alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Modulator temperature alarm	Modulator temperature alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Transceivers from some vendors do not support this field.
Modulator bias alarm	Modulator bias alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Tx multiplexer FIFO error alarm	Transmit multiplexer first in, first out (FIFO) error alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Tx loss of PLL lock alarm	Transmit loss of phase-locked loop (PLL) lock alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Rx loss of average optical power alarm	Receive loss of average optical power alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
Rx loss of AC power alarm	Receive loss of AC power alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Transceivers from some vendors do not support this field.
Rx loss of PLL lock alarm	Receive loss of phase-locked loop (PLL) lock alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .

Table 5 on page 40 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces diagnostics optics** command when the router is operating with bidirectional SFP optics. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 5: Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.
Laser bias current	Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes. The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.
Laser output power	Laser output power, in milliwatts (mW) and decibels, referenced to 1.0 mW (dBm).
Module temperature	Temperature of the optics module, in Celsius and Fahrenheit.
Module voltage	Internally measured module voltage.
Receiver signal average optical power	Average received optical power, in mW and dBm.
Laser bias current high alarm	Laser bias power setting high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current low alarm	Laser bias power setting low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current high warning	Laser bias power setting high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current low warning	Laser bias power setting low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power high alarm	Laser output power high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power low alarm	Laser output power low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power high warning	Laser output power high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power low warning	Laser output power low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module temperature high alarm	Module temperature high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module temperature low alarm	Module temperature low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module temperature high warning	Module temperature high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .

Table 5: Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Module temperature low warning	Module temperature low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module voltage high alarm	Module voltage high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module voltage low alarm	Module voltage low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module voltage high warning	Module voltage high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module voltage low warning	Module voltage high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser rx power high alarm	Receive laser power high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser rx power low alarm	Receive laser power low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser rx power high warning	Receive laser power high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser rx power low warning	Receive laser power low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high alarm: <b>70.000 mA</b> .
Laser bias current low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low alarm: <b>0.0002 mA</b> .
Laser bias current high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high warning: <b>65.000 mA</b> .
Laser bias current low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low warning: <b>0.0002 mA</b> .
Laser output power high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high alarm: <b>1.0000 mW</b> or <b>0.00 dBm</b> .
Laser output power low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low alarm: <b>0.0560 mW</b> or <b>-12.52 dBm</b> .
Laser output power high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high warning: <b>0.6300 mW</b> or <b>-2.01 dBm</b> .

Table 5: Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Laser output power low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low warning: 0.0890 mW or -10.51 dBm.
Module temperature high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high alarm: 100° C or 212° F.
Module temperature low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low alarm: -50° C or -58° F.
Module temperature high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high warning: 95 ° C or 203 ° F.
Module temperature low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low warning: -48° C or -54° F.
Module voltage high alarm threshold	Module voltage high alarm threshold: 3.700 v.
Module voltage low alarm threshold	Module voltage low alarm threshold: 2.900 v.
Module voltage high warning threshold	Module voltage high warning threshold: 3.7600 v.
Module voltage low warning threshold	Module voltage low warning threshold: 3.000 v.
Laser rx power high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high alarm: 1.9953 mW or 3.00 dBm.
Laser rx power low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low alarm: 0.0001 mW or -40.00 dBm.
Laser rx power high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high warning: 1.0000 mW or 0.00 dBm.
Laser rx power low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low warning: 0.0010 mW or -30.00 dBm.

Table 6 on page 42 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces diagnostics optics** command for SFP transceivers. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 6: Gigabit Ethernet SFP show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.

Table 6: Gigabit Ethernet SFP show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Laser bias current	Measured laser bias current in uA.
Laser output power	Measured laser output power in mW.
Module temperature	Internally measured module temperature.
Module voltage	Internally measured module voltage.
Laser rx power	Measured receive optical power in mW.
Laser bias current high alarm	Laser bias current high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low alarm	Laser bias current low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high alarm	Laser output power high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low alarm	Laser output power low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temp high alarm	Module temperature high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temp low alarm	Module temperature low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high alarm	Laser receive power high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power low alarm	Laser receive power low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current high warning	Laser bias current high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low warning	Laser bias current low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high warning	Laser output power high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low warning	Laser output power low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature high warning	Module temperature high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature low warning	Module temperature low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.

Table 6: Gigabit Ethernet SFP show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Laser rx power high warning	Laser receive power high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power low warning	Laser receive power low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current high alarm threshold	Laser bias current high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low alarm threshold	Laser bias current low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current high warning threshold	Laser bias current high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low warning threshold	Laser bias current low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high alarm threshold	Laser output power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low alarm threshold	Laser output power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high warning threshold	Laser output power high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low warning threshold	Laser output power low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature high alarm threshold	Module temperature high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature low alarm threshold	Module temperature low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature high warning threshold	Module temperature high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature low warning threshold	Module temperature low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module voltage high alarm threshold	Module voltage high alarm threshold. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Module voltage low alarm threshold	Module voltage low alarm threshold. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.



Table 6: Gigabit Ethernet SFP show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Module voltage high warning threshold	Module voltage high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module voltage low warning threshold	Module voltage low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high alarm threshold	Laser receive power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power low alarm threshold	Laser receive power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high warning threshold	Laser receive power high warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high low threshold	Laser receive power high warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.

Table 7 on page 45 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces diagnostics optics** command for 10-Gigabit Ethernet transceivers. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 7: 10-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.
Laser bias current	Measured laser bias current in mA.
Laser output power	Measured laser output power in mW.
Module temperature	Internally measured module temperature.
Laser rx power	Measured receive optical power in mW.
Laser bias current high alarm	Laser bias current high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low alarm	Laser bias current low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high alarm	Laser output power high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low alarm	Laser output power low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.

Table 7: 10-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Module temp high alarm	Module temperature high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temp low alarm	Module temperature low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high alarm	Laser receive power high alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power low alarm	Laser receive power low alarm: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current high warning	Laser bias current high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low warning	Laser bias current low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high warning	Laser output power high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low warning	Laser output power low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature high warning	Module temperature high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature low warning	Module temperature low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high warning	Laser receive power high warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power low warning	Laser receive power low warning: <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> . Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current high alarm threshold	Laser bias current high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low alarm threshold	Laser bias current low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high alarm threshold	Laser output power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low alarm threshold	Laser output power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.

**Table 7: 10-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)**

Field Name	Field Description
Module temperature high alarm threshold	Module temperature high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature low alarm threshold	Module temperature low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high alarm threshold	Laser receive power high alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power low alarm threshold	Laser receive power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current high warning threshold	Laser bias current high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser bias current low warning threshold	Laser bias current low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power high warning threshold	Laser output power high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser output power low warning threshold	Laser output power low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature high warning threshold	Module temperature high warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Module temperature low warning threshold	Module temperature low warning threshold. Warning ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power high warning threshold	Laser receive power high warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.
Laser rx power low warning threshold	Laser receive power low warning threshold. Warning threshold ranges are vendor-specific.

Table 8 on page 47 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces diagnostics optics** command for XFP transceivers. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 8: 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.
Laser bias current	Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes. The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.

Table 8: 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Laser output power	Laser output power, in milliwatts (mW) and decibels, referenced to 1.0 mW (dBm). This is a software equivalent to the <b>LsPOWMON</b> pin in hardware.
Module temperature	Temperature of the XFP optics module, in Celsius and Fahrenheit.
Laser rx power	Laser received optical power, in mW and dBm.
Laser bias current high alarm	Laser bias power setting high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current low alarm	Laser bias power setting low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current high warning	Laser bias power setting high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current low warning	Laser bias power setting low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power high alarm	Laser output power high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power low alarm	Laser output power low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power high warning	Laser output power high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser output power low warning	Laser output power low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module temperature high alarm	Module temperature high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module temperature low alarm	Module temperature low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module temperature high warning	Module temperature high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module temperature low warning	Module temperature low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser rx power high alarm	Receive laser power high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser rx power low alarm	Receive laser power low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .

**Table 8: 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)**

Field Name	Field Description
Laser rx power high warning	Receive laser power high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser rx power low warning	Receive laser power low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module not ready alarm	Module not ready alarm. When <b>on</b> , indicates the module has an operational fault. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Module power down alarm	Module power down alarm. When <b>on</b> , module is in a limited power mode, low for normal operation. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Tx data not ready alarm	Any condition leading to invalid data on the transmit path. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Tx not ready alarm	Any condition leading to invalid data on the transmit path. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Tx laser fault alarm	Laser fault condition. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm	Transmit clock and data recovery (CDR) loss of lock. Loss of lock on the transmit side of the CDR. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Rx not ready alarm	Any condition leading to invalid data on the receive path. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Rx loss of signal alarm	Receive Loss of Signal alarm. When <b>on</b> , indicates insufficient optical input power to the module. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm	Receive CDR loss of lock. Loss of lock on the receive side of the CDR. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
Laser bias current high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high alarm: <b>130.000 mA</b> .
Laser bias current low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low alarm: <b>10.000 mA</b> .
Laser bias current high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current high warning: <b>120.000 mA</b> .
Laser bias current low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser bias current low warning: <b>12.000 mA</b> .
Laser output power high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high alarm: <b>0.8910 mW</b> or <b>-0.50 dBm</b> .
Laser output power low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low alarm: <b>0.2230 mW</b> or <b>-6.52 dBm</b> .
Laser output power high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high warning: <b>0.7940 mW</b> or <b>-100 dBm</b> .

Table 8: 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Laser output power low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low warning: <b>0.2510 mW</b> or <b>-600 dBm</b> .
Module temperature high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high alarm: <b>90° C</b> or <b>194° F</b> .
Module temperature low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low alarm: <b>-5° C</b> or <b>23° F</b> .
Module temperature high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high warning: <b>85 ° C</b> or <b>185 ° F</b> .
Module temperature low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low warning: <b>0° C</b> or <b>32° F</b> .
Laser rx power high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high alarm: <b>1.2589 mW</b> or <b>1.00 dBm</b> .
Laser rx power low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low alarm: <b>0.0323 mW</b> or <b>-14.91 dBm</b> .
Laser rx power high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high warning: <b>1.1220 mW</b> or <b>0.50 dBm</b> .
Laser rx power low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low warning: <b>0.0363 mW</b> or <b>-14.40 dBm</b> .

## Sample Output

**show interfaces  
diagnostics optics**

```
user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-5/0/0
Physical interface: ge-5/0/0
Laser bias current           : 79.938 mA
```

**(DWDM and DWDM OTN)**

```

Laser output power           : 1.592 mW / 2.02 dBm
Receiver signal average optical power : 1.3854 mW / 1.42 dBm
Laser end-of-life alarm      : Off
Laser wavelength alarm       : Off
Laser bias current alarm     : Off
Laser temperature alarm      : Off
Laser power alarm            : Off
Modulator temperature alarm   : Off
Modulator bias alarm         : Off
Tx multiplexer FIFO error alarm : Off
Tx loss of PLL lock alarm    : Off
Rx loss of average optical power alarm: Off
Rx loss of AC power alarm    : Off
Rx loss of PLL lock alarm    : Off

```

**show interfaces  
diagnostics optics  
(Bidirectional SFP)**

```
user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-3/0/6
```

```
Physical interface: ge-3/0/6
```

```

Laser bias current           : 13.356 mA
Laser output power           : 0.2210 mW / -6.56 dBm
Module temperature           : 36 degrees C / 96 degrees F
Module voltage               : 3.2180 V
Receiver signal average optical power : 0.2429 mW / -6.15 dBm
Laser bias current high alarm : Off
Laser bias current low alarm  : Off
Laser bias current high warning : Off
Laser bias current low warning : Off
Laser output power high alarm  : Off
Laser output power low alarm   : Off
Laser output power high warning : Off
Laser output power low warning : Off
Module temperature high alarm  : Off
Module temperature low alarm   : Off
Module temperature high warning : Off
Module temperature low warning : Off
Module voltage high alarm      : Off
Module voltage low alarm       : Off
Module voltage high warning    : Off
Module voltage low warning     : Off
Laser rx power high alarm      : Off
Laser rx power low alarm       : Off
Laser rx power high warning    : Off
Laser rx power low warning     : Off
Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 70.000 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold : 0.002 mA
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 65.000 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold : 0.002 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold : 1.0000 mW / 0.00 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold : 0.0560 mW / -12.52 dBm
Laser output power high warning threshold : 0.6300 mW / -2.01 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold : 0.0890 mW / -10.51 dBm
Module temperature high alarm threshold : 100 degrees C / 212 degrees F
Module temperature low alarm threshold : -50 degrees C / -58 degrees F
Module temperature high warning threshold : 95 degrees C / 203 degrees F
Module temperature low warning threshold : -48 degrees C / -54 degrees F
Module voltage high alarm threshold : 3.700 V
Module voltage low alarm threshold : 2.900 V
Module voltage high warning threshold : 3.600 V
Module voltage low warning threshold : 3.000 V
Laser rx power high alarm threshold : 1.9953 mW / 3.00 dBm
Laser rx power low alarm threshold : 0.0001 mW / -40.00 dBm
Laser rx power high warning threshold : 1.0000 mW / 0.00 dBm

```

Laser rx power low warning threshold : 0.0010 mW / -30.00 dBm

**show interfaces  
diagnostics optics  
(SFP)**

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-0/3/0

Physical interface: ge-0/3/0

```

Laser bias current           : 23.408 mA
Laser output power          : 1.479 mW / 1.70 dBm
Module temperature          : 37 degrees C / 99 degrees F
Laser rx power              : 0.121 mW / -9.16 dBm
Laser bias current high alarm : Off
Laser bias current low alarm  : Off
Laser output power high alarm : Off
Laser output power low alarm  : Off
Module temperature high alarm : Off
Module temperature low alarm  : Off
Laser rx power high alarm     : Off
Laser rx power low alarm      : Off
Laser bias current high warning : Off
Laser bias current low warning : Off
Laser output power high warning : Off
Laser output power low warning : Off
Module temperature high warning : Off
Module temperature low warning : Off
Laser rx power high warning    : Off
Laser rx power low warning     : Off
Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 31.000 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold  : 10.000 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold : 6.000 mW / 7.78 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold  : 0.100 mW / -10.00 dBm
Module temperature high alarm threshold : 85 degrees C / 185 degrees F
Module temperature low alarm threshold  : 0 degrees C / 32 degrees F
Laser rx power high alarm threshold    : 1.000 mW / 0.00 dBm
Laser rx power low alarm threshold     : 0.001 mW / -30.00 dBm
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 28.000 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold : 11.000 mA
Laser output power high warning threshold : 5.000 mW / 6.99 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold  : 0.500 mW / -3.01 dBm
Module temperature high warning threshold : 70 degrees C / 158 degrees F
Module temperature low warning threshold  : 10 degrees C / 50 degrees F
Laser rx power high warning threshold    : 0.501 mW / -3.00 dBm
Laser rx power low warning threshold     : 0.001 mW / -28.86 dBm

```

**show interfaces  
diagnostics optics  
(SFP)**

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-1/0/0

Physical interface: ge-1/0/0

```

Laser bias current           : 49.010 mA
Laser output power          : 1.263 mW / 1.01 dBm
Module temperature          : 17 degrees C / 62 degrees F

Module voltage              : 4.21 V
Laser rx power              : 0.060 mW / -12.21 dBm
Laser bias current high alarm : Off
Laser bias current low alarm  : Off
Laser output power high alarm : Off
Laser output power low alarm  : Off
Module temperature high alarm : Off
Module temperature low alarm  : Off
Module voltage high alarm     : Off
Module voltage low alarm      : Off
Laser rx power high alarm     : Off
Laser rx power low alarm      : Off
Laser bias current high warning : Off

```



```

Laser bias current low warning           : Off
Laser output power high warning          : Off
Laser output power low warning           : Off
Module temperature high warning           : Off
Module temperature low warning            : Off
Module voltage high warning               : Off
Module voltage low warning                : Off
Laser rx power high warning               : Off
Laser rx power low warning                : Off
Laser bias current high alarm threshold   : 70.000 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold    : 20.000 mA
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 65.000 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold  : 25.000 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold   : 1.4120 mW / 1.50 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold    : 0.1990 mW / -7.01 dBm
Laser output power high warning threshold : 1.2580 mW / 1.00 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold  : 0.2230 mW / -6.52 dBm
Module temperature high alarm threshold    : 78 degrees C / 172 degrees F

Module temperature low alarm threshold     : 13 degrees C / 9 degrees F
Module temperature high warning threshold  : 75 degrees C / 167 degrees F

Module temperature low warning threshold   : 10 degrees C / 14 degrees F

Module voltage high alarm threshold        : 5.71 V
Module voltage low alarm threshold         : 2.05 V
Module voltage high warning threshold      : 5.20 V
Module voltage low warning threshold       : 3.11 V
Laser rx power high alarm threshold        : 1.7783 mW / 2.50 dBm
Laser rx power low alarm threshold         : 0.0100 mW / -20.00 dBm
Laser rx power high warning threshold      : 1.5849 mW / 2.00 dBm
Laser rx power low warning threshold       : 0.0158 mW / -18.01 dBm

```

**show interfaces  
diagnostics optics  
(XFP and CFP Optics)**

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics xe-2/1/0

Physical interface: xe-2/1/0

```

Laser bias current           : 52.060 mA
Laser output power           : 0.5640 mW / -2.49 dBm
Module temperature           : 31 degrees C / 88 degrees F
Laser rx power                : 0.0844 mW / -10.74 dBm
Laser bias current high alarm : Off
Laser bias current low alarm  : Off
Laser bias current high warning : Off
Laser bias current low warning : Off
Laser output power high alarm  : Off
Laser output power low alarm   : Off
Laser output power high warning : Off
Laser output power low warning : Off
Module temperature high alarm  : Off
Module temperature low alarm   : Off
Module temperature high warning : Off
Module temperature low warning : Off
Laser rx power high alarm      : Off
Laser rx power low alarm       : Off
Laser rx power high warning    : Off
Laser rx power low warning     : Off
Module not ready alarm         : Off
Module power down alarm        : Off
Tx data not ready alarm        : Off
Tx not ready alarm             : Off
Tx laser fault alarm           : Off
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm      : Off

```

```
Rx not ready alarm           : Off
Rx loss of signal alarm      : Off
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm    : Off
Laser bias current high alarm threshold : 130.000 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold : 10.000 mA
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 120.000 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold : 12.000 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold : 0.8910 mW / -0.50 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold : 0.2230 mW / -6.52 dBm
Laser output power high warning threshold : 0.7940 mW / -1.00 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold : 0.2510 mW / -6.00 dBm
Module temperature high alarm threshold : 90 degrees C / 194 degrees F
Module temperature low alarm threshold : -5 degrees C / 23 degrees F
Module temperature high warning threshold : 85 degrees C / 185 degrees F
Module temperature low warning threshold : 0 degrees C / 32 degrees F
Laser rx power high alarm threshold : 1.2589 mW / 1.00 dBm
Laser rx power low alarm threshold : 0.0323 mW / -14.91 dBm
Laser rx power high warning threshold : 1.1220 mW / 0.50 dBm
Laser rx power low warning threshold : 0.0363 mW / -14.40 dBm
```

## show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>show interfaces <i>xe-fpc/pic/port</i> &lt;brief   detail   extensive   terse&gt; &lt;descriptions&gt; &lt;media&gt; &lt;snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i>&gt; &lt;statistics&gt;</pre>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
<b>Description</b>	(M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Display status information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>xe-fpc/pic/port</i>—Display standard information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.</p> <p><b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p><b>descriptions</b>—(Optional) Display interface description strings.</p> <p><b>media</b>—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.</p> <p><b>snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i></b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.</p> <p><b>statistics</b>—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, IQ2) on page 70</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, WAN PHY Mode) on page 73</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, DWDM OTN PIC) on page 75</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode) on page 78</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Transmit-Only) on page 78</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Receive-Only) on page 79</a></p>
<b>Output Fields</b>	See <a href="#">Table 9 on page 56</a> for the output fields for the <b>show interfaces</b> (10-Gigabit Ethernet) command.

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Link flags</b>	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the “Links Flags” section under Common Output Fields Description.	All levels
<b>Wavelength</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing [DWDM] interfaces) Displays the configured wavelength, in nanometers (nm).	All levels
<b>Frequency</b>	(10-Gigabit Ethernet DWDM interfaces only) Displays the frequency associated with the configured wavelength, in terahertz (THz).	All levels
<b>CoS queues</b>	Number of CoS queues configured.	detail extensive none
<b>Schedulers</b>	(Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing 2 (IQ2) interfaces only) Number of CoS schedulers configured.	extensive
<b>Hold-times</b>	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.	detail extensive
<b>Current address</b>	Configured MAC address.	detail extensive none
<b>Hardware address</b>	Hardware MAC address.	detail extensive none
<b>Last flapped</b>	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is <b>Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</b> . For example, <b>Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)</b> .	detail extensive none
<b>Input Rate</b>	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).	None specified
<b>Output Rate</b>	Output rate in bps and pps.	None specified
<b>Statistics last cleared</b>	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	detail extensive
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes</b>—Number of bytes received on the interface</li> <li>• <b>Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets</b>—Number of packets received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output packets</b>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</li> </ul> <p>Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs count the overhead and CRC bytes.</p> <p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the input byte counts vary by interface type. For more information, see <a href="#">Table 9 on page 56</a>.</p>	detail extensive

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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



Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>MAC statistics</b>	<p>Receive and Transmit statistics reported by the PIC's MAC subsystem, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Total octets and total packets</b>—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type. For more information, see <a href="#">Table 10 on page 70</a></li> <li>• <b>Unicast packets, Broadcast packets, and Multicast packets</b>—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.</li> <li>• <b>CRC/Align errors</b>—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).</li> <li>• <b>FIFO error</b>—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>MAC control frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames.</li> <li>• <b>MAC pause frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames with <b>pause</b> operational code.</li> <li>• <b>Oversized frames</b>—Number of frames that exceed 1518 octets.</li> <li>• <b>Jabber frames</b>—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.</li> <li>• <b>Fragment frames</b>—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.</li> <li>• <b>VLAN tagged frames</b>—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.</li> <li>• <b>Code violations</b>—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate "Data reception error" or "invalid data symbol error."</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>
<b>OTN Received Overhead Bytes</b>	APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x11, APS/PCC2: 0x47, APS/PCC3: 0x58 Payload Type: 0x08	<b>extensive</b>
<b>OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes</b>	APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00 Payload Type: 0x08	<b>extensive</b>

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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



Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 9: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, traffic and MAC statistics output varies. [Table 10 on page 70](#) describes the traffic and MAC statistics for two sample interfaces, each of which is sending traffic in packets of 500 bytes (including 478 bytes for the Layer 3 packet, 18 bytes for the Layer 2 VLAN traffic header, and 4 bytes for cyclic redundancy check [CRC] information). In [Table 10 on page 70](#), the **ge-0/3/0** interface is the inbound physical interface, and the **ge-0/0/0** interface is the outbound physical interface. On both interfaces, traffic is carried on logical unit .50 (VLAN 50).

Table 10: Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC Traffic and MAC Statistics by Interface Type

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

## Sample Output

**show interfaces extensive**

```
user@host> show interfaces xe-5/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: xe-5/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 177, SNMP ifIndex: 99, Generation: 178
```

**(10-Gigabit Ethernet,  
LAN PHY Mode, IQ2)**

```

Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1518, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback:
None, Source filtering: Enabled,
Flow control: Enabled
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags     : None
CoS queues    : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers    : 1024
Hold-times     : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:14:f6:b9:f1:f6, Hardware address: 00:14:f6:b9:f1:f6
Last flapped   : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes   :          6970332384          0 bps
Output bytes  :              0          0 bps
Input packets :          81050506          0 pps
Output packets:              0          0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes   :              0
Output bytes  :              0
Input packets :              0
Output packets:              0
Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
Input bytes   :          6970299398          0 bps
Input packets :          81049992          0 pps
Drop bytes    :              0          0 bps
Drop packets  :              0          0 pps
Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0, L3
incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0,
L2 mismatch timeouts: 0, FIFO errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0, Aged packets: 0,
FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0,
MTU errors: 0, Resource errors: 0
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

0 best-effort          81049992          81049992          0

1 expedited-fo              0              0          0

2 assured-forw           0              0          0

3 network-cont           0              0          0

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

0 best-effort          0              0          0

1 expedited-fo          0              0          0

2 assured-forw          0              0          0

3 network-cont          0              0          0

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

```

```

    Errored blocks                                0
MAC statistics:
    Receive
    Transmit
    Total octets                                6970332384
    Total packets                                81050506
    Unicast packets                              81050000
    Broadcast packets                             506
    Multicast packets                             0
    CRC/Align errors                             0
    FIFO errors                                  0
    MAC control frames                           0
    MAC pause frames                             0
    Oversized frames                             0
    Jabber frames                                0
    Fragment frames                              0
    VLAN tagged frames                           0
    Code violations                              0
Filter statistics:
    Input packet count                           81050506
    Input packet rejects                         506
    Input DA rejects                             0
    Input SA rejects                             0
    Output packet count                          0
    Output packet pad count                      0
    Output packet error count                    0
    CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
    Destination slot: 5
CoS information:
    Direction : Output
    CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer Priority Limit
                             %      bps      %      usec
    0 best-effort           95      950000000  95      0      low      none
    3 network-control       5       50000000   5       0      low      none

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

Logical interface xe-5/0/0.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 95) (Generation 195)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.100 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
    Output bytes : 46
    Input packets: 0
    Output packets: 1
IPv6 transit statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
    Output bytes : 0
    Input packets: 0
    Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
    Output bytes : 46
    Input packets: 0
    Output packets: 1
Transit statistics:
    Input bytes : 0
    Output bytes : 0
    Input packets: 0
    Output packets: 0
    0 bps
    0 bps
    0 pps

```

```

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

```

### show interfaces extensive

```

user@host> show interfaces xe-1/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: xe-1/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 141, SNMP ifIndex: 34, Generation: 47

```

(10-Gigabit Ethernet,  
WAN PHY Mode)

```

Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback: Disabled
WAN-PHY mode
Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps 16384
Link flags     : None
CoS queues    : 4 supported
Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:a2:10:9d, Hardware address: 00:05:85:a2:10:9d
Last flapped   : 2005-07-07 11:22:34 PDT (3d 12:28 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never

Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :                0                0 bps
Output bytes :                0                0 bps
Input packets:                0                0 pps
Output packets:                0                0 pps

Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Policed discards: 0,
L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch timeouts: 0,
HS Link CRC errors: 0, HS Link FIFO overflows: 0,
Resource errors: 0

Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Collisions: 0,
Aged packets: 0, FIFO errors: 0, HS link CRC errors: 0, MTU errors: 0,
Resource errors: 0

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

Active alarms : LOL, LOS, LBL
Active defects: LOL, LOS, LBL, SEF, AIS-L, AIS-P
PCS statistics      Seconds      Count
Bit errors          0                0
Errored blocks      0                0

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

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

PMA PHY:      Seconds      Count State
PLL lock      0                0 OK

```

```

PHY light          63159          1 Light Missing
WIS section:
  BIP-B1            0              0
  SEF               434430        434438 Defect Active
  LOS               434430        1 Defect Active
  LOF               434430        1 Defect Active
  ES-S              434430
  SES-S             434430
  SEFS-S            434430
WIS line:
  BIP-B2            0              0
  REI-L             0              0
  RDI-L             0              0 OK
  AIS-L             434430        1 Defect Active
  BERR-SF           0              0 OK
  BERR-SD           0              0 OK
  ES-L              434430
  SES-L             434430
  UAS-L             434420
  ES-LFE            0
  SES-LFE           0
  UAS-LFE           0
WIS path:
  BIP-B3            0              0
  REI-P             0              0
  LOP-P             0              0 OK
  AIS-P             434430        1 Defect Active
  RDI-P             0              0 OK
  UNEQ-P            0              0 OK
  PLM-P             0              0 OK
  ES-P              434430
  SES-P             434430
  UAS-P             434420
  ES-PFE            0
  SES-PFE           0
  UAS-PFE           0
Received path trace:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Transmitted path trace: orissa so-1/0/0
6f 72 69 73 73 61 20 73 6f 2d 31 2f 30 2f 30 00   orissa so-1/0/0.
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 1
CoS information:
  CoS transmit queue    %    Bandwidth    %    Buffer    Priority    Limit
                        %    bps           %    bytes
  0 best-effort         95    950000000  95     0        low        none
  3 network-control     5     50000000  5      0        low        none

```

### show interfaces extensive

```

user@host> show interfaces ge-7/0/0 extensive
Physical interface: ge-7/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Down
Interface index: 143, SNMP ifIndex: 508, Generation: 208

```

(10-Gigabit Ethernet,  
DWDM OTN PIC)

```

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

0 best-effort        0                0                0

1 expedited-fo       0                0                0

2 assured-forw       0                0                0

3 network-cont
Queue number:      Mapped forwarding classes
0                  best-effort
1                  expedited-forwarding
2                  assured-forwarding
3                  network-control
Active alarms  : LINK
Active defects : LINK
MAC statistics:
Total octets      Receive      Transmit
Total packets     0            0
Unicast packets   0            0
Broadcast packets 0            0
Multicast packets 0            0
CRC/Align errors  0            0
FIFO errors       0            0
MAC control frames 0            0
MAC pause frames  0            0
Oversized frames  0
Jabber frames     0
Fragment frames   0
VLAN tagged frames 0
Code violations    0

```



```

Total octets                                0                0
Total packets                              0                0
Unicast packets                            0                0
Broadcast packets                          0                0
Multicast packets                          0                0
CRC/Align errors                           0                0
FIFO errors                                0                0
MAC control frames                         0                0
MAC pause frames                           0                0
Oversized frames                           0
Jabber frames                             0
Fragment frames                           0
VLAN tagged frames                         0
Code violations                             0
OTN alarms : None
OTN defects : None
OTN FEC Mode : GFEC
OTN Rate : Fixed Stuff Bytes 11.0957Gbps
OTN Line Loopback : Enabled
OTN FEC statistics :
  Corrected Errors                                0
  Corrected Error Ratio ( 0 sec average) 0e-0
OTN FEC alarms:
  Seconds      Count  State
  FEC Degrade   0      0 OK
  FEC Excessive 0      0 OK
OTN OC:
  Seconds      Count  State
  LOS           2      1 OK
  LOF          67164    2 Defect Active
  LOM          67164    71 Defect Active
  Wavelength Lock 0      0 OK
OTN OTU:
  AIS           0      0 OK
  BDI          65919    4814 Defect Active
  IAE          67158    1 Defect Active
  TTIM          7      1 OK
  SF           67164    2 Defect Active
  SD           67164    3 Defect Active
  TCA-ES        0      0 OK
  TCA-SES        0      0 OK
  TCA-UAS       80     40 OK
  TCA-BBE        0      0 OK
  BIP           0      0 OK
  BBE           0      0 OK
  ES            0      0 OK
  SES           0      0 OK
  UAS          587     0 OK
Received DAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Received SAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Transmitted DAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
Transmitted SAPI:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
OTN Received Overhead Bytes:
  APS/PCC0: 0x02, APS/PCC1: 0x42, APS/PCC2: 0xa2, APS/PCC3: 0x48
  Payload Type: 0x03
OTN Transmitted Overhead Bytes:
  APS/PCC0: 0x00, APS/PCC1: 0x00, APS/PCC2: 0x00, APS/PCC3: 0x00
  Payload Type: 0x03
Filter statistics:

```

```
Input packet count          0
Input packet rejects        0
Input DA rejects            0
Input SA rejects            0
Output packet count         0
Output packet pad count     0
Output packet error count   0
CAM destination filters: 0, CAM source filters: 0
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 7
CoS information:
  Direction : Output
  CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer Priority
Limit                    %      bps      %      usec      low
  0 best-effort          95    9500000000  95      0      low
none
  3 network-control      5     500000000   5      0      low
none
  ...
```

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

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

**show interfaces  
extensive (10-Gigabit  
Ethernet, LAN PHY**

```
user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0-tx extensive
Physical interface: xe-7/0/0-tx, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 176, SNMP ifIndex: 137, Generation: 177
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,
```

## Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Transmit-Only)

```

Unidirectional: Tx-Only
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:05:85:73:e4:83, Hardware address: 00:05:85:73:e4:83
Last flapped : 2007-06-01 09:08:19 PDT (3d 02:31 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 322891152287160 9627472888 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 328809727380 1225492 pps

...

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

...

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

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

```

## show interfaces

```

user@host> show interfaces xe-7/0/0-rx extensive
Physical interface: xe-7/0/0-rx, Enabled, Physical link is Up

```

extensive (10-Gigabit  
Ethernet, LAN PHY

Interface index: 174, SNMP ifIndex: 118, Generation: 175  
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps,  
Unidirectional: Rx-Only

### Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Receive-Only)

```

Device flags      : Present Running
Interface flags:  SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags       : None
CoS queues       : 8 supported, 8 maximum usable queues
Hold-times       : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address:  00:05:85:73:e4:83, Hardware address: 00:05:85:73:e4:83
Last flapped    : 2007-06-01 09:08:22 PDT (3d 02:31 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :      322857456303482      9627496104 bps
  Output bytes :              0          0 bps
  Input packets:      328775413751      1225495 pps
  Output packets:              0          0 pps

```

...

```

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

```

...

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

Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2

Traffic statistics:

```

  Input bytes :      322857456303482
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:      328775413751
  Output packets:              0

```

IPv6 transit statistics:

```

  Input bytes :      0
  Output bytes :      0
  Input packets:      0
  Output packets:      0

```

Local statistics:

```

  Input bytes :      0
  Output bytes :      0
  Input packets:      0
  Output packets:      0

```

Transit statistics:

```

  Input bytes :      322857456303482      9627496104 bps
  Output bytes :              0          0 bps
  Input packets:      328775413751      1225495 pps
  Output packets:              0          0 pps

```

IPv6 transit statistics:

```

  Input bytes :      0
  Output bytes :      0
  Input packets:      0
  Output packets:      0

```

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 145, Route table: 0

Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary

Destination: 192.1.1/24, Local: 192.1.1.1, Broadcast: 192.1.1.255,

Generation: 139

Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 146, Route table: 0

Flags: None

Policer: Input: \_\_default\_arp\_policer\_\_



## CHAPTER 6

# Command Summary

- [Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands on page 83](#)

### Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands

Table 11 on page 83 summarizes the command-line interface (CLI) commands that you can use to monitor and troubleshoot aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Commands are listed in alphabetical order.

**Table 11: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands**

Task	Command
Clear dynamic VLAN interfaces.	clear auto-configuration interfaces
Clear a specified dynamic agent circuit identifier (ACI) interface set configured on the router. You can clear only those ACI interface sets that have no subscriber interface members.	clear auto-configuration interfaces interface-set
Clear Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics.	clear lacp statistics
Clear Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) timeout entries.	clear lacp timeouts
Clear learned MAC addresses from the hardware and MAC database. Static MAC addresses are not cleared.	clear interfaces mac-database
Clear statistics that are collected for every MAC address, including policer statistics, on a given physical or logical interface.	clear interfaces mac-database statistics
Clear statistics that are collected for interface sets.	clear interfaces interface-set statistics
Clear the existing continuity measurement and restart counting the operational uptime.	clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management continuity-measurement

Table 11: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
Clear ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) delay statistics and ETH-DM frame counts. (MX Series routers)	clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
Clear Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) and connectivity fault management (CFM) linktrace database information.	clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database
Clear all loss statistics maintained by CFM for a given maintenance domain and maintenance association.	clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics
Clear connectivity-fault-management policer statistics.	clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management policer
Clear all statistics maintained by CFM. (Routers that support IEEE 802.1ag OAM CFM)  In addition, for interfaces that support ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM), also clear any ETH-DM statistics and frame counts for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs).	clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics
Clear Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) link fault management state information and restart the link discovery process on Ethernet interfaces.	clear oam ethernet link-fault-management state
Clear Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) statistics link fault management statistics for Ethernet interfaces.	clear oam ethernet link-fault-management statistics
Clear the statistics for all Ethernet ring protection groups or a specific Ethernet ring protection group.	clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics
Check the reachability of a remote IEEE 802.1ag OAM maintenance association end point (MEP) or maintenance association intermediate point (MIP).	ping ethernet
Manually rebalance the subscribers on an aggregated Ethernet bundle with targeted distribution enabled.	request interface rebalance (Aggregated Ethernet for Subscriber Management)
Manually revert egress traffic from the designated backup link to the designated primary link of an aggregated Ethernet interface for which link protection is enabled, or manually switch egress traffic from the primary link to the backup link.	request interface (revert   switchover) (Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection)
Force LACP link switchover.	request lacp link-switchover



Table 11: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
Clear the lockout, force switch, manual switch, exercise, and wait-to-restore states.	request protection-group ethernet-aps clear
Test if APS is operating correctly.	request protection-group ethernet-aps exercise
Force traffic to switch from the active path to the alternate path.	request protection-group ethernet-aps force-switch
Lock the protection path, forcing the use of the working path.	request protection-group ethernet-aps lockout
Force traffic to switch from the active path to the alternate path.	request protection-group ethernet-aps manual-switch
Display status information about aggregated Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)  show interfaces (far-end-interval)
Display status information about Fast Ethernet interfaces.	show interfaces (Fast Ethernet)
Display status information about the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.	show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet)
Display status information about 10-Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	<a href="#">show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)</a>
Display IPv6 interface statistics for IPv6 traffic traversing through the IQ2 and IQ2E PICs on standalone T640 routers and on T640 routers in a TX Matrix or in a TXP Matrix.	show interfaces extensive
Display IPv6 interface statistics for IPv6 traffic traversing through the IQ2 PICs on M10i and M120 routers.	
Display IPv6 interface statistics for IPv6 traffic traversing through the IQ2E PICs on M10i, M120, and M320 routers.	
Display information about Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet router interface sets.	show interfaces interface-set (Ethernet Interface Set)
Display information about Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet router interface set queues.	show interfaces interface-set queue
Display the transceiver temperature, laser bias current, laser output power, receive optical power, and related alarms for 10-Gigabit Ethernet dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) interfaces.	<a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100 Gigabit Ethernet)</a>

Table 11: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
Display information about integrated routing and bridging interfaces.	show interfaces irb
Display status information about the distribution of subscribers on different links in an aggregated Ethernet bundle.	show interfaces targeting (Aggregated Ethernet for Subscriber Management)
Display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) information for aggregated, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	show lacp interfaces
Display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics.	show lacp statistics
Display Link Aggregation Control Protocol timeout entries.	show lacp timeouts
Display MAC address information for Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	show interfaces mac-database (Gigabit Ethernet)
Display information on a specified interface that is part of a multichassis link aggregation configuration.	show interfaces mc-ae
Display ETH-DM statistics for CFM MEPs. (MX Series routers, Ethernet DPCs).	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics
Display IEEE 802.1ag OAM connectivity fault management forwarding state information for Ethernet interfaces.	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state
Display OAM connectivity fault management information for Ethernet interfaces.  For interfaces that support ETH-DM, also display any ETH-DM frame counts when the <b>detail</b> or <b>extensive</b> option is included. In all other cases, ETH-DM frame counts are zero.	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces
Display OAM connectivity fault management linktrace path database information.	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database
Display OAM connectivity fault management maintenance association end point (MEP) database information.  For interfaces that support ETH-DM, also display any ETH-DM frame counts. In all other cases, ETH-DM frame counts are zero.	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database

Table 11: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
Display ETH-DM statistics and frame counts for CFM MEPs. (MX Series routers, Ethernet DPCs)	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics
Display ETH-LM statistics for on-demand mode only.	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics
Display information about maintenance intermediate points (MIPs) for the Ethernet OAM 802.1ag standard for connectivity fault management (CFM).	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mip
Display OAM connectivity fault management path database information for hosts configured with MEP.	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database
Displays connectivity-fault-management policer statistics.	show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management policer
Display OAM Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) information for hosts configured with Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI). (MX series only)	show oam ethernet evc
Display OAM fault management statistics for Ethernet interfaces.	show oam ethernet link-fault-management
Display OAM Ethernet Local Management Interface status information for an LMI configured interface. (MX series only)	show oam ethernet lmi
Display OAM Ethernet Local Management Interface statistics for an LMI configured interface. (MX series only)	show oam ethernet lmi statistics
Display protection group Ethernet ring Automatic Protection Switching (APS).	show protection-group ethernet-ring aps
Display data channel information for all Ethernet ring protection groups or for a specific Ethernet ring protection group.	show protection-group ethernet-ring data-channel
Display protection group Ethernet ring interfaces.	show protection-group ethernet-ring interface
Display protection group Ethernet ring nodes.	show protection-group ethernet-ring node-state
Display protection group Ethernet ring statistics.	show protection-group ethernet-ring statistics

**Table 11: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands** *(continued)*

Task	Command
Display all data channel logical interfaces and the VLAN IDs controlled by a ring instance data channel.	<code>show protection-group ethernet-ring vlan</code>
Trace the path between two Ethernet OAM end points.	<code>traceroute ethernet</code>

## PART 4

# Troubleshooting

- [Ethernet on page 91](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 95](#)



## CHAPTER 7

# Ethernet

## traceroute ethernet

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>traceroute ethernet</b> ( <i>mac-address</i>   <i>mep-id</i> ) <b>maintenance-association</b> <i>ma-name</i> <b>maintenance-domain</b> <i>md-name</i> <b>ttl</b> <i>value</i> < <b>wait seconds</b> >
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0. <b>mep-id</b> option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.
<b>Description</b>	Triggers the linktrace protocol to trace the route between two maintenance points. The result of the traceroute protocol is stored in the path database. To display the path database, use the <b>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database</b> command.  Before using the traceroute command, you can verify the remote MEP's MAC address using the <b>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database</b> command.
<b>Options</b>	<b>mac-address</b> —Destination unicast MAC address of the remote maintenance point.  <b>mep-id</b> —MEP identifier of the remote maintenance point. The range of values is 1 through 8191.  <b>maintenance-association</b> <i>ma-name</i> —Specifies an existing maintenance association from the set of configured maintenance associations.  <b>maintenance-domain</b> <i>md-name</i> —Specifies an existing maintenance domain from the set of configured maintenance domains.  <b>ttl value</b> —Number of hops to use in the linktrace request. The range is 1 to 255 hops. The default is 4.  <b>wait seconds</b> —(Optional) Maximum time to wait for a response to the traceroute request. The range is 1 to 255 seconds. The default is 5.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	network
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">traceroute ethernet on page 93</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	<a href="#">Table 12 on page 92</a> lists the output fields for the <b>traceroute ethernet</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 12: traceroute ethernet Output Fields**

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



Table 12: traceroute ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

## Sample Output

### traceroute ethernet

```
user@host> traceroute ethernet maintenance-domain md1 maintenance-association ma1
00:90:69:7e:01:ff
```

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

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

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

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



## CHAPTER 8

# Interface Diagnostics

- [Interface Diagnostics on page 95](#)

## Interface Diagnostics

---

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

- [Configuring Loopback Testing on page 95](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 97](#)

## Configuring Loopback Testing

Loopback testing allows you to verify the connectivity of a circuit. You can configure any of the following interfaces to execute a loopback test: Aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, E1, E3, NxDS0, serial, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13 on page 96 shows the loopback modes supported on the various interface types.

**Table 13: Loopback Modes by Interface Type**

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

Table 13: Loopback Modes by Interface Type (*continued*)

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

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

**loopback mode;**

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

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

## Interface Diagnostics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
[edit interfaces t1-0/0/0 t1-options]

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

For specific hierarchy information, see the individual interface types.



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

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

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

---



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

Table 14 on page 100 shows the BERT capabilities for various interface types.

**Table 14: BERT Capabilities by Interface Type**

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



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

### Starting and Stopping a BERT Test

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

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

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

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

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

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

For example:

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

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

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

For more information about running and evaluating the results of the BERT procedure, see the Junos OS Operational Mode Commands.



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

### Example: Configuring Bit Error Rate Testing

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

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

}

}

## PART 5

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