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Junos<sup>®</sup> OS

# Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing Feature Guide for Routing Devices



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Juniper Networks, Inc.  
1194 North Mathilda Avenue  
Sunnyvale, California 94089  
USA  
408-745-2000  
[www.juniper.net](http://www.juniper.net)

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## Documentation and Release Notes

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

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

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## Supported Platforms

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

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

## Using the Examples in This Manual

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

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

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

## Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

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

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

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.xml;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    disable;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

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

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

## Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Documentation Conventions

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

Table 1: Notice Icons





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

Table 2 on page xi 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>GUI Conventions</b>		
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Logical Interfaces box, select <b>All Interfaces</b>.</li> <li>To cancel the configuration, click <b>Cancel</b>.</li> </ul>
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select <b>Protocols&gt;Ospf</b> .

## Documentation Feedback

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

## Requesting Technical Support

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- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
- 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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- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- 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

- [Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing on page 3](#)





## CHAPTER 1

# Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing

- [Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing Overview on page 3](#)
- [Accounting of the Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics on page 5](#)

## Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing Overview

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For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), you can configure granular per-VLAN class-of-service (CoS) capabilities and extensive instrumentation and diagnostics on a per-VLAN and per-MAC address basis.

VLAN rewrite, tagging, and deleting enables you to use VLAN address space to support more customers and services.

VPLS allows you to provide a point-to-multipoint LAN between a set of sites in a VPN. Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router) are combined with VPLS to deliver metro Ethernet service.

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces, you can apply Layer 2 policing to logical interfaces in the egress or ingress direction. Layer 2 policers are configured at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level. You can also control the rate of traffic sent or received on an interface by configuring a policer overhead at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic slot-number]** hierarchy level.

[Table 3 on page 3](#) lists the capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router).

**Table 3: Capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet with SFPs**

Capability	Gigabit Ethernet IQ (SFP)	Gigabit Ethernet (SFP)
Layer 2		
802.3ad link aggregation	Yes	Yes

**Table 3: Capabilities of Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet with SFPs (*continued*)**

Capability	Gigabit Ethernet IQ (SFP)	Gigabit Ethernet (SFP)
Maximum VLANs per port	384	1023
Maximum transmission unit (MTU) size	9192	9192
MAC learning	Yes	Yes
MAC accounting	Yes	Yes
MAC filtering	Yes	Yes
Destinations per port	960	960
Sources per port	64	64
Hierarchical MAC policers	Yes, premium and aggregate	No, aggregate only
Multiple TPID support and IP service for nonstandard TPIDs	Yes	Yes
Multiple Ethernet encapsulations	Yes	Yes
Dual VLAN tags	Yes	No
VLAN rewrite	Yes	No
<b>Layer 2 VPNs</b>		
VLAN CCC	Yes	Yes
Port-based CCC	Yes	Yes
Extended VLAN CCC Virtual Metropolitan Area Network (VMAN) Tag Protocol	Yes	Yes
<b>CoS</b>		
PIC-based egress queues	Yes	Yes
Queued VLANs	Yes	No
VPLS	Yes	Yes

For more information about configuring VPLS, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices* and the *Junos OS Feature Guides*.

You can also configure CoS on logical IQ interfaces. For more information, see the *Junos OS Class of Service Library for Routing Devices*.

**Related Documentation**

- [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11](#)
- [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers on page 17](#)
- [Configuring MAC Address Accounting on page 21](#)
- *Configuring a Policer Overhead*
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

## Accounting of the Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics

On MX Series routers, you can configure the physical interface and logical interface statistics to include the Layer 2 overhead size (header and trailer bytes) for both ingress and egress interfaces. Both the transit and total statistical information are computed and displayed for each logical interface. This functionality is supported on 1-Gigabit and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) and Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs). Also, this feature is supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers with MPC4E. To enable the Layer 2 overhead bytes to be counted in the interface statistics at the PIC level, you must use the **account-layer2-overhead** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]** hierarchy level.

You can also enable the Layer 2 overhead bytes for computation in the logical interface statistics by configuring the **account-layer2-overhead (value | <ingress bytes | egress bytes>)** statement at the **[edit interface interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level. If you configure this capability, all the Layer 2 header details (Layer 2 header and cyclic redundancy check [CRC]) based on the Layer 2 encapsulation configured for an interface are calculated and displayed in the physical and logical interface statistics for ingress and egress interfaces in the output of the **show interfaces interface-name** commands. For physical and logical interfaces, the **Input bytes** and **Output bytes** fields under the Traffic statistics section in the output of the **show interfaces interface-name <detail | extensive>** command include the Layer 2 overhead of the packets. For physical and logical interfaces, the Input rate and Output rate fields under the Traffic statistics section in the output of the **show interfaces interface-name <media | statistics>** command include the Layer 2 overhead of the packets. For logical interfaces, the values for the newly added **Egress accounting overhead** and **Ingress accounting overhead** fields display the Layer 2 overhead size for transmitted and received packets respectively.

The input and output octets at the physical or logical interface configured on the PIC includes all the Layer 2 headers. All the logical interfaces on the PIC, including the ae and the non-ae interfaces, are processed for Layer 2 overhead accounting for the arriving and exiting packets. This method of operation impacts the transit statistics that are primarily used for subscriber accounting and billing purposes in customer networks.

[Table 4 on page 6](#) lists the adjustment bytes that are counted based on the encapsulation on the logical interface over the Ethernet interface, when you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead in interface statistics at the PIC level. The values for the adjustment bytes that are listed for all types of encapsulation are the same for DPCs

and MPCs, with the only exception being for the VLAN CCC adjustment value. On DPCs, the VLAN CCC adjustment value is -4 bytes and on MPCs, the VLAN CCC adjustment value is +4 bytes.

**Table 4: Adjustment Bytes for Logical Interfaces over Ethernet Interfaces**

Encapsulation Type on Logical Interfaces	Number of Adjustment Bytes	Description
Ethernet DIXv2 (IP datagrams over Ethernet)	18	Untagged (includes CRC)
Ethernet DIXv2 (IP datagrams over Ethernet)	22	Single-tagged (includes CRC)
Ethernet DIXv2 (IP datagrams over Ethernet)	26	Double-tagged (includes CRC)
VLAN Bridge	4	CRC
VLAN CCC	4	CRC
VLAN TCC	18	Untagged (includes CRC)
VLAN TCC	22	Single-tagged (includes CRC)
VLAN TCC	26	Double-tagged (includes CRC)
VLAN VPLS	4	CRC

### Guidelines for Configuring the Computation of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics

Keep the following points in mind when you configure the feature to compute Layer 2 overhead in interface statistics:

- When you configure a native VLAN ID on a logical interface, the Layer 2 header adjustment for input statistics is different for tagged and untagged packets. For such interfaces, if you configure the setting to account for Layer 2 overhead, incorrect statistics might be displayed.
- An untagged packet is considered as a tagged packet and an additional 4 bytes are appended to the counter values displayed in the output of the **show interface** command.
- The computed statistics might not be completely accurate in scenarios where the packets are dropped after they have been included in the interface statistics, but before the packets reach the destination.
- Label-switched interface (LSI) statistics on the ingress direction of interfaces do not include the Layer 2 overhead bytes because this functionality of accounting Layer 2 overhead is not supported for such LSI interfaces.
- Layer 2 overhead accounting is not supported for inline service (si) interfaces.

- The total statistics of physical interfaces do not indicate the complete Layer 2 adjusted statistics. This behavior occurs because the total statistics count is the sum of transit and local statistics. Only the transit statistics are adjusted for Layer 2 and the local statistics are not adjusted for Layer 2.
- Statistics on ae interfaces are calculated in the same manner as non-ae interfaces.
- Adjustment bytes are applicable only for transit statistics that are displayed for logical interfaces.
- For physical interfaces, the adjustment bytes for transit traffic and the non-adjusted bytes for local or protocol-specific traffic are combined and displayed in the output of the **show interfaces** command. (Segregation is not possible.)
- If you configure the **account-layer2-overhead ( value | <ingress bytes | egress bytes> )** statement at the **[edit interface interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level, the Layer 2 overhead computation might not work correctly for logical interfaces over an aggregated Ethernet (ae) interface that is created across two different line cards having different forwarding hardware (such as MPCs and DPCs). This method of processing applies only for VLAN circuit cross-connect (CCC) encapsulation.
- The Layer 2 overhead bytes in interface statistics are saved across a unified ISSU or a graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) operation.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Accounting in Interface Statistics on page 22](#)
- [Verifying the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics](#)
- [account-layer2-overhead \(Interface Level\) on page 49](#)
- [account-layer2-overhead \(PIC Level\) on page 50](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)



## PART 2

# Configuration

- [Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing on page 11](#)
- [Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy on page 25](#)
- [Statement Summary on page 47](#)





## CHAPTER 2

# Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing

- [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11](#)
- [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers on page 17](#)
- [Configuring MAC Address Accounting on page 21](#)
- [Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Accounting in Interface Statistics on page 22](#)

## Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers

---

On Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), you can define rate limits for premium and aggregate traffic received on the interface. These policers allow you to perform simple traffic policing without configuring a firewall filter. First you configure the Ethernet policer profile, next you classify ingress and egress traffic, then you can apply the policer to a logical interface.

For Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), the policer rates you configure can be different than the rates on the Packet Forward Engine. The difference results from Layer 2 overhead. The PIC accounts for this difference.



### NOTE:

On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet PICs, the following considerations apply:

- Interface counters do not count the 7-byte preamble and 1-byte frame delimiter in Ethernet frames.
- In MAC statistics, the frame size includes MAC header and CRC before any VLAN rewrite/imposition rules are applied.
- In traffic statistics, the frame size encompasses the L2 header without CRC after any VLAN rewrite/imposition rule.

---

For information on understanding Ethernet frame statistics, see the *MX Series Layer 2 Configuration Guide*.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring a Policer on page 12](#)
- [Specifying an Input Priority Map on page 13](#)
- [Specifying an Output Priority Map on page 13](#)
- [Applying a Policer on page 14](#)
- [Configuring MAC Address Filtering on page 15](#)
- [Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 16](#)

## Configuring a Policer

To configure an Ethernet policer profile, include the **ethernet-policer-profile** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile]
ethernet-policer-profile {
  policer cos-policer-name {
    aggregate {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
    premium {
      bandwidth-limit bps;
      burst-size-limit bytes;
    }
  }
}
```

In the Ethernet policer profile, the aggregate-priority policer is mandatory; the premium-priority policer is optional.

For aggregate and premium policers, you specify the bandwidth limit in bits per second. You can specify the value as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation **k** (1000), **m** (1,000,000), or **g** (1,000,000,000). There is no absolute minimum value for bandwidth limit, but any value below 61,040 bps will result in an effective rate of 30,520 bps. The maximum bandwidth limit is 4.29 Gbps.

The maximum burst size controls the amount of traffic bursting allowed. To determine the burst-size limit, you can multiply the bandwidth of the interface on which you are applying the filter by the amount of time you allow a burst of traffic at that bandwidth to occur:

$$\text{burst size} = \text{bandwidth} \times \text{allowable time for burst traffic}$$

If you do not know the interface bandwidth, you can multiply the maximum MTU of the traffic on the interface by 10 to obtain a value. For example, the burst size for an MTU of 4700 would be 47,000 bytes. The burst size should be at least 10 interface MTUs. The maximum value for the burst-size limit is 100 MB.

## Specifying an Input Priority Map

An input priority map identifies ingress traffic with specified IEEE 802.1p priority values, and classifies that traffic as premium.

If you include a premium-priority policer, you can specify an input priority map by including the `ieee802.1p premium` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile input-priority-map]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile input-priority-map]
  ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
```

The priority values can be from 0 through 7. The remaining traffic is classified as nonpremium (or aggregate). For a configuration example, see [“Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 16](#).



**NOTE:** On IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces and MX Series interfaces, when a VLAN tag is pushed, the inner VLAN IEEE 802.1p bits are copied to the IEEE bits of the VLAN or VLANs being pushed. If the original packet is untagged, the IEEE bits of the VLAN or VLANs being pushed are set to 0.

## Specifying an Output Priority Map

An output priority map identifies egress traffic with specified queue classification and packet loss priority (PLP), and classifies that traffic as premium.

If you include a premium-priority policer, you can specify an output priority map by including the `classifier` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile output-priority-map]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options ethernet-policer-profile
  output-priority-map]
  classifier {
    premium {
      forwarding-class class-name {
        loss-priority (high | low);
      }
    }
  }
```

You can define a forwarding class, or you can use a predefined forwarding class. [Table 5 on page 13](#) shows the predefined forwarding classes and their associated queue assignments.

**Table 5: Default Forwarding Classes**

Forwarding Class Name	Queue
best-effort	Queue 0
expedited-forwarding	Queue 1

Table 5: Default Forwarding Classes (*continued*)

Forwarding Class Name	Queue
assured-forwarding	Queue 2
network-control	Queue 3

For more information about CoS forwarding classes, see the *Junos OS Class of Service Library for Routing Devices*. For a configuration example, see [“Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 16](#).

## Applying a Policer

On all MX Series Router interfaces, Gigabit Ethernet IQ, IQ2, and IQ2-E PICs, and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), you can apply input and output policers that define rate limits for premium and aggregate traffic received on the logical interface. Aggregate policers are supported on Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router).

These policers allow you to perform simple traffic policing without configuring a firewall filter. For information about defining these policers, see [“Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 11](#).

To apply policers to specific source MAC addresses, include the **accept-source-mac** statement:

```
accept-source-mac {
  mac-address mac-address {
    policer {
      input cos-policer-name;
      output cos-policer-name;
    }
  }
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

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

You can specify the MAC address as *nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn* or *nnnn.nnnn.nnnn*, where *n* is a hexadecimal number. You can configure up to 64 source addresses. To specify more than one address, include multiple **mac-address** statements in the logical interface configuration.



**NOTE:** On untagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces you should not configure the `source-address-filter` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port together-options]` hierarchy level and the `accept-source-mac` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port together-options unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level simultaneously. If these statements are configured for the same interfaces at the same time, an error message is displayed.

On tagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces you should not configure the `source-address-filter` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port together-options]` hierarchy level and the `accept-source-mac` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port together-options unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level with an identical MAC address specified in both filters. If these statements are configured for the same interfaces with an identical MAC address specified, an error message is displayed.



**NOTE:** If the remote Ethernet card is changed, the interface does not accept traffic from the new card because the new card has a different MAC address.

The MAC addresses you include in the configuration are entered into the router's MAC database. To view the router's MAC database, enter the `show interfaces mac-database interface-name` command:

```
user@host> show interfaces mac-database interface-name
```

In the **input** statement, list the name of one policer template to be evaluated when packets are received on the interface.

In the **output** statement, list the name of one policer template to be evaluated when packets are transmitted on the interface.



**NOTE:** On IQ2 and IQ2-E PIC interfaces, the default value for maximum retention of entries in the MAC address table has changed, for cases in which the table is not full. The new holding time is 12 hours. The previous retention time of 3 minutes is still in effect when the table is full.

You can use the same policer one or more times.

If you apply both policers and firewall filters to an interface, input policers are evaluated before input firewall filters, and output policers are evaluated after output firewall filters.

## Configuring MAC Address Filtering

You cannot explicitly define traffic with specific source MAC addresses to be rejected; however, for Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, you can block all incoming packets that do

not have a source address specified in the **accept-source-mac** statement. For more information about the **accept-source-mac** statement, see [“Applying a Policer” on page 14](#).

To enable this blocking, include the **source-filtering** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
source-filtering;
```

For more information about the **source-filtering** statement, see *Enabling Ethernet MAC Address Filtering*.

To accept traffic even though it does not have a source address specified in the **accept-source-mac** statement, include the **no-source-filtering** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gigether-options]
no-source-filtering;
```

For more information about the **accept-source-mac** statement, see [“Applying a Policer” on page 14](#).

## Example: Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers

Configure interface **ge-6/0/0** to treat priority values 2 and 3 as premium. On ingress, this means that IEEE 802.1p priority values 2 and 3 are treated as premium. On egress, it means traffic that is classified into queue 0 or 1 with PLP of low and queue 2 or 3 with PLP of high, is treated as premium.

Define a policer that limits the premium bandwidth to 100 Mbps and burst size to 3 k, and the aggregate bandwidth to 200 Mbps and burst size to 3 k.

Specify that frames received from the MAC address **00:01:02:03:04:05** and the VLAN ID **600** are subject to the policer on input and output. On input, this means frames received with the source MAC address **00:01:02:03:04:05** and the VLAN ID 600 are subject to the policer. On output, this means frames transmitted from the router with the destination MAC address **00:01:02:03:04:05** and the VLAN ID **600** are subject to the policer.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-6/0/0 {
  gigether-options {
    ether-switch-profile {
      ether-policer-profile {
        input-priority-map {
          ieee-802.1p {
            premium [ 2 3 ];
          }
        }
        output-priority-map {
          classifier {
            premium {
              forwarding-class best-effort {
                loss-priority low;
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



Networks police traffic by limiting the input or output transmission rate of a class of traffic on the basis of user-defined criteria. Policing traffic allows you to control the maximum rate of traffic sent or received on an interface and to partition a network into multiple priority levels or classes of service.

Policers require you to apply a burst size and bandwidth limit to the traffic flow, and set a consequence for packets that exceed these limits—usually a higher loss priority, so that packets exceeding the policer limits are discarded first.

Juniper Networks router architectures support three types of policer:

- **Two-color policer**—A two-color policer (or “policer” when used without qualification) meters the traffic stream and classifies packets into two categories of packet loss priority (PLP) according to a configured bandwidth and burst-size limit. You can mark packets that exceed the bandwidth and burst-size limit in some way, or simply discard them. A policer is most useful for metering traffic at the port (physical interface) level.
- **Single-rate tricolor marking (srTCM)**—A single-rate tricolor marking policer is defined in RFC 2697, *A Single Rate Three Color Marker*, as part of an assured forwarding (AF) per-hop-behavior (PHB) classification system for a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) environment. This type of policer meters traffic based on the configured committed information rate (CIR), committed burst size (CBS), and excess burst size (EBS). Traffic is marked as belonging to one of three categories (green, yellow, or red) based on whether the packets arriving are below the CBS (green), exceed the CBS (yellow) but not the EBS, or exceed the EBS (red). Single-rate TCM is most useful when a service is structured according to packet length and not peak arrival rate.
- **Two-rate Tricolor Marking (trTCM)**—This type of policer is defined in RFC 2698, *A Two Rate Three Color Marker*, as part of an assured forwarding (AF) per-hop-behavior (PHB) classification system for a Differentiated Services (DiffServ) environment. This type of policer meters traffic based on the configured CIR and peak information rate (PIR), along with their associated burst sizes, the CBS and EBS. Traffic is marked as belonging to one of three categories (green, yellow, or red) based on whether the packets arriving are below the CIR (green), exceed the CIR (yellow) but not the PIR, or exceed the PIR (red). Two-rate TCM is most useful when a service is structured according to arrival rates and not necessarily packet length.

Unlike policing (described in [“Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers” on page 11](#)), configuring two-color policers and tricolor marking policers requires that you configure a firewall filter.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring a Policer on page 18](#)
- [Applying a Policer on page 19](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Applying a Policer on page 20](#)

## Configuring a Policer

Two-color and tricolor marking policers are configured at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level.



A tricolor marking policer polices traffic on the basis of metering rates, including the CIR, the PIR, their associated burst sizes, and any policing actions configured for the traffic.

To configure tricolor policer marking, include the **three-color-policer** statement with options at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit firewall]
three-color-policer name {
  action {
    loss-priority high {
      then discard;
    }
  }
  single-rate {
    (color-aware | color-blind);
    committed-information-rate bps;
    committed-burst-size bytes;
    excess-burst-size bytes;
  }
  two-rate {
    (color-aware | color-blind);
    committed-information-rate bps;
    committed-burst-size bytes;
    peak-information-rate bps;
    peak-burst-size bytes;
  }
}
```

For more information about configuring tricolor policer markings, see the *Routing Policy Feature Guide for Routing Devices* and the *Junos OS Class of Service Library for Routing Devices*.

## Applying a Policer

Apply a two-color policer or tricolor policer to a logical interface to prevent traffic on the interface from consuming bandwidth inappropriately. To apply two-color or tricolor policers, include the **layer2-policer** statement:

```
layer2-policer {
  input-policer policer-name;
  input-three-color policer-name;
  output-policer policer-name;
  policer-name;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

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

Use the **input-policer** statement to apply a two-color policer to received packets on a logical interface and the **input-three-color** statement to apply a tricolor policer. Use the **output-policer** statement to apply a two-color policer to transmitted packets on a logical

interface and the **output-three-color** statement to apply a tricolor policer. The specified policers must be configured at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level. For each interface, you can configure a three-color policer or two-color input policer or output policers—you cannot configure both a three-color policer and a two-color policer.

### Example: Configuring and Applying a Policer

Configure tricolor policers and apply them to an interface:

```
[edit firewall]
three-color-policer three-color-policer-color-blind {
  logical-interface-policer;
  two-rate {
    color-blind;
    committed-information-rate 1500000;
    committed-burst-size 150;
    peak-information-rate 3;
    peak-burst-size 300;
  }
}
three-color-policer three-color-policer-color-aware {
  logical-interface-policer;
  two-rate {
    color-aware;
    committed-information-rate 1500000;
    committed-burst-size 150;
    peak-information-rate 3;
    peak-burst-size 300;
  }
}
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/0]
unit 1 {
  layer2-policer {
    input-three-color three-color-policer-color-blind;
    output-three-color three-color-policer-color-aware;
  }
}
```

Configure a two-color policer and apply it to an interface:

```
[edit firewall]
policer two-color-policer {
  logical-interface-policer;
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-percent 90;
    burst-size-limit 300;
  }
  then loss-priority-high;
}
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/0]
unit 2 {
  layer2-policer {
    input-policer two-color-policer;
    output-policer two-color-policer;
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing Overview on page 3](#)
  - [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11](#)
  - [Configuring MAC Address Accounting on page 21](#)
  - *Configuring a Policer Overhead*
  - *Ethernet Interfaces*

## Configuring MAC Address Accounting

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, you can configure whether source and destination MAC addresses are dynamically learned. To configure MAC address accounting, include the **mac-learn-enable** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* gige-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gige-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]
mac-learn-enable;
```

To prohibit the interface from dynamically learning source and destination MAC addresses, include the **no-mac-learn-enable** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* gige-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name gige-ether-options ethernet-switch-profile]
no-mac-learn-enable;
```

MAC address learning is based on source addresses. You can start accounting for traffic after it has been sent from the MAC address. Once the MAC address is learned, the frames and bytes transmitted to or received from the MAC address can be tracked.



**NOTE:** DPCs and MPCs support MAC address accounting. DPCs support both source and destination MAC address accounting. MPCs support only source MAC address accounting.

- Related Documentation**
- [Gigabit Ethernet Accounting and Policing Overview on page 3](#)
  - [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11](#)
  - [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers on page 17](#)
  - *Configuring a Policer Overhead*
  - *Ethernet Interfaces*

## Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Accounting in Interface Statistics

---

This topic contains the following sections that describe the configuration of Layer 2 overhead accounting for interface statistics at the PIC level and logical interface level:

- [Enabling the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics at the PIC Level on page 22](#)
- [Enabling the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics at the Logical Interface Level on page 22](#)

### Enabling the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics at the PIC Level

You can configure the **account-layer2-overhead** statement at the **edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number** hierarchy level to enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead bytes in the ingress and egress interface statistics at the PIC level.



**CAUTION:** If you modify the setting for accounting of Layer 2 overhead bytes at the PIC level, the PIC is rebooted, causing all of the physical and logical interfaces to be deleted and readded on the PIC. Due to this behavior, we recommend that you exercise caution while using this feature.

The computation method of Layer 2 overhead on different interface types is as follows:

- For Ethernet interfaces, all the Layer 2 headers are counted.
- For non-Ethernet interfaces, the Frame Relay, PPP, or Cisco HDLC headers are counted, while the bit or byte stuffing headers are excluded.

To enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level for ingress and egress traffic on interfaces:

1. Access a DPC or an MPC-occupied slot and the PIC where the interface is to be enabled.

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# edit fpc slot-number pic number
```

2. Specify the Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet added to the total octet count for ingress and egress traffic on all the interfaces in the PIC.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic number]
user@host# set account-layer2-overhead
```

### Enabling the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics at the Logical Interface Level

You can configure the **account-layer2-overhead (value | <ingress bytes | egress bytes>)** statement at the **[edit interface interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level to enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead bytes in the ingress and egress interface

statistics. If you do not configure this setting at the logical interface level, the Layer 2 overhead value is assumed as 0.

Both the options of enabling Layer 2 overhead accounting at the PIC level and the logical interface level are disabled by default. You can configure either of the options or both the options at the same time. If you enable Layer 2 overhead accounting at both the PIC level and the logical interface level, the logical interface-level setting takes precedence over the PIC-level setting. When both the options are configured, if you configure only the **account-layer2-overhead ingress bytes** statement at the **[edit interface interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level, then the ingress Layer 2 overhead is counted with the explicit adjustment value you specify. Egress Layer 2 overhead is adjusted automatically based on the encapsulation on the logical interface. Similarly, if you configure the Layer 2 overhead accounting only at the egress side using this statement, the egress overhead is calculated using the value you specify, whereas the ingress overhead is adjusted automatically.

The counted Layer 2 overhead bytes are displayed in the interface statistics.



**CAUTION:** If you modify the setting for accounting of Layer 2 overhead bytes at the interface level, the changed setting is effective on the packets that are received or transmitted from that time. The logical interface is deleted and readded. All the prior statistics are lost and the traffic is disrupted. Due to this behavior, we recommend that you exercise caution while using this feature.

The overhead value option and the ingress or egress options are mutually exclusive. You can either specify the overhead value option to account for Layer 2 overhead in both the ingress and egress traffic, or the ingress and egress options separately to account for Layer 2 overhead to the ingress and egress traffic respectively. The Layer 2 overhead byte can be a number in the range -128 through +127.

To configure accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the logical interface level:

1. Access the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit interface-name unit logical-unit-number
```

2. (Optional; for both ingress and egress traffic) Specify the Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet added to the total octet count for ingress and egress traffic on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set account-layer2-overhead 127
```

In this example, 127 bytes are added per packet for ingress and egress traffic on the logical interface.



**NOTE:** The overhead value *bytes* option and the ingress *bytes* or egress *bytes* options are mutually exclusive. You can either specify the overhead value *bytes* option to account for Layer 2 overhead in both the ingress and egress traffic, or the ingress *bytes* and egress *bytes* options separately to account for Layer 2 overhead to the ingress and egress traffic respectively.

3. (Optional; for ingress traffic only) Specify the Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet added to the total octet count for ingress traffic on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
user@host# set account-layer2-overhead overhead ingress 100
```

In this example, 100 bytes are added per packet for ingress traffic on the logical interface. For egress traffic, Layer 2 overhead is adjusted automatically based on the encapsulation on the logical interface.

4. (Optional; for egress traffic only) Specify the Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet added to the total octet count for egress traffic on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
user@host# set account-layer2-overhead overhead egress 100
```

In this example, 100 bytes are added per packet for egress traffic on the logical interface. For ingress traffic, Layer 2 overhead is adjusted automatically based on the encapsulation on the logical interface.

## CHAPTER 3

# Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy

- [\[edit interfaces\] Hierarchy Level on page 25](#)
- [\[edit logical-systems\] Hierarchy Level on page 41](#)

### [\[edit interfaces\] 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 {
    account-layer2-overhead (Interface Level) {
      value;
      egress bytes;
      ingress bytes;
    }
    accounting-profile name;
    aggregated-ether-options {
      (flow-control | no-flow-control);
      lacp {
        (active | passive);
        link-protection {
          disable;
          (revertive | non-revertive);
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

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

```



```

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

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```

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

```

```

mlfr-uni-nni-bundle-options {
    acknowledge-retries number;
    acknowledge-timer milliseconds;
    action-red-differential-delay (disable-tx | remove-link);
    drop-timeout milliseconds;
    fragment-threshold bytes;
    cisco-interoperability send-lip-remove-link-for-link-reject;
    hello-timer milliseconds;
    link-layer-overhead percent;
    lmi-type (ansi | itu | c-lmi);
    minimum-links number;
    mrru bytes;
    n391 number;
    n392 number;
    n393 number;
    red-differential-delay milliseconds;
    t391 seconds;
    t392 seconds;
    yellow-differential-delay milliseconds;
}
modem-options {
    dialin (console | routable);
    init-command-string initialization-command-string;
}
mtu bytes;
multi-chassis-protection {
    peer a.b.c.d {
        interface interface-name;
    }
}
multiservice-options {
    (core-dump | no-core-dump);
    (syslog | no-syslog);
}
native-vlan-id number;
no-gratuitous-arp-request;
no-keepalives;
no-partition {
    interface-type type;
}
no-vpivci-swapping;
optics-options {
    alarm low-light-alarm {
        (link-down | syslog);
    }
    tx-power dbm;
    warning low-light-warning {
        (link-down | syslog);
    }
    wavelength nm;
}
otn-options {
    bytes transmit-payload-type value;
    fec (efec | gfec | gfec-sdfec | none);
    (is-ma | no-is-ma);
    (laser-enable | no-laser-enable);
}

```

```

(line-loopback | no-line-loopback);
(local-loopback | no-local-loopback);
(odu-ttim-action-enable | no-odu-ttim-action-enable);
(otu-ttim-action-enable | no-otu-ttim-action-enable);
odu-delay-management {
    (bypass | no-bypass);
    (monitor-end-point | no-monitor-end-point);
    (number-of-frames | no-number-of-frames);
    (start-measurement | no-start-measurement);
}
(prbs | no-prbs);
preemptive-fast-reroute {
    (backward-frr-enable | no-backward-frr-enable);
    (signal-degrade-monitor-enable | no-signal-degrade-monitor-enable);
}
rate {
    (fixed-stuff-bytes | no-fixed-stuff-bytes);
    otu4;
    (pass-through | no-pass-through);
}
signal-degrade {
    ber-threshold-clear value;
    ber-threshold-signal-degrade value;
    interval value;
}
trigger trigger-identifier;
tti tti-identifier;
}
partition partition-number oc-slice oc-slice-range interface-type type;
timeslots time-slot-range;
passive-monitor-mode;
per-unit-scheduler;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
        local-name name;
        passive;
    }
    compression {
        acfc;
        pfc;
    }
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    no-termination-request;
    pap {
        access-profile name;
        local-name name;
        local-password password;
        compression;
    }
}
psn-vcip psn-vci-identifier;
psn-vpip psn-vpi-identifier;
receive-bucket {
    overflow (discard | tag);
}

```

```

    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
redundancy-options {
    priority sp-fpc/pic/port;
    secondary sp-fpc/pic/port;
    hot-standby;
}
satop-options {
    payload-size n;
}
schedulers number;
serial-options {
    clock-rate rate;
    clocking-mode (dce | internal | loop);
    control-polarity (negative | positive);
    cts-polarity (negative | positive);
    dcd-polarity (negative | positive);
    dce-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dsr-polarity (negative | positive);
    dte-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dtr-circuit (balanced | unbalanced);
    dtr-polarity (negative | positive);
    encoding (nrz | nrzi);
    indication-polarity (negative | positive);
    line-protocol protocol;
    loopback mode;
    rts-polarity (negative | positive);
    tm-polarity (negative | positive);
    transmit-clock invert;
}
services-options {
    inactivity-timeout seconds;
    open-timeout seconds;
    session-limit {
        maximum number;
    }
}

```

```

        rate new-sessions-per-second;
    }
    syslog {
    host hostname {
        facility-override facility-name;
        log-prefix prefix-number;
        services priority-level;
    }
    }
}
shdsl-options {
    annex (annex-a | annex-b);
    line-rate line-rate;
    loopback (local | remote);
    snr-margin {
        current margin;
        snext margin;
    }
}
sonet-options {
    aggregate asx;
    aps {
        advertise-interval milliseconds;
        annex-b;
        authentication-key key;
        fast-aps-switch;
        force;
        hold-time milliseconds;
        lockout;
        neighbor address;
        paired-group group-name;
        preserve-interface;
        protect-circuit group-name;
        request;
        revert-time seconds;
        switching-mode (bidirectional | unidirectional);
        working-circuit group-name;
    }
}
bytes {
    c2 value;
    e1-quiet value;
    f1 value;
    f2 value;
    s1 value;
    z3 value;
    z4 value;
}
fcs (16 | 32);
loopback (local | remote);
mpls {
    pop-all-labels {
        required-depth number;
    }
}
}
path-trace trace-string;
(payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);

```



```

    rfc-2615;
    trigger {
        defect ignore;
        hold-time up milliseconds down milliseconds;
    }
    vtmapping (itu-t | klm);
    (z0-increment | no-z0-increment);
}
speed (10m | 100m | 1g | oc3 | oc12 | oc48);
stacked-vlan-tagging;
switch-options {
    switch-port port-number {
        (auto-negotiation | no-auto-negotiation);
        speed (10m | 100m | 1g);
        link-mode (full-duplex | half-duplex);
    }
}
t1-options {
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout value;
    byte-encoding (nx56 | nx64);
    crc-major-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5);
    crc-minor-alarm-threshold (1e-3 | 5e-4 | 1e-4 | 5e-5 | 1e-5 | 5e-6 | 1e-6);
    fcs (16 | 32);
    framing (esf | sf);
    idle-cycle-flag (flags | ones);
    invert-data;
    line-encoding (ami | b8zs);
    loopback (local | payload | remote);
    remote-loopback-respond;
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);
    timeslots time-slot-range;
}
t3-options {
    atm-encapsulation (direct | plcp);
    bert-algorithm algorithm;
    bert-error-rate rate;
    bert-period seconds;
    buildout feet;
    (cbit-parity | no-cbit-parity);
    compatibility-mode (adtran | digital-link | kentrox | larscom | verilink) <subrate
        value>;
    fcs (16 | 32);
    (feac-loop-respond | no-feac-loop-respond);
    idle-cycle-flag value;
    (long-buildout | no-long-buildout);
    (loop-timing | no-loop-timing);
    loopback (local | payload | remote);
    (mac | no-mac);
    (payload-scrambler | no-payload-scrambler);
    start-end-flag (filler | shared);
}
traceoptions {
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}

```

```

}
transmit-bucket {
    overflow discard;
    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
(traps | no-traps);
unidirectional;
vlan-tagging;
vlan-vci-tagging;
unit logical-unit-number {
    accept-source-mac {
        mac-address mac-address {
            policer {
                input cos-policer-name;
                output cos-policer-name;
            }
        }
    }
}
account-layer2-overhead {
    value;
    egress bytes;
    ingress bytes;
}
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](#)
  - [Ethernet Interfaces](#)
  - [Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices](#)

## [\[edit logical-systems\] Hierarchy Level](#)

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

```

logical-systems logical-system-name {
    interfaces interface-name {
        unit logical-unit-number {
            accept-source-mac {
                mac-address mac-address {
                    policer {
                        input cos-policer-name;
                        output cos-policer-name;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
allow-any-vci;
atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
bandwidth rate;
backup-options {
    interface interface-name;
}
cell-bundle-size cells;
clear-dont-fragment-bit;
compression {
    rtp {
        f-max-period number;
        port {
            minimum port-number;
            maximum port-number;
        }
        queues [ queue-numbers ];
    }
}
compression-device interface-name;
description text;
interface {
    l2tp-interface-id name;
    (dedicated | shared);
}
dialer-options {
    activation-delay seconds;
    deactivation-delay seconds;
    dial-string [ dial-string-numbers ];
    idle-timeout seconds;
    initial-route-check seconds;
    load-threshold number;
    pool pool;
    remote-name remote-callers;
    watch-list {
        [ routes ];
    }
}
disable;
dlci dlci-identifier;
drop-timeout milliseconds;
dynamic-call-admission-control {
    activation-priority priority;
    bearer-bandwidth-limit kilobits-per-second;
}
encapsulation type;
epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
fragment-threshold bytes;
input-vlan-map {
    inner-tag-protocol-id;
    inner-vlan-id;
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-push | swap-swap);
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
interleave-fragments;
inverse-arp;
```



```

layer2-policer {
  input-policer policer-name;
  input-three-color policer-name;
  output-policer policer-name;
  output-three-color policer-name;
}
link-layer-overhead percent;
minimum-links number;
mrru bytes;
multicast-dlci dlci-identifier;
multicast-vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
multilink-max-classes number;
multipoint;
oam-liveness {
  up-count cells;
  down-count cells;
}
oam-period (seconds | disable);
output-vlan-map {
  inner-tag-protocol-id;
  inner-vlan-id;
  (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap | swap-swap);
  tag-protocol-id tpid;
  vlan-id number;
}
passive-monitor-mode;
peer-unit unit-number;
plp-to-clp;
point-to-point;
ppp-options {
  chap {
    access-profile name;
    default-chap-secret name;
    local-name name;
    passive;
  }
  compression {
    acfc;
    pfc;
  }
}
dynamic-profile profile-name;
pap {
  default-pap-password password;
  local-name name;
  local-password password;
  passive;
}
}
proxy-arp;
service-domain (inside | outside);
shaping {
  (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate
   burst length);
  queue-length number;
}

```

```
short-sequence;
transmit-weight number;
(traps | no-traps);
trunk-bandwidth rate;
trunk-id number;
tunnel {
    backup-destination address;
    destination address;
    key number;
    routing-instance {
        destination routing-instance-name;
    }
    source source-address;
    ttl number;
}
vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id]
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;
vlan-tags outer tpid.vlan-id inner-list [vlan-id vlan-id-vlan-id]
vpi vpi-identifier;
family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            direction;
        }
    }
}
bundle interface-name;
filter {
    group filter-group-number;
    input filter-name;
    input-list {
        [filter-names ];
    }
    output filter-name;
    output-list {
        [filter-names ];
    }
}
ipsec-sa sa-name;
keep-address-and-control;
mtu bytes;
multicast-only;
no-redirects;
policer {
    arp policer-template-name;
    input policer-template-name;
    output policer-template-name;
}
primary;
proxy inet-address address;
receive-options-packets;
receive-ttl-exceeded;
remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
rpf-check <fail-filter filter-name> {
```

```

    <mode loose>;
}
sampling {
    direction;
}
service {
    input {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
        post-service-filter filter-name;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address destination-profile
    profile-name;
address address {
    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
    broadcast address;
    destination address;
    destination-profile name;
    eui-64;
    multipoint-destination address (dlci dlci-identifier | vci vci-identifier);
    multipoint-destination address {
        epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
        inverse-arp;
        oam-liveness {
            up-count cells;
            down-count cells;
        }
        oam-period (seconds | disable);
        shaping {
            (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained
                rate burst length);
            queue-length number;
        }
        vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
    }
    preferred;
    primary;
    (vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) group-number {
        (accept-data | no-accept-data);
        advertise-interval seconds;
        authentication-type authentication;
        authentication-key key;
        fast-interval milliseconds;
        (preempt | no-preempt) {
            hold-time seconds;
        }
        priority-number number;
        track {
            priority-cost seconds;
            priority-hold-time interface-name {
                interface priority;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

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


**Related  
Documentation**

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

## CHAPTER 4

# Statement Summary

## accept-source-mac

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>accept-source-mac {   mac-address mac-address {     policer {       input cos-policer-name;       output cos-policer-name;     }   } }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	<p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <b>unit</b> <i>logical-unit-number</i>],  [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <b>unit</b> <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</p>
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.  Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Packet Transport Routers.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet intelligent queuing (IQ) interfaces only, accept traffic from and to the specified remote media access control (MAC) address.</p> <p>The <b>accept-source-mac</b> statement is equivalent to the <b>source-address-filter</b> statement, which is valid for aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only.</p> <p>On untagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the <b>source-address-filter</b> statement and the <b>accept-source-mac</b> statement simultaneously. On tagged Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you should not configure the <b>source-address-filter</b> statement and the <b>accept-source-mac</b> statement with an identical MAC address specified in both filters.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
	<div>  <p><b>NOTE:</b> The <b>policer</b> statement is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p> </div>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.  interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring MAC Address Filtering on page 15</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring MAC Filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">source-filtering on page 73</a></li> </ul>

## account-layer2-overhead (Interface Level)

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>account-layer2-overhead {     value;     egress bytes;     ingress bytes; }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
<b>Description</b>	Add the configured number of bytes, which is the octet adjustment per packet, to the total octet count for both the ingress and egress traffic on the logical interface, or separately for ingress and egress traffic on the logical interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>bytes</b>—Number of bytes added to a packet entering and exiting an interface.  <b>Range:</b> -128–+127 bytes  <b>Default:</b> 0</p> <p><b>egress</b>—Include the Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet in the total octet count for egress traffic only on the logical interface</p> <p><b>ingress</b>—Include the Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet in the total octet count for ingress traffic only on the logical interface</p> <p><b>value</b>—Layer 2 overhead value in bytes that is the octet adjustment per packet in the total octet count for both ingress and egress traffic on the logical interface</p>
<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="#">Accounting of the Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics on page 5</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Accounting in Interface Statistics on page 22</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Verifying the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">account-layer2-overhead (PIC Level) on page 50</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[edit interfaces] Hierarchy Level on page 25</a></li> </ul>

## account-layer2-overhead (PIC Level)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	account-layer2-overhead;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
<b>Description</b>	Enable the automatic adjustment of Layer 2 overhead in bytes, which is the octet adjustment per packet, based on the encapsulation on the logical interface for the total octet count for ingress and egress traffic on all the interfaces in the PIC.
<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="#">Accounting of the Layer 2 Overhead Attribute in Interface Statistics on page 5</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Configuring Layer 2 Overhead Accounting in Interface Statistics on page 22</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Verifying the Accounting of Layer 2 Overhead in Interface Statistics</a></li><li>• <a href="#">account-layer2-overhead (Interface Level) on page 49</a></li><li>• <a href="#">[edit chassis] Hierarchy Level</a></li></ul>

## aggregate (Gigabit Ethernet CoS Policer)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	aggregate { bandwidth-limit <i>bps</i> ; burst-size-limit <i>bytes</i> ; }
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> <a href="#">policer</a> <i>cos-policer-name</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.  The statements are explained separately.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11</a></li><li>• <a href="#">premium (Hierarchical Policer)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">ieee802.1p on page 58</a></li></ul>



## bandwidth-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces)

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>bandwidth-limit <i>bps</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile</a> policer <i>cos-policer-name</i> <a href="#">aggregate</a> ], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile</a> policer <i>cos-policer-name</i> <a href="#">premium</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.
<b>Options</b>	<b><i>bps</i></b> —Bandwidth limit, in bits per second. Specify either as a complete decimal number or as a decimal number followed by the abbreviation <b>k</b> (1000), <b>m</b> (1,000,000), or <b>g</b> (1,000,000,000).  <b>Range:</b> 32 Kbps through 32 gigabits per second (Gbps). For IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces 65,536 bps through 1 Gbps. For 10-Gigabit IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces 65,536 bps through 10 Gbps.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<b>interface</b> —To view this statement in the configuration. <b>interface-control</b> —To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">burst-size-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces) on page 51</a></li> </ul>

## burst-size-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces)


<b>Syntax</b>	<code>burst-size-limit <i>bytes</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile</a> policer <i>cos-policer-name</i> <a href="#">aggregate</a> ], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile ethernet-policer-profile</a> policer <i>cos-policer-name</i> <a href="#">premium</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.
<b>Options</b>	<b><i>bytes</i></b> —Burst length.  <b>Range:</b> 1500 through 100,000,000 bytes
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<b>interface</b> —To view this statement in the configuration. <b>interface-control</b> —To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">bandwidth-limit (Policer for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces) on page 51</a></li> </ul>

## classifier

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>classifier {   per-unit-scheduler {     forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> {       loss-priority (high   low);     }   } }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> output-priority-map]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, define the classifier for the output priority map to be applied to outgoing frames on this interface.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
<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="#">Specifying an Output Priority Map on page 13</a></li><li>• <a href="#">input-priority-map on page 61</a></li></ul>

## egress-policer-overhead

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>egress-policer-overhead bytes;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	<code>[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.1.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Add the specified number of bytes to the actual length of an Ethernet frame when determining the actions of Layer 2 policers, MAC policers, or queue rate limits applied to output traffic on the line card. You can configure egress policer overhead to account for egress <i>shaping</i> overhead bytes added to output traffic on the line card.</p> <p>On M Series and T Series routers, this statement is supported on Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs and Enhanced IQ2 (IQ2E) PICs. On MX Series routers, this statement is supported for interfaces configured on Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs).</p>
	<div>  <p><b>NOTE:</b> This statement is not supported on Modular Interface Cards (MICs) or Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) in MX Series routers.</p> </div>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>bytes</b>—Number of bytes added to a packet exiting an interface.</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0–255 bytes</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 0</p>
<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>• <i>egress-shaping-overhead</i></li> <li>• <i>Policer Overhead to Account for Rate Shaping Overview</i></li> <li>• <i>Example: Configuring Policer Overhead to Account for Rate Shaping</i></li> <li>• <i>Configuring a Policer Overhead</i></li> <li>• <i>CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview</i></li> </ul>

## ethernet-policer-profile

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre> ethernet-policer-profile {   input-priority-map {     ieee802.1p premium [ values ];   }   output-priority-map {     classifier {       premium {         forwarding-class class-name {           loss-priority (high   low);         }       }     }   }   policer cos-policer-name {     aggregate {       bandwidth-limit bps;       burst-size-limit bytes;     }     premium {       bandwidth-limit bps;       burst-size-limit bytes;     }   } } </pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> ], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> aggregated-ether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, configure a class of service (CoS)-based policer. Policing applies to the inner VLAN identifiers, not to the outer tag. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), the <b>premium</b> policer is not supported.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11</a></li> </ul>

## ethernet-switch-profile

```
Syntax ethernet-switch-profile {
    ethernet-policer-profile {
        input-priority-map {
            ieee802.1p premium [ values ];
        }
        output-priority-map {
            classifier {
                premium {
                    forwarding-class class-name {
                        loss-priority (high | low);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        policer cos-policer-name {
            aggregate {
                bandwidth-limit bps;
                burst-size-limit bytes;
            }
            premium {
                bandwidth-limit bps;
                burst-size-limit bytes;
            }
        }
        tag-protocol-id tpid;
    }
    (mac-learn-enable | no-mac-learn-enable);
}
```

**Hierarchy Level** [edit interfaces *interface-name* gigether-options],  
[edit interfaces *interface-name* aggregated-ether-options]

**Release Information** Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.  
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Access Routers.

**Description** For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E, and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC, aggregated Ethernet with Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces, the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, configure VLAN tag and MAC address accounting and filtering properties.

The statements are explained separately.




**NOTE:** When you gather interfaces into a bridge domain, the `no-mac-learn-enable` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile] hierarchy level is not supported. You must use the `no-mac-learning` statement at the [edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options interface *interface-name*] hierarchy level to disable MAC learning on an interface in a bridge domain. For information

on disabling MAC learning for a bridge domain, see the *MX Series Layer 2 Configuration Guide*.

.....

<b>Default</b>	If the <b>ethernet-switch-profile</b> statement is not configured, Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router) behave like Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Configuring MAC Address Filtering on page 15</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Stacking and Rewriting Gigabit Ethernet VLAN Tags Overview</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 and EX Series switches) 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><i>Reducing APS Switchover Time in Layer 2 Circuits</i></li> </ul>

## forwarding-class (Gigabit Ethernet IQ Classifier)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> {     <code>loss-priority</code> (high   low); }</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <code>gigether-options</code> <code>ethernet-switch-profile</code> <code>ethernet-policer-profile</code> <code>output-priority-map</code> <code>classifier</code> <code>premium</code> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, define forwarding class name and option values.
<b>Options</b>	<code>class-name</code> —Name of forwarding class.  The statements are explained separately.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<code>interface</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>interface-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Specifying an Output Priority Map on page 13</a></li><li>• <a href="#">input-priority-map on page 61</a></li><li>• <code>forwarding-class</code> statement in the <i>Junos OS Class of Service Library for Routing Devices</i></li></ul>

## ieee802.1p

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>ieee802.1p premium [ <i>values</i> ];</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <code>gigether-options</code> <code>ethernet-switch-profile</code> <code>ethernet-policer-profile</code> <code>input-priority-map</code> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, configure premium priority values for IEEE 802.1p input traffic.
<b>Options</b>	<code>values</code> —Define IEEE 802.1p priority values to be treated as premium. <b>Range:</b> 0 through 7
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<code>interface</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>interface-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Specifying an Input Priority Map on page 13</a></li></ul>



---

## ingress-policer-overhead

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>ingress-policer-overhead bytes;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	<code>[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 11.1
<b>Description</b>	Add the configured number of bytes to the length of a packet entering the interface.
<b>Options</b>	<b>bytes</b> —Number of bytes added to a packet entering an interface. <b>Range:</b> 0–255 bytes <b>Default:</b> 0
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>ingress-shaping-overhead</i></li><li>• <i>Policer Overhead to Account for Rate Shaping Overview</i></li><li>• <i>Example: Configuring Policer Overhead to Account for Rate Shaping</i></li><li>• <i>Configuring a Policer Overhead</i></li><li>• <i>CoS on Enhanced IQ2 PICs Overview</i></li></ul>

## input-policer

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>input-policer <i>policer-name</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ] [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Apply a single-rate two-color policer to the Layer 2 input traffic at the logical interface. The <b>input-policer</b> and <b>input-three-color</b> statements are mutually exclusive.
<b>Options</b>	<b><i>policer-name</i></b> —Name of the single-rate two-color policer that you define at the <b>[edit firewall]</b> hierarchy level.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i></li><li>• <i>Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</i></li><li>• <a href="#">Applying a Policer on page 14</a></li><li>• <a href="#">input-three-color on page 62</a></li><li>• <a href="#">layer2-policer on page 63</a></li><li>• <a href="#">logical-interface-policer on page 64</a></li><li>• <a href="#">output-policer on page 67</a></li><li>• <a href="#">output-three-color on page 69</a></li></ul>

---

## input-priority-map

---

<b>Syntax</b>	input-priority-map { <a href="#">ieee802.1p</a> premium [ <i>values</i> ]; }
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, define the input policer priority map to be applied to incoming frames on this interface.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
<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="#">Specifying an Input Priority Map on page 13</a></li><li>• <a href="#">output-priority-map on page 68</a></li></ul>

## input-three-color


---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>input-three-color <i>policer-name</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ] [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Apply a single-rate or two-rate three-color policer to the Layer 2 input traffic at the logical interface. The <b>input-three-color</b> and <b>input-policer</b> statements are mutually exclusive.
<b>Options</b>	<b><i>policer-name</i></b> —Name of the single-rate or two-rate three-color policer.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i></li><li>• <i>Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</i></li><li>• <a href="#">Applying a Policer on page 14</a></li><li>• <a href="#">input-policer on page 60</a></li><li>• <a href="#">layer2-policer on page 63</a></li><li>• <a href="#">logical-interface-policer on page 64</a></li><li>• <a href="#">output-policer on page 67</a></li><li>• <a href="#">output-three-color on page 69</a></li></ul>

## layer2-policer

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre> layer2-policer {     input-policer policer-name;     input-three-color policer-name;     output-policer policer-name;     output-three-color policer-name; } </pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	<p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <b>unit</b> <i>logical-unit-number</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <b>unit</b> <i>logical-unit-number</i>],</p>
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>For 1-Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E interfaces on M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers, and for aggregated Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on EX Series switches, apply Layer 2 logical interface policers. The following policers are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-color</li> <li>• Single-rate tricolor marking (srTCM)</li> <li>• Two-rate tricolor marking (trTCM)</li> </ul> <p>Two-color and tricolor policers are configured at the <b>[edit firewall]</b> hierarchy level.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>input-policer <i>policer-name</i></b>—Two-color input policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the <b>input-three-color</b> statement.</p> <p><b>input-three-color <i>policer-name</i></b>—Tricolor input policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the <b>input-policer</b> statement.</p> <p><b>output-policer <i>policer-name</i></b>—Two-color output policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the <b>output-three-color</b> statement.</p> <p><b>output-three-color <i>policer-name</i></b>—Tricolor output policer to associate with the interface. This statement is mutually exclusive with the <b>output-policer</b> statement.</p>
<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="#">Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers on page 17</a></li> </ul>

## logical-interface-policer

<b>Syntax</b>	logical-interface-policer;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	<p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> firewall three-color-policer <i>name</i>],</p> <p>[edit firewall atm-policer <i>atm-policer-name</i>]</p> <p>[edit firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit firewall policer <i>policer-template-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit firewall three-color-policer <i>policer-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall policer <i>policer-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> firewall three-color-policer <i>name</i>]</p>
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Support at the [edit firewall three-color-policer <i>policer-name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.</p> <p>Logical systems support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.</p> <p>Support at the [edit dynamic-profiles ... policer <i>policer-name</i>] and [edit dynamic-profiles ... three-color-policer <i>name</i>] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
<b>Description</b>	Configure a logical interface policer.
	<div>  <p><b>NOTE:</b> Starting in Junos OS Release 12.2R2, on T Series Core Routers only, you can configure an MPLS LSP policer for a specific LSP to be shared across different protocol family types. You must include the logical-interface-policer statement to do so.</p> </div>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>firewall—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>firewall-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Logical Interface Policers</i></li> <li>• <i>Traffic Policer Types</i></li> <li>• <i>Configuring Tricolor Marking Policers</i></li> <li>• <i>action</i></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Two-Color and Tricolor Policers on page 17</a></li> <li>• <i>action</i></li> </ul>

## loss-priority


<b>Syntax</b>	<code>loss-priority (high   low);</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <i>gigether-options</i> <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> <a href="#">output-priority-map</a> <a href="#">classifier</a> <a href="#">premium</a> <a href="#">forwarding-class</a> <i>class-name</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Specify the packet loss priority value.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>high</b>—Packet has high loss priority.</p> <p><b>low</b>—Packet has low loss priority.</p>
<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="#">Specifying an Output Priority Map on page 13</a></li> </ul>

## mac-address (Accept Source Mac)

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>mac-address <i>mac-address</i> <a href="#">policer</a>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <a href="#">unit</a> <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">accept-source-mac</a> ], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <a href="#">unit</a> <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">accept-source-mac</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Access Routers.
<b>Description</b>	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, specify a remote MAC address on which to count incoming and outgoing packets.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b><i>mac-address</i></b>—MAC address. Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: <i>nnnn.nnnn.nnnn</i> or <i>nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn</i>. For example, 0011.2233.4455 or 00:11:22:33:44:55.</p> <p><b><a href="#">policer</a></b>—MAC policer. For more information, see <a href="#">policer (MAC)</a>.</p>
<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="#">Configuring MAC Address Filtering on page 15</a></li> </ul>

## mac-learn-enable

---

Syntax	(mac-learn-enable   no-mac-learn-enable);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> ]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), for Gigabit Ethernet DPCs on MX Series routers, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP configure whether source and destination MAC addresses are dynamically learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>mac-learn-enable</b>—Allow the interface to dynamically learn source and destination MAC addresses.</li><li>• <b>no-mac-learn-enable</b>—Prohibit the interface from dynamically learning source and destination MAC addresses.</li></ul> <p>MAC address learning is based on source addresses. You can start accounting for traffic after there has been traffic sent from the MAC address. Once the MAC address is learned, the frames and bytes transmitted to or received from the MAC address can be tracked.</p> <div><p><b>NOTE:</b> When you gather interfaces into a bridge domain, the <b>no-mac-learn-enable</b> statement at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options ethernet-switch-profile] hierarchy level is not supported. You must use the <b>no-mac-learning</b> statement at the [edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level to disable MAC learning on an interface in a bridge domain. For information on disabling MAC learning for a bridge domain, see <i>MX Series Layer 2 Configuration Guide</i>.</p></div>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring MAC Address Filtering on page 15</a></li></ul>



## output-policer

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>output-policer <i>policer-name</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Apply a single-rate two-color policer to the Layer 2 output traffic at the logical interface. The <b>output-policer</b> and <b>output-three-color</b> statements are mutually exclusive.
<b>Options</b>	<b><i>policer-name</i></b> —Name of the single-rate two-color policer that you define at the <b>[edit firewall]</b> hierarchy level.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i></li> <li>• <i>Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</i></li> <li>• <a href="#">Applying a Policer on page 14</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">input-policer on page 60</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">input-three-color on page 62</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">layer2-policer on page 63</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">logical-interface-policer on page 64</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">output-three-color on page 69</a></li> </ul>

## output-priority-map

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>output-priority-map {   classifier {     premium {       forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> {         loss-priority (high   low);       }     }   } }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> together-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, define the output policer priority map to be applied to outgoing frames on this interface.</p> <p>The statements are explained separately.</p>
<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="#">Specifying an Output Priority Map on page 13</a></li><li>• <a href="#">input-priority-map on page 61</a></li></ul>

## output-three-color

---


<b>Syntax</b>	<code>output-three-color <i>policer-name</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ] [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> <a href="#">layer2-policer</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Apply a single-rate or two-rate three-color policer to the Layer 2 output traffic at the logical interface. The <b>output-three-color</b> and <b>output-policer</b> statements are mutually exclusive.
<b>Options</b>	<i>policer-name</i> —Name of the single-rate or two-rate three-color policer.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Two-Color and Three-Color Policers at Layer 2</i></li> <li>• <i>Applying Layer 2 Policers to Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces</i></li> <li>• <a href="#">Applying a Policer on page 14</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">input-three-color on page 62</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">input-policer on page 60</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">layer2-policer on page 63</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">logical-interface-policer on page 64</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">output-policer on page 67</a></li> </ul>

## policer (CoS)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>policer <i>cos-policer-name</i> {     aggregate {         bandwidth-limit <i>bps</i>;         burst-size-limit <i>bytes</i>;     }     premium {         bandwidth-limit <i>bps</i>;         burst-size-limit <i>bytes</i>;     } }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, define a CoS policer template to specify the premium bandwidth and burst-size limits, and the aggregate bandwidth and burst-size limits. The premium policer is not supported on MX Series routers or for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router).
<b>Options</b>	<p><b><i>cos-policer-name</i></b>—Name of one policer to specify the premium bandwidth and burst-size limits, and the aggregate bandwidth and burst-size limits.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
<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="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11</a></li></ul>

## policer (MAC)

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre> policer {     input <i>cos-policer-name</i>;     output <i>cos-policer-name</i>; } </pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	<p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <b>unit</b> <i>logical-unit-number</i> <b>accept-source-mac</b> <i>mac-address</i> <i>mac-address</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> <b>unit</b> <i>logical-unit-number</i> <b>accept-source-mac</b> <i>mac-address</i> <i>mac-address</i>]</p>
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with SFPs (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), and 100-Gigabit Ethernet Type 5 PIC with CFP, configure MAC policing.</p>
<div>  <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>On MX Series routers with Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet PICs, the following considerations apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interface counters do not count the 7-byte preamble and 1-byte frame delimiter in Ethernet frames.</li> <li>In MAC statistics, the frame size includes MAC header and CRC before any VLAN rewrite/imposition rules are applied.</li> <li>In traffic statistics, the frame size encompasses the L2 header without CRC after any VLAN rewrite/imposition rule.</li> </ul> </div>	
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>input <i>cos-policer-name</i></b>—Name of one policer to specify the premium bandwidth and aggregate bandwidth.</p> <p><b>output <i>cos-policer-name</i></b>—Name of one policer to specify the premium bandwidth and aggregate bandwidth.</p>
<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="#">Configuring MAC Address Filtering on page 15</a></li> </ul>

## premium (Output Priority Map)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>premium {     forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> {         loss-priority (high   low);     } }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> <a href="#">output-priority-map</a> <i>classifier</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, define the classifier for egress premium traffic.  The statements are explained separately.
<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="#">Specifying an Output Priority Map on page 13</a></li><li>• <a href="#">input-priority-map on page 61</a></li></ul>

## premium (Policer)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>premium {     bandwidth-limit <i>bps</i>;     burst-size-limit <i>bytes</i>; }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options <a href="#">ethernet-switch-profile</a> <a href="#">ethernet-policer-profile</a> <a href="#">policer</a> <i>cos-policer-name</i> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Define a policer to apply to nonpremium traffic.  The statements are explained separately.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Policers on page 11</a></li><li>• <a href="#">aggregate (Gigabit Ethernet CoS Policer) on page 50</a></li><li>• <a href="#">ieee802.1p on page 58</a></li></ul>

## source-filtering

<b>Syntax</b>	(source-filtering   no-source-filtering);
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> aggregated-ether-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> fastether-options], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Packet Transport Routers.
<b>Description</b>	<p>For aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces only, enable the filtering of MAC source addresses, which blocks all incoming packets to that interface. To allow the interface to receive packets from specific MAC addresses, include the <b>source-address-filter</b> statement.</p> <p>If the remote Ethernet card is changed, the interface is no longer able to receive packets from the new card because it has a different MAC address.</p>
<b>Default</b>	Source address filtering is disabled.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Enabling Ethernet MAC Address Filtering</i></li> <li>• <i>Configuring MAC Filtering on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers</i></li> <li>• <a href="#">accept-source-mac on page 48</a></li> <li>• <i>source-address-filter</i></li> </ul>

## unit

```

Syntax  unit logical-unit-number {
        accept-source-mac {
            mac-address mac-address {
                policer {
                    input cos-policer-name;
                    output cos-policer-name;
                }
            }
        }
        accounting-profile name;
        advisory-options {
            downstream-rate rate;
            upstream-rate rate;
        }
        allow-any-vci;
        atm-scheduler-map (map-name | default);
        backup-options {
            interface interface-name;
        }
        bandwidth rate;
        cell-bundle-size cells;
        clear-dont-fragment-bit;
        compression {
            rtp {
                maximum-contexts number <force>;
                f-max-period number;
                queues [ queue-numbers ];
                port {
                    minimum port-number;
                    maximum port-number;
                }
            }
        }
        compression-device interface-name;
        copy-tos-to-outer-ip-header;
        demux-destination family;
        demux-source family;
        demux-options {
            underlying-interface interface-name;
        }
        description text;
        interface {
            l2tp-interface-id name;
            (dedicated | shared);
        }
        dialer-options {
            activation-delay seconds;
            callback;
            callback-wait-period time;
            deactivation-delay seconds;
            dial-string [ dial-string-numbers ];
            idle-timeout seconds;
        }
    }

```



```

incoming-map {
  caller caller-id | accept-all;
  initial-route-check seconds;
  load-interval seconds;
  load-threshold percent;
  pool pool-name;
  redial-delay time;
  watch-list {
    [ routes ];
  }
}
}
disable;
disable-mlppp-inner-ppp-pfc;
dlci dlci-identifier;
drop-timeout milliseconds;
dynamic-call-admission-control {
  activation-priority priority;
  bearer-bandwidth-limit kilobits-per-second;
}
encapsulation type;
epd-threshold cells plp1 cells;
family family-name {
  ... the family subhierarchy appears after the main [edit interfaces interface-name unit
    logical-unit-number] hierarchy ...
}
fragment-threshold bytes;
inner-vlan-id-range start start-id end end-id;
input-vlan-map {
  (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap |
  swap-push | swap-swap);
  inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
  inner-vlan-id number;
  tag-protocol-id tpid;
  vlan-id number;
}
interleave-fragments;
inverse-arp;
layer2-policer {
  input-policer policer-name;
  input-three-color policer-name;
  output-policer policer-name;
  output-three-color policer-name;
}
link-layer-overhead percent;
minimum-links number;
mrru bytes;
multicast-dlci dlci-identifier;
multicast-vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
multilink-max-classes number;
multipoint;
oam-liveness {
  up-count cells;
  down-count cells;
}
oam-period (disable | seconds);

```

```

output-vlan-map {
    (pop | pop-pop | pop-swap | push | push-push | swap |
    swap-push | swap-swap);
    inner-tag-protocol-id tpid;
    inner-vlan-id number;
    tag-protocol-id tpid;
    vlan-id number;
}
passive-monitor-mode;
peer-unit unit-number;
plp-to-clp;
point-to-point;
ppp-options {
    chap {
        access-profile name;
        default-chap-secret name;
        local-name name;
        passive;
    }
    compression {
        acfc;
        pfc;
    }
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    lcp-restart-timer milliseconds;
    loopback-clear-timer seconds;
    ncp-restart-timer milliseconds;
    pap {
        access-profile name;
        default-pap-password password;
        local-name name;
        local-password password;
        passive;
    }
}
pppoe-options {
    access-concentrator name;
    auto-reconnect seconds;
    (client | server);
    service-name name;
    underlying-interface interface-name;
}
pppoe-underlying-options {
    access-concentrator name;
    dynamic-profile profile-name;
    max-sessions number;
}
proxy-arp;
service-domain (inside | outside);
shaping {
    (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst
    length);
    queue-length number;
}
short-sequence;
targeted-distribution;

```

```

transmit-weight number;
(traps | no-traps);
trunk-bandwidth rate;
trunk-id number;
tunnel {
    backup-destination address;
    destination address;
    key number;
    routing-instance {
        destination routing-instance-name;
    }
    source source-address;
    ttl number;
}
vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
vci-range start start-vci end end-vci;
vpi vpi-identifier;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-range number-number;
vlan-tags inner tpid.vlan-id outer tpid.vlan-id;
family family {
    accounting {
        destination-class-usage;
        source-class-usage {
            (input | output | input output);
        }
    }
}
access-concentrator name;
address address {
    ... the address subhierarchy appears after the main [edit interfaces interface-name unit
        logical-unit-number family family-name] hierarchy ...
}
bridge-domain-type (bvlan | svlan);
bundle interface-name;
core-facing;
demux-destination {
    destination-prefix;
}
demux-source {
    source-prefix;
}
duplicate-protection;
dynamic-profile profile-name;
filter {
    group filter-group-number;
    input filter-name;
    input-list [ filter-names ];
    output filter-name;
    output-list [ filter-names ];
}
interface-mode (access | trunk);
ipsec-sa sa-name;
isid-list all-service-groups;
keep-address-and-control;
mac-validate (loose | strict);
max-sessions number;

```

```

mtu bytes;
multicast-only;
no-redirects;
policer {
    arp policer-template-name;
    input policer-template-name;
    output policer-template-name;
}
primary;
protocols [inet iso mpls];
proxy inet-address address;
receive-options-packets;
receive-ttl-exceeded;
remote (inet-address address | mac-address address);
rpf-check {
    fail-filter filter-name
    mode loose;
}
sampling {
    input;
    output;
}
service {
    input {
        post-service-filter filter-name;
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
    output {
        service-set service-set-name <service-filter filter-name>;
    }
}
service-name-table table-name
(translate-discard-eligible | no-translate-discard-eligible);
(translate-fecn-and-becn | no-translate-fecn-and-becn);
translate-plp-control-word-de;
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address destination-profile profile-name;
vlan-id number;
vlan-id-list [number number-number];
address address {
    arp ip-address (mac | multicast-mac) mac-address <publish>;
    broadcast address;
    destination address;
    destination-profile name;
    eui-64;
    master-only;
    multipoint-destination address {
        dlci dlci-identifier;
        epd-threshold cells <plp1 cells>;
        inverse-arp;
        oam-liveness {
            up-count cells;
            down-count cells;
        }
        oam-period (disable | seconds);
        shaping {

```

```

        (cbr rate | rtvbr burst length peak rate sustained rate | vbr burst length peak rate
         sustained rate);
        queue-length number;
    }
    vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
}
preferred;
primary;
(vrrp-group | vrrp-inet6-group) group-number {
    (accept-data | no-accept-data);
    advertise-interval seconds;
    authentication-type authentication;
    authentication-key key;
    fast-interval milliseconds;
    (preempt | no-preempt) {
        hold-time seconds;
    }
    priority number;
    track {
        interface interface-name {
            bandwidth-threshold bits-per-second priority-cost number;
        }
        priority-hold-time seconds;
        route ip-address/prefix-length routing-instance instance-name priority-cost cost;
    }
    virtual-address [ addresses ];
    virtual-link-local-address ipv6-address;
    vrrp-inherit-from {
        active-interface interface-name;
        active-group group-number;
    }
}
}
}
}

```

**Hierarchy Level** [edit interfaces *interface-name*],  
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name*],  
 [edit interfaces interface-set *interface-set-name* interface *interface-name*]

**Release Information** Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

**Description** Configure a logical interface on the physical device. You must configure a logical interface to be able to use the physical device.

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

**Range:** 0 through 1,073,741,823 for demux and PPPoE static interfaces only. 0 through 16,385 for all other static interface types.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

- Related Documentation**
- *Configuring Logical Interface Properties*
  - *Example: Configuring E-LINE and E-LAN Services for a PBB Network on MX Series Routers*
  - *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*

## PART 3

# Administration

- [Monitoring Commands on page 83](#)
- [Command Summary on page 133](#)






## CHAPTER 5

# Monitoring Commands

## show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet)

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show interfaces diagnostics optics <i>interface-name</i></code>
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for PTX Series routers.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>(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.</p> <p>(PTX Series only) Display diagnostics data, warnings, and alarms for 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.</p>
<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>	<p><a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (DWDM and DWDM OTN) on page 96</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (Bidirectional SFP) on page 97</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP) on page 97</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (SFP) on page 98</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics (XFP and CFP Optics) on page 99</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces diagnostics optics for 10-Gigabit Ethernet (PTX 24-10GE-SFPP) on page 100</a></p>

**Output Fields** Table 6 on page 85 lists the output fields for the **show interfaces diagnostics optics** command for DWDM and DWDM OTN PICs. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 6: 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 7 on page 86 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 7: Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields**

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

Table 7: Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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> .
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> .

**Table 7: Gigabit Ethernet Bidirectional SFP Optics show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields** (*continued*)

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

[Table 8 on page 89](#) 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 8: Gigabit Ethernet SFP show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields

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

Table 8: Gigabit Ethernet SFP show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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 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.



Table 8: Gigabit Ethernet SFP show interfaces diagnostics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Module voltage low alarm threshold	Module voltage low alarm threshold. Alarm ranges are vendor-specific.
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 9 on page 91](#) 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 9: 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.

Table 9: 10-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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.
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.

**Table 9: 10-Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields** (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Laser output power low alarm threshold	Laser output power low alarm threshold. Alarm threshold 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.
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 10 on page 94 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 10: 10-Gigabit Ethernet XFP Transceivers show interfaces diagnostics optics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Physical interface</b>	Name of the physical interface.
<b>Laser bias current</b>	Magnitude of the laser bias power setting current, in milliamperes. The laser bias provides direct modulation of laser diodes and modulates currents.
<b>Laser output power</b>	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.
<b>Module temperature</b>	Temperature of the XFP optics module, in Celsius and Fahrenheit.
<b>Laser rx power</b>	Laser received optical power, in mW and dBm.
<b>Laser bias current high alarm</b>	Laser bias power setting high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Laser bias current low alarm</b>	Laser bias power setting low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Laser bias current high warning</b>	Laser bias power setting high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Laser bias current low warning</b>	Laser bias power setting low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Laser output power high alarm</b>	Laser output power high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Laser output power low alarm</b>	Laser output power low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Laser output power high warning</b>	Laser output power high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Laser output power low warning</b>	Laser output power low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Module temperature high alarm</b>	Module temperature high alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Module temperature low alarm</b>	Module temperature low alarm. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Module temperature high warning</b>	Module temperature high warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Module temperature low warning</b>	Module temperature low warning. Displays <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .

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

Field Name	Field Description
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> .
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> .

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

Field Name	Field Description
Laser output power low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low alarm: 0.2230 mW or -6.52 dBm.
Laser output power high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power high warning: 0.7940 mW or -100 dBm.
Laser output power low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser output power low warning: 0.2510 mW or -600 dBm.
Module temperature high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high alarm: 90° C or 194° F.
Module temperature low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low alarm: -5° C or 23° F.
Module temperature high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature high warning: 85 ° C or 185 ° F.
Module temperature low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the module temperature low warning: 0° C or 32° F.
Laser rx power high alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high alarm: 1.2589 mW or 1.00 dBm.
Laser rx power low alarm threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low alarm: 0.0323 mW or -14.91 dBm.
Laser rx power high warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power high warning: 1.1220 mW or 0.50 dBm.
Laser rx power low warning threshold	Vendor-specified threshold for the laser Rx power low warning: 0.0363 mW or -14.40 dBm.

## Sample Output

### show interfaces diagnostics optics (DWDM and DWDM OTN)

```

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics ge-5/0/0
Physical interface: ge-5/0/0
  Laser bias current           : 79.938 mA
  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 diagnostics optics for 10-Gigabit Ethernet (PTX 24-10GE-SFP)

```
user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-2/0/23
```

```
Physical interface: et-2/0/23
```

```

Laser bias current           : 8.482 mA
Laser output power           : 0.5890 mW / -2.30 dBm
Module temperature           : 51 degrees C / 123 degrees F
Module voltage                : 3.2970 V
Receiver signal average optical power : 0.5574 mW / -2.54 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 : 11.800 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold  : 4.000 mA
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 10.800 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold : 5.000 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold : 0.8310 mW / -0.80 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold  : 0.2510 mW / -6.00 dBm
Laser output power high warning threshold : 0.6600 mW / -1.80 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold : 0.3160 mW / -5.00 dBm
Module temperature high alarm threshold : 93 degrees C / 199 degrees F
Module temperature low alarm threshold  : -13 degrees C / 9 degrees F
Module temperature high warning threshold : 88 degrees C / 190 degrees F
Module temperature low warning threshold : -8 degrees C / 18 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      : 1.0000 mW / 0.00 dBm
Laser rx power low alarm threshold       : 0.0100 mW / -20.00 dBm
Laser rx power high warning threshold    : 0.7943 mW / -1.00 dBm
Laser rx power low warning threshold     : 0.0158 mW / -18.01 dBm

```

#### For 40-Gigabit Ethernet:

```

user@host> show interfaces diagnostics optics et-7/1/0
Physical interface: et-7/1/0
Module temperature                       : 34 degrees C / 94 degrees F
Module voltage                           : 3.4720 V
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
Module not ready alarm                    : Off
Module low power alarm                    : Off
Module initialization incomplete alarm     : Off
Module fault alarm                       : Off
PLD Flash initialization fault alarm       : Off
Power supply fault alarm                  : Off
Checksum fault alarm                     : Off
Tx laser disabled alarm                   : Off
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm      : Off
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm                 : Off
Rx loss of signal alarm                   : Off
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm                 : Off
Module temperature high alarm threshold   : 80 degrees C / 176 degrees F
Module temperature low alarm threshold    : -10 degrees C / 14 degrees F
Module temperature high warning threshold : 75 degrees C / 167 degrees F
Module temperature low warning threshold  : -5 degrees C / 23 degrees F
Module voltage high alarm threshold       : 3.5990 V
Module voltage low alarm threshold        : 3.0000 V
Module voltage high warning threshold     : 3.5000 V
Module voltage low warning threshold      : 3.0990 V
Laser bias current high alarm threshold   : 100.000 mA
Laser bias current low alarm threshold    : 10.000 mA
Laser bias current high warning threshold : 80.000 mA
Laser bias current low warning threshold  : 15.000 mA
Laser output power high alarm threshold   : 2.8180 mW / 4.50 dBm
Laser output power low alarm threshold    : 0.2390 mW / -6.22 dBm
Laser output power high warning threshold : 2.2380 mW / 3.50 dBm
Laser output power low warning threshold  : 0.3010 mW / -5.21 dBm
Laser rx power high alarm threshold       : 2.5119 mW / 4.00 dBm
Laser rx power low alarm threshold        : 0.0316 mW / -15.00 dBm
Laser rx power high warning threshold     : 1.9953 mW / 3.00 dBm
Laser rx power low warning threshold      : 0.0631 mW / -12.00 dBm
Laser temperature high alarm threshold    : 80 degrees C / 176 degrees F
Laser temperature low alarm threshold     : -10 degrees C / 14 degrees F
Laser temperature high warning threshold  : 75 degrees C / 167 degrees F
Laser temperature low warning threshold   : -5 degrees C / 23 degrees F
Lane 0

```

```

Laser bias current           : 27.829 mA
Laser output power          : 0.851 mW / -0.70 dBm
Laser temperature           : 34 degrees C / 94 degrees F
Laser receiver power        : 0.894 mW / -0.49 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
Laser temperature high alarm   : Off
Laser temperature low alarm    : Off
Laser temperature high warning : Off
Laser temperature low warning  : Off
Laser receiver power high alarm : Off
Laser receiver power low alarm  : Off
Laser receiver power high warning : Off
Laser receiver power low warning : Off
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm : Off
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm      : Off
Rx loss of signal alarm        : Off
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm      : Off
APD supply fault alarm         : Off
TEC fault alarm                : Off
Wavelength unlocked alarm      : Off

Lane 1
Laser bias current           : 35.374 mA
Laser output power          : 0.896 mW / -0.48 dBm
Laser temperature           : 34 degrees C / 94 degrees F
Laser receiver power        : 0.707 mW / -1.50 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
Laser temperature high alarm   : Off
Laser temperature low alarm    : Off
Laser temperature high warning : Off
Laser temperature low warning  : Off
Laser receiver power high alarm : Off
Laser receiver power low alarm  : Off
Laser receiver power high warning : Off
Laser receiver power low warning : Off
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm : Off
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm      : Off
Rx loss of signal alarm        : Off
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm      : Off
APD supply fault alarm         : Off
TEC fault alarm                : Off
Wavelength unlocked alarm      : Off

Lane 2
Laser bias current           : 29.173 mA
Laser output power          : 0.890 mW / -0.51 dBm
Laser temperature           : 34 degrees C / 94 degrees F
Laser receiver power        : 0.704 mW / -1.52 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
Laser temperature high alarm           : Off
Laser temperature low alarm            : Off
Laser temperature high warning         : Off
Laser temperature low warning          : Off
Laser receiver power high alarm        : Off
Laser receiver power low alarm         : Off
Laser receiver power high warning      : Off
Laser receiver power low warning       : Off
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm  : Off
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm              : Off
Rx loss of signal alarm                : Off
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm              : Off
APD supply fault alarm                 : Off
TEC fault alarm                       : Off
Wavelength unlocked alarm              : Off

Lane 3
Laser bias current                     : 36.164 mA
Laser output power                     : 0.899 mW / -0.46 dBm
Laser temperature                      : 34 degrees C / 94 degrees F
Laser receiver power                   : 0.892 mW / -0.50 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
Laser temperature high alarm           : Off
Laser temperature low alarm            : Off
Laser temperature high warning         : Off
Laser temperature low warning          : Off
Laser receiver power high alarm        : Off
Laser receiver power low alarm         : Off
Laser receiver power high warning      : Off
Laser receiver power low warning       : Off
Tx loss of signal functionality alarm  : Off
Tx CDR loss of lock alarm              : Off
Rx loss of signal alarm                : Off
Rx CDR loss of lock alarm              : Off
APD supply fault alarm                 : Off
TEC fault alarm                       : Off
Wavelength unlocked alarm              : Off

```

## show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show interfaces <i>xe-fpc/pic/port</i></code> <code>&lt;brief   detail   extensive   terse&gt;</code> <code>&lt;descriptions&gt;</code> <code>&lt;media&gt;</code> <code>&lt;snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i>&gt;</code> <code>&lt;statistics&gt;</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
<b>Description</b>	(M320, M120, MX Series, and T Series routers and EX Series switches only) Display status information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><code><i>xe-fpc/pic/port</i></code>—Display standard information about the specified 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.</p> <p><code>brief   detail   extensive   terse</code>—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p><code>descriptions</code>—(Optional) Display interface description strings.</p> <p><code>media</code>—(Optional) Display media-specific information about network interfaces.</p> <p><code>snmp-index <i>snmp-index</i></code>—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.</p> <p><code>statistics</code>—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, IQ2) on page 119</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, WAN PHY Mode) on page 122</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, DWDM OTN PIC) on page 124</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode) on page 126</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Transmit-Only) on page 126</a></p> <p><a href="#">show interfaces extensive (10-Gigabit Ethernet, LAN PHY Mode, Unidirectional Mode, Receive-Only) on page 127</a></p>
<b>Output Fields</b>	See <a href="#">Table 11 on page 105</a> for the output fields for the <b>show interfaces</b> (10-Gigabit Ethernet) command.

Table 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields

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

Table 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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



Table 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<b>Traffic statistics</b>	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input bytes</b>—Number of bytes received on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for ingress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li>• <b>Output bytes</b>—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. The value in this field also includes the Layer 2 overhead bytes for egress traffic on Ethernet interfaces if you enable accounting of Layer 2 overhead at the PIC level or the logical interface level.</li> <li>• <b>Input packets</b>—Number of packets received on the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Output packets</b>—Number of packets transmitted on the interface.</li> </ul> <p>Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs count the overhead and CRC bytes.</p> <p>For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the input byte counts vary by interface type. For more information, see <a href="#">Table 11 on page 105</a>.</p>	<b>detail extensive</b>
<b>Input errors</b>	<p>Input errors on the interface. The following paragraphs explain the counters whose meaning might not be obvious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Errors</b>—Sum of the incoming frame aborts and FCS errors.</li> <li>• <b>Drops</b>—Number of packets dropped by the input queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet that is dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.</li> <li>• <b>Framing errors</b>—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS).</li> <li>• <b>Runts</b>—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold.</li> <li>• <b>Policed discards</b>—Number of frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because they were not recognized or not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not handle.</li> <li>• <b>L3 incompletes</b>—Number of incoming packets discarded because they failed Layer 3 (usually IPv4) sanity checks of the header. For example, a frame with less than 20 bytes of available IP header is discarded. L3 incomplete errors can be ignored by configuring the <b>ignore-l3-incompletes</b> statement.</li> <li>• <b>L2 channel errors</b>—Number of times the software did not find a valid logical interface for an incoming frame.</li> <li>• <b>L2 mismatch timeouts</b>—Number of malformed or short packets that caused the incoming packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable.</li> <li>• <b>FIFO errors</b>—Number of FIFO errors in the receive direction that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>Resource errors</b>—Sum of transmit drops.</li> </ul>	<b>extensive</b>

Table 11: 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 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 11: 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 11: 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</b> and <b>total packets</b>—Total number of octets and packets. For Gigabit Ethernet IQ PICs, the received octets count varies by interface type. For more information, see <a href="#">Table 12 on page 119</a></li> <li>• <b>Unicast packets</b>, <b>Broadcast packets</b>, and <b>Multicast packets</b>—Number of unicast, broadcast, and multicast packets.</li> <li>• <b>CRC/Align errors</b>—Total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (Alignment Error).</li> <li>• <b>FIFO error</b>—Number of FIFO errors that are reported by the ASIC on the PIC. If this value is ever nonzero, the PIC or a cable is probably malfunctioning.</li> <li>• <b>MAC control frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames.</li> <li>• <b>MAC pause frames</b>—Number of MAC control frames with <b>pause</b> operational code.</li> <li>• <b>Oversized frames</b>—Number of frames that exceed 1518 octets.</li> <li>• <b>Jabber frames</b>—Number of frames that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is from 20 ms to 150 ms.</li> <li>• <b>Fragment frames</b>—Total number of packets that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either an FCS error or an alignment error. Fragment frames normally increment because both runts (which are normal occurrences caused by collisions) and noise hits are counted.</li> <li>• <b>VLAN tagged frames</b>—Number of frames that are VLAN tagged. The system uses the TPID of 0x8100 in the frame to determine whether a frame is tagged or not.</li> <li>• <b>Code violations</b>—Number of times an event caused the PHY to indicate "Data reception error" or "invalid data symbol error."</li> </ul>	<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 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 11: 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 11: 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 11: 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 routing device at the other end of the fiber. The transmitted path trace value is the message that this routing device transmits.</p>	extensive
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration	<p>Information about the configuration of the Packet Forwarding Engine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Destination slot</b>—FPC slot number.</li> </ul>	extensive

Table 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 11: show interfaces Gigabit Ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

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

Table 11: 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 12 on page 119](#) 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 12 on page 119](#), 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 12: Gigabit Ethernet IQ PIC Traffic and MAC Statistics by Interface Type

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

## Sample Output

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

```

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

```

```

None, Source filtering: Enabled,
Flow control: Enabled
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags : None
CoS queues : 8 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
Schedulers : 1024
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: 00:14:f6:b9:f1:f6, Hardware address: 00:14:f6:b9:f1:f6
Last flapped : Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 6970332384 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 81050506 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Ingress traffic statistics at Packet Forwarding Engine:
Input bytes : 6970299398 0 bps
Input packets: 81049992 0 pps
Drop bytes : 0 0 bps
Drop packets: 0 0 pps
Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, 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 Seconds
Bit errors 0
Errored blocks 0

```

```

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

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

Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
Destination slot: 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0

```

```

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

```

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

```

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

```



```

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

```

```

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

```

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

```

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

  0 best-effort           0              0              0

  1 expedited-fo         0              0              0

  2 assured-forw         0              0              0

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

...

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

...

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

...

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

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

```

## show interfaces mac-database (Gigabit Ethernet)

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show interfaces mac-database (ge-fpc/pic/port   ge-fpc/pic/port.n) &lt;mac-address mac-address&gt;</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers for Junos OS Release 12.1.
<b>Description</b>	(M Series, T Series, MX Series routers, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only) Display media access control (MAC) address information for the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>ge-fpc/pic/port</b>—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on all logical interfaces on a particular physical interface.</p> <p><b>ge-fpc/pic/port.n</b>—Display MAC addresses that have been learned on a particular logical interface.</p> <p><b>mac-address mac-address</b>—(Optional) Display detailed MAC address statistics, including policer information.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	On IQ2 PIC interfaces, the default value for maximum retention of entries in the MAC address table has changed, for cases in which the table is not full. The new holding time is 12 hours. The previous retention time of 3 minutes is still in effect when the table is full.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Port) on page 131</a> <a href="#">show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Service) on page 132</a> <a href="#">show interfaces mac-database mac-address on page 132</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	<a href="#">Table 13 on page 129</a> lists the output fields for the <b>show interfaces mac-database</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 13: show interfaces mac-database Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Physical Interface</b>	
<b>Physical interface</b>	Name of the physical interface.
<b>Enabled</b>	State of the physical interface. Possible values are described in the "Enabled Field" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .
<b>Interface index</b>	Physical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	SNMP index number for the physical interface.
<b>Description</b>	Description and name of the interface.

Table 13: show interfaces mac-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Link-level type</b>	Encapsulation being used on the physical interface.
<b>MTU</b>	MTU size on the physical interface.
<b>Speed</b>	Speed at which the interface is running.
<b>Loopback</b>	Whether loopback is enabled and the type of loopback: <b>local</b> or <b>remote</b> .
<b>Source filtering</b>	Whether source filtering is configured.
<b>Flow control</b>	Whether flow control is enabled or disabled.
<b>Device flags</b>	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the “Device Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .
<b>Interface flags</b>	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Links Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .
<b>Link flags</b>	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the “Device Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .
<b>Logical Interface</b>	
<b>Logical interface</b>	Name of the logical interface.
<b>Index</b>	Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.
<b>SNMP ifIndex</b>	Logical interface SNMP interface index number.
<b>Flags</b>	Information about the logical interface (possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> ).
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Encapsulation on the logical interface.
<b>MAC address, Input frames, Input bytes, Output frames, Output bytes</b>	MAC address and corresponding number of input frames, input bytes, output frames, and output bytes.
<b>Number of MAC addresses</b>	Number of MAC addresses configured.



Table 13: show interfaces mac-database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Policer Statistics</b>	<p>(Displayed for <b>mac-address</b> option only) Display information about policers applied to a logical interface-MAC pair.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policer type</b>—Type of policer that is out of spec with respect to the configuration. It can be one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Input premium</b>—Number of high-priority rating out-of-spec frames or bytes received.</li> <li>• <b>Output premium</b>—Number of high-priority rating out-of-spec frames or bytes sent.</li> <li>• <b>Input aggregate</b>—Total number of out-of-spec frames or bytes received.</li> <li>• <b>Output aggregate</b>—Total number of out-of-spec frames or bytes sent.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Discarded Frames</b>—Number of discarded frames.</li> <li>• <b>Discarded Bytes</b>—Number of discarded bytes.</li> </ul>

## Sample Output

### show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Port)

```

user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3
Physical interface: xe-0/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 372, SNMP ifIndex: 788
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback:
None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags      : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags       : None

Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
MAC address      Input frames  Input bytes  Output frames  Output bytes
00:00:00:00:00:00      1           56           0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:02     7023810     323095260    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:03     7023810     323095260    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:04     7023810     323095260    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:05     7023810     323095260    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:06     7023810     323095260    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:07     7023810     323095260    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:08     7023809     323095214    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:09     7023809     323095214    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:0a     7023809     323095214    0             0
00:00:c0:01:01:0b     7023809     323095214    0             0
00:00:c8:01:01:02     30424784    1399540064    37448598      1722635508
00:00:c8:01:01:03     30424784    1399540064    37448598      1722635508
00:00:c8:01:01:04     30424716    1399536936    37448523      1722632058
00:00:c8:01:01:05     30424789    1399540294    37448598      1722635508
00:00:c8:01:01:06     30424788    1399540248    37448597      1722635462
00:00:c8:01:01:07     30424783    1399540018    37448597      1722635462
00:00:c8:01:01:08     30424783    1399540018    37448596      1722635416
00:00:c8:01:01:09      8836796     406492616     8836795       406492570
00:00:c8:01:01:0a     30424712    1399536752    37448521      1722631966
00:00:c8:01:01:0b     30424715    1399536890    37448523      1722632058
Number of MAC addresses : 21

```

**show interfaces mac-database (All MAC Addresses on a Service)**

```

user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3
Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

```

MAC address	Input frames	Input bytes	Output frames	Output bytes
00:00:00:00:00:00	1	56	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:02	7023810	323095260	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:03	7023810	323095260	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:04	7023810	323095260	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:05	7023810	323095260	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:06	7023810	323095260	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:07	7023810	323095260	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:08	7023809	323095214	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:09	7023809	323095214	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:0a	7023809	323095214	0	0
00:00:c0:01:01:0b	7023809	323095214	0	0
00:00:c8:01:01:02	31016568	1426762128	38040381	1749857526
00:00:c8:01:01:03	31016568	1426762128	38040382	1749857572
00:00:c8:01:01:04	31016499	1426758954	38040306	1749854076
00:00:c8:01:01:05	31016573	1426762358	38040381	1749857526
00:00:c8:01:01:06	31016573	1426762358	38040381	1749857526
00:00:c8:01:01:07	31016567	1426762082	38040380	1749857480
00:00:c8:01:01:08	31016567	1426762082	38040379	1749857434
00:00:c8:01:01:09	9428580	433714680	9428580	433714680
00:00:c8:01:01:0a	31016496	1426758816	38040304	1749853984
00:00:c8:01:01:0b	31016498	1426758908	38040307	1749854122

**show interfaces mac-database mac-address**

```

user@host> show interfaces mac-database xe-0/3/3 mac-address 00:00:c8:01:01:09
Physical interface: xe-0/3/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 372, SNMP ifIndex: 788
Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, LAN-PHY mode, Speed: 10Gbps, Loopback:
None, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
Link flags     : None

Logical interface xe-0/3/3.0 (Index 364) (SNMP ifIndex 829)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
MAC address: 00:00:c8:01:01:09, Type: Configured,
Input bytes   : 202324652
Output bytes  : 202324560
Input frames  : 4398362
Output frames : 4398360
Policer statistics:
Policer type   Discarded frames  Discarded bytes
Output aggregate      3992386      183649756

```

## CHAPTER 6

# Command Summary

- [Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands on page 133](#)

### Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands

---

Table 14 on page 133 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 14: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands**

Task	Command
Clear dynamic VLAN interfaces.	<i>clear auto-configuration interfaces</i>
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.	<i>clear auto-configuration interfaces interface-set</i>
Clear Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics.	<i>clear lacp statistics</i>
Clear Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) timeout entries.	<i>clear lacp timeouts</i>
Clear learned MAC addresses from the hardware and MAC database. Static MAC addresses are not cleared.	<i>clear interfaces mac-database</i>
Clear statistics that are collected for every MAC address, including policer statistics, on a given physical or logical interface.	<i>clear interfaces mac-database statistics</i>
Clear statistics that are collected for interface sets.	<i>clear interfaces interface-set statistics</i>
Clear the existing continuity measurement and restart counting the operational uptime.	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management continuity-measurement</i>

Table 14: 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)	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics</i>
Clear Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) and connectivity fault management (CFM) linktrace database information.	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database</i>
Clear all loss statistics maintained by CFM for a given maintenance domain and maintenance association.	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics</i>
Clear connectivity-fault-management policer statistics.	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management policer</i>
Clear the Ethernet OAM service-level agreement (SLA) iterator statistics.	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics</i>
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).	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management statistics</i>
Clear ITU-T Y.1731 Ethernet synthetic loss measurement (ETH-SLM) delay statistics and ETH-SLM frame counts. (MX Series routers, Modular Port Concentrators only)	<i>clear oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-measurement</i>
Clear Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) link fault management state information and restart the link discovery process on Ethernet interfaces.	<i>clear oam ethernet link-fault-management state</i>
Clear Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) statistics link fault management statistics for Ethernet interfaces.	<i>clear oam ethernet link-fault-management statistics</i>
Clear the statistics for all Ethernet ring protection groups or a specific Ethernet ring protection group.	<i>clear protection-group ethernet-ring statistics</i>
Check the reachability of a remote IEEE 802.1ag OAM maintenance association end point (MEP) or maintenance association intermediate point (MIP).	<i>ping ethernet</i>

Table 14: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
Manually rebalance the subscribers on an aggregated Ethernet bundle with targeted distribution enabled.	<i>request interface rebalance (Aggregated Ethernet for Subscriber Management)</i>
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.	<i>request interface (revert   switchover) (Aggregated Ethernet Link Protection)</i>
Force LACP link switchover.	<i>request lacp link-switchover</i>
Clear the lockout, force switch, manual switch, exercise, and wait-to-restore states.	<i>request protection-group ethernet-aps clear</i>
Test if APS is operating correctly.	<i>request protection-group ethernet-aps exercise</i>
Force traffic to switch from the active path to the alternate path.	<i>request protection-group ethernet-aps force-switch</i>
Lock the protection path, forcing the use of the working path.	<i>request protection-group ethernet-aps lockout</i>
Force traffic to switch from the active path to the alternate path.	<i>request protection-group ethernet-aps manual-switch</i>
Display status information about aggregated Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	<i>show interfaces (Aggregated Ethernet)</i>  <i>show interfaces (far-end-interval)</i>
Display status information about Fast Ethernet interfaces.	<i>show interfaces (Fast Ethernet)</i>
Display status information about the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.	<i>show interfaces (Gigabit Ethernet)</i>
Display status information about 10-Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	<i>show interfaces (10-Gigabit Ethernet)</i>

Table 14: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
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.	<i>show interfaces extensive</i>
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.	<i>show interfaces interface-set (Ethernet Interface Set)</i>
Display information about Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet router interface set queues.	<i>show interfaces interface-set queue</i>
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.	<i>show interfaces diagnostics optics (Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, 40-Gigabit Ethernet, and 100-Gigabit Ethernet)</i>
Display information about integrated routing and bridging interfaces.	<i>show interfaces irb</i>
Display status information about the distribution of subscribers on different links in an aggregated Ethernet bundle.	<i>show interfaces targeting (Aggregated Ethernet for Subscriber Management)</i>
Display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) information for aggregated, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	<i>show lacp interfaces</i>
Display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics.	<i>show lacp statistics</i>
Display Link Aggregation Control Protocol timeout entries.	<i>show lacp timeouts</i>
Display MAC address information for Gigabit Ethernet router interfaces.	<i>show interfaces mac-database (Gigabit Ethernet)</i>
Display information on a specified interface that is part of a multichassis link aggregation configuration.	<i>show interfaces mc-ae</i>
Display ETH-DM statistics for CFM MEPs. (MX Series routers, Ethernet DPCs).	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management delay-statistics</i>

Table 14: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
Display IEEE 802.1ag OAM connectivity fault management forwarding state information for Ethernet interfaces.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management forwarding-state</i>
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.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management interfaces</i>
Display OAM connectivity fault management linktrace path database information.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management linktrace path-database</i>
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.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-database</i>
Display ETH-DM statistics and frame counts for CFM MEPs. (MX Series routers, Ethernet DPCs)	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mep-statistics</i>
Display ETH-LM statistics for on-demand mode only.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management loss-statistics</i>
Display information about maintenance intermediate points (MIPs) for the Ethernet OAM 802.1ag standard for connectivity fault management (CFM).	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management mip</i>
Display OAM connectivity fault management path database information for hosts configured with MEP.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database</i>
Displays connectivity-fault-management policer statistics.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management policer</i>
Display the Ethernet OAM service-level agreement (SLA) iterator statistics.	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management sla-iterator-statistics</i>
Display ETH-SLM statistics for CFM MEPs (on-demand mode only). (MX Series routers, Ethernet MPCs)."	<i>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management synthetic-loss-statistics</i>

Table 14: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Task	Command
Display OAM Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) information for hosts configured with Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI). (MX series only)	<i>show oam ethernet evc</i>
Display OAM fault management statistics for Ethernet interfaces.	<i>show oam ethernet link-fault-management</i>
Display OAM Ethernet Local Management Interface status information for an LMI configured interface. (MX series only)	<i>show oam ethernet lmi</i>
Display OAM Ethernet Local Management Interface statistics for an LMI configured interface. (MX series only)	<i>show oam ethernet lmi statistics</i>
Display protection group Ethernet ring Automatic Protection Switching (APS).	<i>show protection-group ethernet-ring aps</i>
Display data channel information for all Ethernet ring protection groups or for a specific Ethernet ring protection group.	<i>show protection-group ethernet-ring data-channel</i>
Display protection group Ethernet ring interfaces.	<i>show protection-group ethernet-ring interface</i>
Display protection group Ethernet ring nodes.	<i>show protection-group ethernet-ring node-state</i>
Display protection group Ethernet ring statistics.	<i>show protection-group ethernet-ring statistics</i>
Display all data channel logical interfaces and the VLAN IDs controlled by a ring instance data channel.	<i>show protection-group ethernet-ring vlan</i>
Trace the path between two Ethernet OAM end points.	<i>traceroute ethernet</i>



## PART 4

# Troubleshooting

- [Ethernet on page 141](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 145](#)



## 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>&lt;wait seconds&gt;</b>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0. <b>mep-id</b> option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Triggers the linktrace protocol to trace the route between two maintenance points. The result of the traceroute protocol is stored in the path database. To display the path database, use the <b>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database</b> command.</p> <p>Before using the traceroute command, you can verify the remote MEP's MAC address using the <b>show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database</b> command.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>mac-address</b>—Destination unicast MAC address of the remote maintenance point.</p> <p><b>mep-id</b>—MEP identifier of the remote maintenance point. The range of values is 1 through 8191.</p> <p><b>maintenance-association</b> <i>ma-name</i>—Specifies an existing maintenance association from the set of configured maintenance associations.</p> <p><b>maintenance-domain</b> <i>md-name</i>—Specifies an existing maintenance domain from the set of configured maintenance domains.</p> <p><b>ttl</b> <i>value</i>—Number of hops to use in the linktrace request. The range is 1 to 255 hops. The default is 4.</p> <p><b>wait</b> <i>seconds</i>—(Optional) Maximum time to wait for a response to the traceroute request. The range is 1 to 255 seconds. The default is 5.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	network
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">traceroute ethernet on page 143</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	<p><a href="#">Table 15 on page 142</a> lists the output fields for the <b>traceroute ethernet</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

**Table 15: 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 15: 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 145](#)

## 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 145](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 147](#)

## 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 16 on page 146 shows the loopback modes supported on the various interface types.

**Table 16: Loopback Modes by Interface Type**

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



Table 16: Loopback Modes by Interface Type (*continued*)

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

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

**loopback mode;**

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

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

## Interface Diagnostics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For specific hierarchy information, see the individual interface types.



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

Table 17 on page 150 shows the BERT capabilities for various interface types.

**Table 17: 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

# Index

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