



Junos[®] OS

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet Feature Guide for Routing Devices



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Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	xi
	Documentation and Release Notes	xi
	Supported Platforms	xi
	Using the Examples in This Manual	xi
	Merging a Full Example	xii
	Merging a Snippet	xii
	Documentation Conventions	xiii
	Documentation Feedback	xv
	Requesting Technical Support	xv
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xv
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xvi
Part 1	Overview	
Chapter 1	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet	3
	PPPoE Overview	4
	PPPoE Interfaces	4
	Ethernet Interface	5
	PPPoE Stages	5
	PPPoE Discovery Stage	5
	PPPoE Session Stage	6
	Optional CHAP Authentication	6
	Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables	8
	Interaction Among PPPoE Clients and Routers During the Discovery Stage	8
	Service Entries and Actions in PPPoE Service Name Tables	9
	ACI/ARI Pairs in PPPoE Service Name Tables	10
	Dynamic Profiles and Routing Instances in PPPoE Service Name Tables	11
	Maximum Sessions Limit in PPPoE Service Name Tables	11
	Static PPPoE Interfaces in PPPoE Service Name Tables	12
	PADO Advertisement of Named Services in PPPoE Service Name Tables	12
	Evaluation Order for Matching Client Information in PPPoE Service Name Tables	13
	Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables	13

Part 2

Chapter 2

Configuration

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet	17
Configuring PPPoE	17
Setting the Appropriate Encapsulation on the PPPoE Interface	18
Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an Ethernet Interface	19
Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL Interface	19
Configuring a PPPoE Interface	20
Configuring the PPPoE Underlying Interface	20
Identifying the Access Concentrator	21
Configuring the PPPoE Automatic Reconnect Wait Timer	21
Configuring the PPPoE Service Name	21
Configuring the PPPoE Server Mode	21
Configuring the PPPoE Client Mode	22
Configuring the PPPoE Source and Destination Addresses	22
Deriving the PPPoE Source Address from a Specified Interface	22
Configuring the PPPoE IP Address by Negotiation	22
Configuring the Protocol MTU PPPoE	23
Example: Configuring a PPPoE Client Interface on a J Series Services Router	23
Example: Configuring a PPPoE Server Interface on an M120 or M320 Router	24
Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages	25
Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Access Concentrator Tags in PADS Packets	25
Discarding PADR Messages to Accommodate Abnormal CPE Behavior	26
Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables	26
Creating a Service Name Table	28
Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag	28
Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service	29
Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag	30
Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information	32
Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name	33
Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client	34
Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets	35
Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface	35
Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table	36
Tracing PPPoE Operations	38
Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename	39
Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files	39
Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File	40
Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged	40
Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags	40
Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables	40
Verifying a PPPoE Configuration	42

Chapter 3	Troubleshooting PPPoE	43
	Tracing PPPoE Operations	43
	Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename	44
	Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files	44
	Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File	44
	Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged	44
	Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags	45
	Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables	45
	Verifying a PPPoE Configuration	46
Chapter 4	Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy	49
	[edit interfaces] Hierarchy Level	49
	[edit logical-systems] Hierarchy Level	65
	[edit protocols ppp] Hierarchy Level	70
	[edit protocols pppoe] Hierarchy Level	70
Chapter 5	Statement Summary	73
	access-concentrator	74
	address	76
	agent-specifier	78
	auto-reconnect	79
	client	79
	delay (PPPoE Service Name Tables)	80
	destination (IPCP)	81
	drop (PPPoE Service Name Tables)	82
	dynamic-profile (PPPoE Service Name Tables)	83
	encapsulation (Logical Interface)	84
	encapsulation (Physical Interface)	88
	fast-aps-switch	93
	max-sessions (PPPoE Service Name Tables)	94
	max-sessions-vs-a-ignore (Static and Dynamic Subscribers)	95
	mtu	96
	negotiate-address	98
	no-keepalives	98
	no-send-pads-ac-info	99
	no-send-pads-error	99
	pado-advertise	100
	pp0 (Dynamic PPPoE)	101
	pppoe-options	102
	pppoe-underlying-options (Static and Dynamic Subscribers)	103
	routing-instance (PPPoE Service Name Tables)	104
	server	105
	service (PPPoE)	106
	service-name	107
	service-name-table	108
	service-name-tables	109
	static-interface	110
	terminate (PPPoE Service Name Tables)	111
	traceoptions (PPPoE)	112

	underlying-interface	115
	unit	116
	unnumbered-address (PPP)	122
Part 3	Administration	
Chapter 6	Monitoring Commands	125
	show interfaces (PPPoE)	126
	show pppoe interfaces	137
	show pppoe service-name-tables	141
	show pppoe sessions	144
	show pppoe statistics	146
	show pppoe underlying-interfaces	148
	show pppoe version	153
Chapter 7	Command Summary	155
	Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands	155
Part 4	Troubleshooting	
Chapter 8	Ethernet	163
	tracertoe ethernet	164
Chapter 9	Interface Diagnostics	167
	Interface Diagnostics	167
	Configuring Loopback Testing	167
	Interface Diagnostics	169
	Starting and Stopping a BERT Test	173
	Example: Configuring Bit Error Rate Testing	173
Part 5	Index	
	Index	177

List of Figures

Part 1	Overview	
Chapter 1	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet	3
	Figure 1: PPPoE Session on an Ethernet Loop	5

List of Tables

	About the Documentation	xi
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xiii
	Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	xiii
Part 3	Administration	
Chapter 6	Monitoring Commands	125
	Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields	126
	Table 4: show pppoe interfaces Output Fields	137
	Table 5: show pppoe service-name-tables Output Fields	141
	Table 6: show pppoe sessions Output Fields	144
	Table 7: show pppoe statistics Output Fields	146
	Table 8: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields	148
	Table 9: show pppoe version Output Fields	153
Chapter 7	Command Summary	155
	Table 10: Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands	155
Part 4	Troubleshooting	
Chapter 8	Ethernet	163
	Table 11: traceroute ethernet Output Fields	164
Chapter 9	Interface Diagnostics	167
	Table 12: Loopback Modes by Interface Type	168
	Table 13: BERT Capabilities by Interface Type	172

About the Documentation

- Documentation and Release Notes on page xi
- Supported Platforms on page xi
- Using the Examples in This Manual on page xi
- Documentation Conventions on page xiii
- Documentation Feedback on page xv
- Requesting Technical Support on page xv

Documentation and Release Notes

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

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Supported Platforms

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

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 xiii 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 xiii defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

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

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

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

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

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- 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:
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- 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/>

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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

- [Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet

- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Evaluation Order for Matching Client Information in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 13](#)
- [Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 13](#)

PPPoE Overview

The Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) connects multiple hosts on an Ethernet LAN to a remote site through a single customer premises equipment (CPE) device. Hosts share a common digital subscriber line (DSL), a cable modem, or a wireless connection to the Internet.

A J Series router can be configured as the CPE device for PPPoE connections. To use PPPoE, you must configure the router as a PPPoE client, encapsulate PPP packets over Ethernet, and initiate a PPPoE session.



NOTE: J4300 and J6300 routers with asymmetrical DSL (ADSL) Physical Interface Modules (PIMs) and symmetrical high-speed DSL (SHDSL) PIMs can use PPPoE over Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) to connect through DSL lines only, not for direct ATM connections. For information about configuring ADSL and SHDSL interfaces, see *ATM-over-ADSL Overview* and *ATM-over-SHDSL Overview*.

M120, M320, and MX Series routers can be configured as a PPPoE access concentrator server. To configure a PPPoE server on an M120, M320, or MX Series Ethernet logical interface, specify PPPoE encapsulation, include the **ppp** statement for the pseudo PPPoE physical interface, and include the **server** statement in the PPPoE options under the logical interface.



NOTE: PPPoE encapsulation is not supported on M120, M320, or MX Series routers on an ATM2 IQ interface.

On the J Series router, PPPoE establishes a point-to-point connection between the client (the Services Router) and the server, also called an access concentrator. Multiple hosts can be connected to the Services Router, and their data can be authenticated, encrypted, and compressed before the traffic is sent to the PPPoE session on the Services Router's Fast Ethernet or ATM-over-ADSL interface. PPPoE is easy to configure and enables services to be managed on a per-user basis rather than on a per-site basis.

This overview contains the following topics:

- [PPPoE Interfaces on page 4](#)
- [PPPoE Stages on page 5](#)
- [Optional CHAP Authentication on page 6](#)

PPPoE Interfaces

The PPPoE interface to the access concentrator can be a Fast Ethernet interface on any Services Router, a Gigabit Ethernet interface on J4350 and J6350 Services Routers, an ATM-over-ADSL or ATM-over-SHDSL interface on all J Series Services Routers except the J2300, or an ATM-over-SHDSL interface on a J2300 Services Router. The PPPoE

configuration is the same for both interfaces. The only difference is the encapsulation for the underlying interface to the access concentrator:

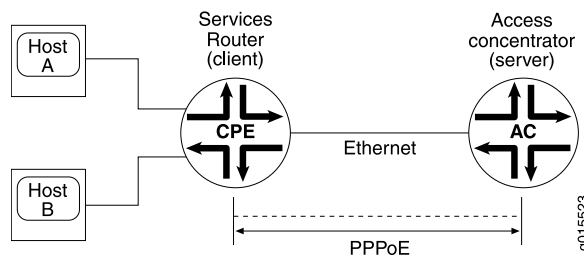
- If the interface is Fast Ethernet, use a PPPoE encapsulation.
- If the interface is ATM over ADSL, use a PPPoE over ATM encapsulation.

The PPPoE interface on M120 or M320 routers acting as a access concentrator can be a Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Ethernet Interface

The Services Router encapsulates each PPP frame in an Ethernet frame and transports the frames over an Ethernet loop. [Figure 1 on page 5](#) shows a typical PPPoE session between a Services Router and an access concentrator on the Ethernet loop.

Figure 1: PPPoE Session on an Ethernet Loop



PPPoE Stages

PPPoE has two stages, the discovery stage and the PPPoE session stage. In the discovery stage, the client discovers the access concentrator by identifying the Ethernet media access control (MAC) address of the access concentrator and establishing a PPPoE session ID. In the PPPoE session stage, the client and the access concentrator build a point-to-point connection over Ethernet, based on the information collected in the discovery stage.



NOTE: If you configure a specific access concentrator name on the client and the same access concentrator name server is available, then a PPPoE session is established. If there is a mismatch between the access concentrator names of the client and the server, the PPPoE session gets closed.

If you do not configure the access concentrator name, the PPPoE session starts using any available server in the network.

PPPoE Discovery Stage

A Services Router initiates the PPPoE discovery stage by broadcasting a PPPoE active discovery initiation (PADI) packet. To provide a point-to-point connection over Ethernet, each PPPoE session must learn the Ethernet MAC address of the access concentrator and establish a session with a unique session ID. Because the network might have more than one access concentrator, the discovery stage allows the client to communicate with all of them and select one.



NOTE: A Services Router cannot receive PPPoE packets from two different access concentrators on the same physical interface.

The PPPoE discovery stage consists of the following steps:

1. PPPoE active discovery initiation (PADI)—The client initiates a session by broadcasting a PADI packet on the LAN to request a service.
2. PPPoE active discovery offer (PADO)—Any access concentrator that can provide the service requested by the client in the PADI packet replies with a PADO packet that contains its own name, the unicast address of the client, and the service requested. An access concentrator can also use the PADO packet to offer other services to the client.
3. PPPoE active discovery request (PADR)—From the PADOs it receives, the client selects one access concentrator based on its name or the services offered and sends it a PADR packet to indicate the service or services needed.
4. PPPoE active discovery session-Confirmation (PADS)—When the selected access concentrator receives the PADR packet, it accepts or rejects the PPPoE session.
 - To accept the session, the access concentrator sends the client a PADS packet with a unique session ID for a PPPoE session and a service name that identifies the service under which it accepts the session.
 - To reject the session, the access concentrator sends the client a PADS packet with a service name error and resets the session ID to zero.

PPPoE Session Stage

The PPPoE session stage starts after the PPPoE discovery stage is over. The access concentrator can start the PPPoE session after it sends the PADS packet to the client, or the client can start the PPPoE session after it receives a PADS packet from the access concentrator. A Services Router supports multiple PPPoE sessions on each interface, but no more than 256 PPPoE sessions on all interfaces on the Services Router.

Each PPPoE session is uniquely identified by the Ethernet address of the peer and the session ID. After the PPPoE session is established, data is sent as in any other PPP encapsulation. The PPPoE information is encapsulated within an Ethernet frame and is sent to a unicast address. In this stage, both the client and the server must allocate resources for the PPPoE logical interface.

After a session is established, the client or the access concentrator can send a PPPoE active discovery termination (PADT) packet anytime to terminate the session. The PADT packet contains the destination address of the peer and the session ID of the session to be terminated. After this packet is sent, the session is closed to PPPoE traffic.

Optional CHAP Authentication

For interfaces with PPPoE encapsulation, you can configure interfaces to support the PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP). When you enable CHAP on an interface, the interface can authenticate its peer and be authenticated by its peer.

If you configure an interface to handle incoming CHAP packets only (by including the **passive** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* ppp-options chap]** hierarchy level), the interface does not challenge its peer. However, if the interface is challenged, it responds to the challenge. If you do not include the **passive** statement, the interface always challenges its peer.

For more information about CHAP, see *Configuring the PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol*.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring the PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol](#)
- [Developing a Log Storage Strategy](#)
- [Evaluation Order for Matching Client Information in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 13](#)
- [Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 13](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE on page 17](#)
- [Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages on page 25](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Creating a Service Name Table on page 28](#)
- [Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag on page 28](#)
- [Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service on page 29](#)
- [Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag on page 30](#)
- [Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information on page 32](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name on page 33](#)
- [Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client on page 34](#)
- [Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets on page 35](#)
- [Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface on page 35](#)
- [Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table on page 36](#)
- [Tracing PPPoE Operations on page 38](#)
- [Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 40](#)
- [Verifying a PPPoE Configuration on page 42](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables

On an M120 router, M320 router, or MX Series router acting as a remote access concentrator (AC), also referred to as a *PPPoE server*, you can configure up to 32 PPPoE service name tables and assign the service name tables to PPPoE underlying interfaces. A *PPPoE service name table* defines the set of *services* that the router can provide to a PPPoE client. Service entries configured in a PPPoE service name table represent the *service name tags* transmitted between the client and the router in a PPPoE control packet.

This overview covers the following topics to help you understand and configure PPPoE service name tables:

- [Interaction Among PPPoE Clients and Routers During the Discovery Stage on page 8](#)
- [Service Entries and Actions in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 9](#)
- [ACI/ARI Pairs in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 10](#)
- [Dynamic Profiles and Routing Instances in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 11](#)
- [Maximum Sessions Limit in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 11](#)
- [Static PPPoE Interfaces in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 12](#)
- [PADO Advertisement of Named Services in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 12](#)

Interaction Among PPPoE Clients and Routers During the Discovery Stage

In networks with mesh topologies, PPPoE clients are often connected to multiple PPPoE servers (remote ACs). During the PPPoE discovery stage, a PPPoE client identifies the Ethernet MAC address of the remote AC that can service its request, and establishes a unique PPPoE session identifier for a connection to that AC.

The following steps describe, at a high level, how the PPPoE client and the remote AC (router) use the PPPoE service name table to interact during the PPPoE discovery stage:

1. The PPPoE client broadcasts a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet to all remote ACs in the network to request that an AC support certain services.

The PADI packet must contain either, but not both, of the following:

- One and only one nonzero-length service name tag that represents a specific client service
 - One and only one empty (zero-length) service name tag that represents an unspecified service
2. One or more remote ACs respond to the PADI packet by sending a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet to the client, indicating that the AC can service the client request.

To determine whether it can service a particular client request, the router matches the service name tag received in the PADI packet against the service name tags configured in its service name table. If a matching service name tag is found in the PPPoE service name table, the router sends the client a PADO packet that includes

the name of the AC from which it was sent. If no matching service name tag is found in the PPPoE service name table, the router drops the PADI request and does not send a PADO response to the client.

3. The PPPoE client sends a unicast PPPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) packet to the AC to which it wants to connect, based on the responses received in the PADO packets.
4. The selected AC sends a PPPoE Active Discovery Session (PADS) packet to establish the PPPoE connection with the client.

Service Entries and Actions in PPPoE Service Name Tables

A PPPoE service name table can include three types of service entries: named services, an **empty** service, and an **any** service. For each service entry, you specify the action to be taken by the underlying interface when the router receives a PADI packet containing the specified service name tag.

You can configure the following services and actions in a PPPoE service name table:

- **Named service**—Specifies a PPPoE client service that an AC can support. For example, you might configure named services associated with different subscribers who log in to the PPPoE server, such as **user1-service** or **user2-service**, or that correspond to different ISP service level agreements, such as **premium** and **standard**. Each PPPoE service name table can include a maximum of 512 named service entries, excluding **empty** and **any** service entries. A named service is associated with the **terminate** action by default.
- **empty service**—A service tag of zero length that represents an unspecified service. Each PPPoE service name table includes one empty service. The **empty** service is associated with the **terminate** action by default.
- **any service**—Acts as a default service for non-empty service entries that do not match the named service entries or **empty** service entry configured in the PPPoE service name table. Each PPPoE service name table includes one **any** service. The **any** service is useful when you want to match the agent circuit identifier and agent remote identifier information for a PPPoE client, but do not care about the contents of the service name tag transmitted in the control packet. The **any** service is associated with the **drop** action by default.
- **Action**—Specifies the action taken by the underlying PPPoE interface assigned to the PPPoE service name table on receipt of a PADI packet from the client containing a particular service request. You can configure one of the following actions for the associated named service, **empty** service, **any** service, or agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair in the PPPoE service name table on the router:
 - **terminate**—(Default) Directs the router to immediately respond to the PADI packet by sending the client a PADO packet containing the name of the AC that can service the request. Named services, **empty** services, and ACI/ARI pairs are associated with the **terminate** action by default. Configuring the **terminate** action for a service enables you to more tightly control which PPPoE clients can access and receive services from a particular PPPoE server.

- **delay**—Number of seconds that the PPPoE underlying interface waits after receiving a PADI packet from the client before sending a PADO packet in response. In networks with mesh topologies, you might want to designate a primary PPPoE server and a backup PPPoE server for handling a particular service request. In such a scenario, you can configure a delay for the associated service entry on the backup PPPoE server to allow sufficient time for the primary PPPoE server to respond to the client with a PADO packet. If the primary server does not send the PADO packet within the delay period configured on the backup server, then the backup server sends the PADO packet after the delay period expires.
- **drop**—Directs the router to drop (ignore) a PADI packet containing the specified service name tag when received from a PPPoE client, which effectively denies the client's request to provide the associated service. The **any** service is associated with the **drop** action by default. To prohibit the router from responding to PADI packets that contain **empty** or **any** service name tags, you can configure the **drop** action for the empty or **any** service. You can also use the **drop** action in combination with ACI/ARI pairs to accept specific service name tags only from specific subscribers, as described in the following information about ACI/ARI pairs.

ACI/ARI Pairs in PPPoE Service Name Tables

To specify agent circuit identifier (ACI) and agent remote identifier (ARI) information for a named service, **empty** service, or **any** service in a PPPoE service name table, you can configure an ACI/ARI pair. An ACI/ARI pair contains an agent circuit ID string that identifies the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request, and an agent remote ID string that identifies the subscriber on the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. You can think of an ACI/ARI pair as the representation of one or more PPPoE clients accessing the router by means of the PPPoE service name table.

ACI/ARI specifications support the use of wildcard characters in certain formats. You can configure a combined maximum of 8000 ACI/ARI pairs, both with and without wildcards, per PPPoE service name table. You can distribute the ACI/ARI pairs in any combination among the service entries in the service name table.

You must specify the action—**terminate**, **delay**, or **drop**—taken by the underlying PPPoE interface when it receives a client request containing vendor-specific ACI/ARI information that matches the ACI/ARI information configured in the PPPoE service name table on the router. An ACI/ARI pair is associated with the **terminate** action by default.

For example, assume that for the **user1-service** named service, you configure the **drop** action for the service and the **terminate** action for the associated ACI/ARI pairs. In this case, the ACI/ARI pairs identify the DSLAM interfaces and associated subscribers authorized to access the PPPoE server. Using this configuration causes the router to drop PADI packets containing the **user1-service** tag *unless* the PADI packet also contains vendor-specific ACI/ARI information that matches the subscribers identified in one or more of the ACI/ARI pairs. For PADI packets containing matching ACI/ARI information, the router sends an immediate PADO response to the client indicating that it can provide the requested service for the specified subscribers.

You can also associate a PPPoE dynamic profile, routing instance, and static PPPoE interface with an ACI/ARI pair.

Dynamic Profiles and Routing Instances in PPPoE Service Name Tables

You can associate a previously configured PPPoE dynamic profile with a named service, **empty** service, or **any** service in the PPPoE service name table, or with an ACI/ARI pair defined for these services. The router uses the attributes defined in the profile to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface based on the service name, ACI, and ARI information provided by the PPPoE client during PPPoE negotiation. The dynamic profile configured for a service entry or ACI/ARI pair in a PPPoE service name table overrides the dynamic profile assigned to the PPPoE underlying interface on which the dynamic PPPoE interface is created.

To specify the routing instance in which to instantiate the dynamic PPPoE interface, you can associate a previously configured routing instance with a named service, **empty** service, or **any** service in the PPPoE service name table, or with an ACI/ARI pair defined for these services. Like dynamic profiles configured for service entries or ACI/ARI pairs, the routing instance configured for the PPPoE service name table overrides the routing instance assigned to the PPPoE underlying interface.

For information about configuring the PPPoE service name table to create a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface, see *Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation* in the *Junos OS Subscriber Management and Services Library*.

Maximum Sessions Limit in PPPoE Service Name Tables

To limit the number of PPPoE client sessions that can use a particular service entry in the PPPoE service name table, you can configure the maximum number of active PPPoE sessions using either dynamically-created or statically-created PPPoE interfaces that the router can establish with a particular named service, **empty** service, or **any** service. (You cannot configure the maximum sessions limit for an ACI/ARI pair.) The maximum sessions limit must be in the range 1 through the platform-specific maximum PPPoE sessions supported for your routing platform. The router maintains a count of active PPPoE sessions for each service entry to determine when the maximum sessions limit has been reached.

The router uses the maximum sessions value for a service entry in the PPPoE service name table in conjunction with both of the following:

- The maximum sessions (**max-sessions**) value configured for the PPPoE underlying interface
- The maximum number of PPPoE sessions supported on your routing platform

If your configuration exceeds either of these maximum session limits, the router cannot establish the PPPoE session.

Static PPPoE Interfaces in PPPoE Service Name Tables

To reserve a previously configured static PPPoE interface for use only by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information, you can specify a single static PPPoE interface for each ACI/ARI pair defined for a named service entry, **empty** service entry, or **any** service entry in a PPPoE service name table. (You cannot configure a static interface for a service entry that does not have an ACI/ARI pair defined.) The static PPPoE interface associated with an ACI/ARI pair takes precedence over the general pool of static PPPoE interfaces associated with the PPPoE underlying interface configured on the router.

When you configure a static interface in the PPPoE service name table, make sure there is a one-to-one correspondence between the PPPoE client and the static interface. For example, if two clients have identical ACI/ARI information that matches the information in the PPPoE service name table, the router reserves the static interface for exclusive use by the first client that logs in to the router. As a result, the router prevents the second client from logging in.



NOTE: You cannot configure a static interface for an ACI/ARI pair already configured with a dynamic profile and routing instance. Conversely, you cannot configure a dynamic profile and routing instance for an ACI/ARI pair already configured with a static interface.

PADO Advertisement of Named Services in PPPoE Service Name Tables

By default, the advertisement of named services in PADO control packets sent by the router to the PPPoE client is disabled. You can enable advertisement of named services in the PADO packet as a global option when you configure the PPPoE protocol on the router. Configuring PADO advertisement notifies PPPoE clients of the services that the router (AC) can offer.

If you enable advertisement of named services in PADO packets, make sure the number and length of all advertised service entries does not exceed the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size supported by the PPPoE underlying interface.

Related Documentation

- [Evaluation Order for Matching Client Information in PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 13](#)
- [Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 13](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table on page 36](#)
- For information about creating dynamic PPPoE subscriber interfaces, see *Configuring Dynamic PPPoE Subscriber Interfaces Using Dynamic Profiles* in the *Junos OS Subscriber Management and Services Library*
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Evaluation Order for Matching Client Information in PPPoE Service Name Tables

When the router receives a service request from a PPPoE client, it evaluates the entries configured in the PPPoE service name table to find a match for the client's ACI/ARI information so it can take the appropriate action.

The order of evaluation is as follows:

1. The router evaluates the ACI/ARI information configured for the **any** service entry, and ignores the contents of the service name tag transmitted by the client.
2. If no match is found for the client information, the router evaluates the ACI/ARI information for the **empty** service entry and the named service entries. If an ACI/ARI pair is not configured for these service entries, the router evaluates the other attributes configured for the **empty** service and named services.
3. If there is still no match for the client information, the router evaluates the other attributes configured for the **any** service entry, and ignores both the ACI/ARI information for the **any** service and the contents of the service name tag transmitted by the client. If the **any** service is configured for the default action, **drop**, the router drops the PADR packet. If the **any** service is configured for a nondefault action (**terminate** or **delay**), the router evaluates the other attributes configured for the **any** service.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 13](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table for Dynamic Subscriber Interface Creation](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables

This topic describes the benefits of configuring PPPoE service name tables.

Configuring PPPoE service name tables provides the following benefits:

- Enables support for multiple services requested by PPPoE clients, and configuration of an action for the underlying PPPoE interface to take (**delay**, **drop**, or **terminate**) upon receipt of a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet requesting that service.
- Provides tighter control over which PPPoE clients can log in to and receive services from a particular PPPoE server.
- Provides load balancing across a set of remote access concentrators (ACs) in a mesh topology by enabling you to configure agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pairs for named, **empty**, and **any** service entries to specify the appropriate AC to receive and service a particular PPPoE client request.

- Offers a more targeted approach to configuration of PPPoE sessions based on the service name and ACI/ARI information provided by the PPPoE client during PPPoE negotiation.
- Supports creation of dynamic PPPoE subscriber interfaces in a specified routing instance based on configuration of a service entry or ACI/ARI pair in the PPPoE service name table.
- Enables you to reserve a specified static PPPoE interface for use only by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information.
- Enables you to specify the maximum number of PPPoE client sessions that can use a particular service entry in the PPPoE service name table.
- Provides redundancy across a set of remote ACs in a mesh topology by enabling you to configure a primary AC and a backup AC for handling a specific service request from a PPPoE client.

For example, on the primary AC for handling a client service, you might configure the **terminate** action for the associated service to direct the primary AC to immediately send a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet in response to a PADI packet containing that service name tag. On the backup AC for the client service, you might configure the **delay** action for the associated service to specify the number of seconds the backup AC waits after receiving a PADI packet from the client before sending a PADO packet in response. If the primary AC does not send a PADO packet to the client within the delay period configured on the backup AC, then the backup AC sends the PADO packet after the delay period expires.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table on page 36](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

PART 2

Configuration

- [Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet on page 17](#)
- [Troubleshooting PPPoE on page 43](#)
- [Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy on page 49](#)
- [Statement Summary on page 73](#)

CHAPTER 2

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet

- [Configuring PPPoE on page 17](#)
- [Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages on page 25](#)
- [Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Access Concentrator Tags in PADS Packets on page 25](#)
- [Discarding PADR Messages to Accommodate Abnormal CPE Behavior on page 26](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Creating a Service Name Table on page 28](#)
- [Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag on page 28](#)
- [Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service on page 29](#)
- [Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag on page 30](#)
- [Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information on page 32](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name on page 33](#)
- [Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client on page 34](#)
- [Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets on page 35](#)
- [Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface on page 35](#)
- [Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table on page 36](#)
- [Tracing PPPoE Operations on page 38](#)
- [Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 40](#)
- [Verifying a PPPoE Configuration on page 42](#)

Configuring PPPoE

To configure PPPoE on a J Series Services Router, perform the following tasks:

1. Configure PPPoE encapsulation for an Ethernet interface or Ethernet over ATM encapsulation for an ATM-over-ADSL interface.
2. If you are configuring ATM over ADSL, configure LLC encapsulation on the logical interface.

3. Specify the logical Ethernet interface or the logical ATM interface as the underlying interface for the PPPoE session.
4. Configure the operational mode as client.
5. Identify the access concentrator by a unique name.
6. Optionally, specify how many seconds to wait before attempting to reconnect.
7. Provide a name for the type of service provided by the access concentrator.
8. Optionally, configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface.
9. Configure the PPPoE interface address.
10. Configure the destination PPPoE interface address.
11. Optionally, configure the MTU size for the protocol family.
12. Optionally, disable the sending of keepalive messages on the logical interface.

To configure PPPoE on an M120 or M320 Multiservice Edge Router or MX Series Universal Edge Router operating as an access concentrator, perform the following tasks:

1. Configure PPPoE encapsulation for an Ethernet interface.
2. Specify the logical Ethernet interface as the underlying interface for the PPPoE session.
3. Optionally, configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the interface.
4. Configure the operational mode as server.
5. Configure the PPPoE interface address.
6. Configure the destination PPPoE interface address.
7. Optionally, configure the MTU size for the protocol family.
8. Optionally, configure one or more PPPoE service name tables and the action taken for each service in the tables.
9. Optionally, disable the sending of PADS messages that contain certain error tags.

Setting the Appropriate Encapsulation on the PPPoE Interface

For PPPoE on an Ethernet interface, you must configure encapsulation on the logical interface and use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation.

For PPPoE on an ATM-over-ADSL interface, you must configure encapsulation on both the physical and logical interfaces. To configure encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL physical interface, use Ethernet over ATM encapsulation. To configure encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL logical interface, use PPPoE over AAL5 LLC encapsulation. LLC encapsulation allows a single ATM virtual connection to transport multiple protocols.



NOTE: PPPoE encapsulation is not supported on an M120 or M320 router on an ATM2 IQ interface.

When you configure a point-to-point encapsulation such as PPP on a physical interface, the physical interface can have only one logical interface (only one **unit** statement) associated with it.

To configure physical interface properties, include the **encapsulation** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
encapsulation ethernet-over-atm;
```

To configure logical interface encapsulation properties, include the **encapsulation** statement:

```
encapsulation ppp-over-ether;
```

You can include this statement 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*]**

Perform the task appropriate for the interface on which you are using PPPoE:

- [Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an Ethernet Interface on page 19](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL Interface on page 19](#)

Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an Ethernet Interface

Both the client and the server must be configured to support PPPoE. To configure PPPoE encapsulation on an Ethernet interface, include the **encapsulation** statement:

```
encapsulation ppp-over-ether;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit interfaces *pp0* unit *logical-unit-number*]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *pp0* unit *logical-unit-number*]**

Configuring PPPoE Encapsulation on an ATM-over-ADSL Interface

To configure the PPPoE encapsulation on a ATM-over-ADSL interface, perform the following steps:

1. Include the **encapsulation** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level, and specify **ethernet-over-atm**:

```
[edit interfaces pp0]  
encapsulation ethernet-over-atm;
```

2. Configure LLC encapsulation on the logical interface by including the **encapsulation** statement and specifying **ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc**:

```
encapsulation ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number*]

Configuring a PPPoE Interface

- Configuring the PPPoE Underlying Interface on page 20
- Identifying the Access Concentrator on page 21
- Configuring the PPPoE Automatic Reconnect Wait Timer on page 21
- Configuring the PPPoE Service Name on page 21
- Configuring the PPPoE Server Mode on page 21
- Configuring the PPPoE Client Mode on page 22
- Configuring the PPPoE Source and Destination Addresses on page 22
- Deriving the PPPoE Source Address from a Specified Interface on page 22
- Configuring the PPPoE IP Address by Negotiation on page 22
- Configuring the Protocol MTU PPPoE on page 23
- Example: Configuring a PPPoE Client Interface on a J Series Services Router on page 23
- Example: Configuring a PPPoE Server Interface on an M120 or M320 Router on page 24



NOTE: When you configure a static PPPoE logical interface, you must include the `pppoe-options` subhierarchy at the [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level or at the [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level. If you omit the `pppoe-options` subhierarchy from the configuration, the commit operation fails.

Configuring the PPPoE Underlying Interface

To configure the underlying Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, or ATM interface, include the `underlying-interface` statement:

`underlying-interface` *interface-name*;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* `pppoe-options`]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* `pppoe-options`]

Specify the logical Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, or ATM interface as the underlying interface—for example, `at-0/0/1.0` (ATM VC), `fe-1/0/1.0` (Fast Ethernet interface), or `ge-2/0/0` (Gigabit Ethernet interface).

Identifying the Access Concentrator

When configuring a PPPoE client, identify the access concentrator by a unique name by including the **access-concentrator** statement:

```
access-concentrator name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* **pppoe-options**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* **pppoe-options**]

Configuring the PPPoE Automatic Reconnect Wait Timer

By default, after a PPPoE session is terminated, the session attempts to reconnect immediately. When configuring a PPPoE client, you can specify how many seconds to wait before attempting to reconnect, by including the **auto-reconnect** statement:

```
auto-reconnect seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* **pppoe-options**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* **pppoe-options**]

You can configure the reconnection attempt to occur in 0 through 4,294,967,295 seconds after the session terminates.

Configuring the PPPoE Service Name

When configuring a PPPoE client, identify the type of service provided by the access concentrator—such as the name of the Internet service provider (ISP), class, or quality of service—by including the **service-name** statement:

```
service-name name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* **pppoe-options**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* **pppoe-options**]

Configuring the PPPoE Server Mode

When configuring a PPPoE server, identify the mode by including the **server** statement:

```
server;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number* **pppoe-options**]

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 unit *logical-unit-number* *pppoe-options*]

Configuring the PPPoE Client Mode

When configuring a PPPoE client, identify the mode by including the **client** statement:

```
client;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 unit *logical-unit-number* *pppoe-options*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 unit *logical-unit-number* *pppoe-options*]

Configuring the PPPoE Source and Destination Addresses

When configuring a PPPoE client or server, assign source and destination addresses—for example, 192.168.1.1/32 and 192.168.1.2. To assign the source and destination address, include the **address** and **destination** statements:

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

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family inet]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0.0 family inet]

Deriving the PPPoE Source Address from a Specified Interface

For a router supporting PPPoE, you can derive the source address from a specified interface—for example, the loopback interface, lo0.0—and assign a destination address—for example, 192.168.1.2. The specified interface must include a logical unit number and have a configured IP address. To derive the source address and assign the destination address, include the **unnumbered-address** and **destination** statements:

```
unnumbered-address interface-name destination address;  
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family inet]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0.0 family inet]

Configuring the PPPoE IP Address by Negotiation

You can have the PPPoE client router obtain an IP address by negotiation with the remote end. This method might require the access concentrator to use a RADIUS authentication server. To obtain an IP address from the remote end by negotiation, include the **negotiate-address** statement:

```
negotiate-address;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]

Configuring the Protocol MTU PPPoE

You can configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the protocol family. Specify a range from 0 through 5012 bytes. Ensure that the size of the media MTU is equal to or greater than the sum of the protocol MTU and the encapsulation overhead. To set the MTU, include the **mtu** statement:

```
mtu bytes;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0.0 family (inet | inet6 | mpls)]

You can modify the MTU size of the interface by including the **mtu bytes** statement at the [edit interfaces pp0] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces pp0]
mtu bytes;
```

The default media MTU size used and the range of available sizes on a physical interface depends on the encapsulation used on that interface.

Example: Configuring a PPPoE Client Interface on a J Series Services Router

Configure a PPPoE over ATM-over-ADSL interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
at-2/0/0 {
  encapsulation ethernet-over-atm;
  atm-options {
    vpi 0;
  }
  dsl-options {
    operating-mode auto;
  }
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc;
    vci 0.120;
  }
}
pp0 {
  mtu 1492;
  unit 0 {
    ppp-options {
      chap {
        access-profile A-ppp-client;
        local-name A-at-2/0/0.0;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
pppoe-options {
  underlying-interface at-2/0/0;
  client;
  access-concentrator ispl.com;
  service-name "video@ispl.com";
  auto-reconnect 100;
}
no-keepalives;
family inet {
  negotiate-address;
  mtu 100;
}
family inet6 {
  negotiate-address;
  mtu 200;
}
family mpls {
  negotiate-address;
  mtu 300;
}
}
```

Example: Configuring a PPPoE Server Interface on an M120 or M320 Router

Configure a PPPoE server over a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 1 {
    encapsulation ppp-over-ether;
    vlan-id 10;
  }
}
pp0 {
  unit 0 {
    pppoe-options {
      underlying-interface ge-1/0/0.0;
      server;
    }
    ppp-options {
    }
    family inet {
      address 22.2.2.1/32 {
        destination 22.2.2.2;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages

When configuring the client, you can disable the sending of keepalive messages on a logical interface by including the **no-keepalives** statement:

```
no-keepalives;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces pp0 **unit** *logical-unit-number*]

Related Documentation

- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Access Concentrator Tags in PADS Packets

By default, a router that functions as an access concentrator (AC) sends the AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags, along with the Service-Name, Host-Uniq, Relay-Session-Id, and PPP-Max-Payload tags, in the PPPoE Active Discovery Session (PADS) packet when it confirms a session with a PPPoE client. The AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags are defined as follows:

- AC-Name—String that uniquely identifies the particular AC
- AC-Cookie—Tag used by the AC to help protect against denial-of-service (DoS) attacks

If it is necessary for compatibility with your network equipment, you can prevent the router from sending the AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags in the PADS packet.

To prevent the router from transmitting the AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags in the PADS messages:

- Specify that PADS messages with AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags are not sent.

```
[edit protocols pppoe]
user@host# set no-send-pads-ac-info
```

The **no-send-pads-ac-info** statement affects PADS packets sent only on PPPoE interfaces configured on the router after you configure this statement. It has no effect on PADS packets sent on previously created PPPoE interfaces.

Related Documentation

- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)

Discarding PADR Messages to Accommodate Abnormal CPE Behavior

This topic describes how to avoid a situation where certain CPEs respond inappropriately to normal router behavior.

During PPPoE session negotiation, the router returns PADS messages in response to PADR messages when it accepts or rejects the PPPoE session. The router adds an error tag to the PADS message when it detects a problem.

AC-System-Error is one such tag. This tag is inserted when the router imposes automatic throttling in response to excessive CPU consumption, excessive subscriber connections, or physical interfaces cycling up and down.

When the CPE receives a PADS message with this tag, the typical behavior is to retry sending PADR messages to the router or to restart session negotiation by sending PADI messages. However, some CPEs may respond inappropriately with the result that their subscribers are never connected until the CPE is rebooted.

To avoid this situation when such CPEs have access to your network, you can include the **no-send-pads-error** statement at the `[edit protocols pppoe]` hierarchy level. This statement causes the router to silently discard PADR messages in situations where the PADS would include the AC-System-Error tag. The consequence is that the CPE resends PADR messages. When the conditions that result in the AC-System-Error tag are no longer present, the router once again evaluates PADR packets to determine whether to accept or reject the session.

To silently discard PADR packets:

- Specify that PADS messages with AC-System-Error tags are not sent.

```
[edit protocols pppoe]
user@host# set no-send-pads-error
```

Related Documentation

- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)

Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables

To configure PPPoE service name tables:

1. Create a PPPoE service name table.
See [“Creating a Service Name Table” on page 28](#).
2. (Optional) Configure the action taken for the **empty** service.
See [“Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag” on page 28](#).
3. (Optional) Configure the action taken for the **any** service.
See [“Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service” on page 29](#).

4. Assign a named service to the service name table and optionally configure the action taken for the specified service name.

See [“Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag”](#) on page 30.

5. (Optional) Configure the action taken for an ACI/ARI pair associated with a service.

See [“Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information”](#) on page 32.

6. (Optional) Assign a dynamic profile and routing instance to a service name or ACI/ARI pair to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface.

See *Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation*.

7. (Optional) Limit the number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified service.

See [“Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name”](#) on page 33.

8. (Optional) Assign a static PPPoE interface to an ACI/ARI pair to reserve the interface for exclusive use by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information.

See [“Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client”](#) on page 34.

9. (Optional) Enable advertisement of named services in the PADO control packet sent by the router to the client.

See [“Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets”](#) on page 35.

10. Assign a service name table to a PPPoE underlying interface.

See [“Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface”](#) on page 35.

11. (Optional) Configure trace options for troubleshooting the configuration.

See [“Tracing PPPoE Operations”](#) on page 38.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables](#) on page 8
- [Benefits of Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables](#) on page 13
- [Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table](#) on page 36
- [PPPoE Overview](#) on page 4
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Creating a Service Name Table

You can create up to 32 PPPoE service name tables on the router. You can optionally create named services and add them to a service name table. By default, the **empty** service and the **any** service are present in each service name table.

A named service specifies a PPPoE client service that the router, functioning as an access concentrator or PPPoE server, can support. The **empty** service is a service tag of zero length that represents an unspecified service. The **any** service acts as a default service for non-empty service entries that do not match the named or **empty** service entries configured in the PPPoE service name table. Named services and the **empty** service are associated with the **terminate** action by default, and the **any** service is associated with the **drop** action by default.

To create a PPPoE service name table:

- Specify the table name.

```
[edit protocols pppoe]
user@host# set service-name-tables table1
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag

You can configure the action taken by the PPPoE underlying interface when it receives a PADI packet that includes a zero-length (empty) service name tag. The **empty** service is present by default in every PPPoE service name table.

To indicate that it can service the client request, the interface returns a PADO packet in response to the PADI packet. By default, the interface immediately responds to the request; this is the **terminate** action. Alternatively, you can configure the **drop** action to ignore (drop) the PADI packet, or the **delay** action to set a delay between receipt of the PADI packet and transmission of the PADO packet.

(Optional) To configure the action taken for the **empty** service in response to a PADI packet from a PPPoE client:

- Specify the action.

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table1]
user@host# set service empty drop
```

You can also accomplish the following optional tasks when you configure the **empty** service:

- Specify the agent circuit identifier (ACI) and agent remote identifier (ARI) information to determine the action taken by the PPPoE underlying interface when it receives a PADI packet with matching ACI/ARI information.
- Specify a dynamic profile and routing instance with which the router instantiates a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface.
- Limit the number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the **empty** service.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information on page 32](#)
- [Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name on page 33](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service

The **any** service acts as a default service for service name tags transmitted by the client that do not match any of the service entries configured in the PPPoE service name table on the router. By configuring an action for the **any** service, you specify the action taken by the PPPoE underlying interface when it receives a PADI control packet from a client that includes a non-empty service name tag that does not match any of the named service entries or **empty** service entry in the PPPoE service name table.

Each PPPoE service name table includes one **any** service entry associated by default with the **drop** action. The **drop** action ignores a PADI packet containing a nonmatching service name tag. Alternatively, you can configure the **terminate** action to immediately respond to the PADI packet with a PADO packet, or the **delay** action to specify a delay between receipt of the PADI packet and transmission of the PADO packet.

To configure the action taken for the **any** service in response to a PADI packet from a PPPoE client:

- Specify the action.

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table1]
user@host# set service any terminate
```

You can also accomplish the following optional tasks when you configure the **any** service:

- Specify the agent circuit identifier (ACI) and agent remote identifier (ARI) information to determine the action taken by the PPPoE underlying interface when it receives a PADI packet with matching ACI/ARI information.
- Specify a dynamic profile and routing instance with which the router instantiates a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface.
- Limit the number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the **any** service.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information on page 32](#)
- [Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name on page 33](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag

You can configure a maximum of 512 named service entries, excluding **empty** and **any** service entries, across all PPPoE service name tables on the router. A named service specifies a PPPoE client service that the router, functioning as an access concentrator or PPPoE server, can support. You can optionally configure the action taken by the PPPoE underlying interface when it receives a PADI packet that includes a matching named service (service name tag).

To indicate that it can service the client request, the interface returns a PADO packet in response to the PADI packet. By default, the interface immediately responds to the request; this is the **terminate** action. Alternatively, you can configure the **drop** action to ignore (drop) the PADI packet, or the **delay** action to set a delay between receipt of the PADI packet and transmission of the PADO packet.

(Optional) To configure a named service for a PPPoE service name table, do one of the following:

- Assign a service name to the table. The **terminate** action is applied to the service by default.

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table1]  
user@host# set service gold-service
```

- Specify the action taken for a service in response to a PADI packet from a PPPoE client.

[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table1]

user@host# set **service** gold-service **delay** 25

You can also accomplish the following optional tasks when you configure a named service:

- Specify the agent circuit identifier (ACI) and agent remote identifier (ARI) information to determine the action taken by the PPPoE underlying interface when it receives a PADI packet with matching ACI/ARI information.
- Specify a dynamic profile and routing instance with which the router instantiates a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface.
- Limit the number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified named service.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information on page 32](#)
- [Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name on page 33](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information

You can configure up to 8000 agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pairs per PPPoE service name table, distributed in any combination among the named, **empty**, and **any** service entries in the service name table. You can optionally configure the action taken by the PPPoE underlying interface when it receives a PADI packet that includes a service name tag and the vendor-specific tag with ACI/ARI information that matches the ACI/ARI pair that you specify.

You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard character to match ACI/ARI pairs, the ACI alone, or the ARI alone. The asterisk can be placed only at the beginning, the end, or both the beginning and end of the identifier string. You can also specify an asterisk alone for either the ACI or the ARI. You cannot specify only an asterisk for both the ACI and the ARI. When you specify a single asterisk as the identifier, that identifier is ignored in the PADI packet.

For example, suppose you care about matching only the ACI and do not care what value the ARI has in the PADI packet, or even whether the packet contains an ARI value. In this case you can set the *remote-id-string* to a single asterisk. Then the interface ignores the ARI received in the packet and the interface takes action based only on matching the specified ACI.

To indicate that it can service the client request, the interface returns a PADO packet in response to the PADI packet. By default, the interface immediately responds to the request; this is the **terminate** action. Alternatively, you can configure the **drop** action to ignore (drop) the PADI packet, or the **delay** action to set a delay between receipt of the PADI packet and transmission of the PADO packet.

To configure an ACI/ARI pair for a named, **empty**, or **any** service, do one of the following:

- Assign an ACI/ARI pair to the service name. The **terminate** action is applied to the pair by default.

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table1]
user@host# set service gold-service agent-specifier aci DSLAM:3/0/1/101 ari *user*
```

- Specify the action taken for the ACI/ARI pair in response to a PADI packet from a PPPoE client.

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table1]
user@host# set service any agent-specifier aci velorum-ge-2/0/3 ari westford delay
90
```

In this example, an ACI/ARI pair and the **delay** action are configured for the **any** service. Configuring an ACI/ARI pair for the **any** service is useful when you want to match the agent circuit identifier and agent remote identifier information for a specific PPPoE client, but do not care about the contents of the service name tag transmitted by the client in the PADI packet.

You can also accomplish the following optional tasks when you configure an ACI/ARI pair:

- Specify a dynamic profile and routing instance with which the router instantiates a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface.
- Reserve a specified static PPPoE interface for exclusive use by the PPPoE client with match ACI/ARI information.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation](#)
- [Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client on page 34](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name

To limit the number of PPPoE client sessions that can use a particular service entry in the PPPoE service name table, you can configure the maximum number of PPPoE sessions using static or dynamic PPPoE interfaces that the router can establish with the specified named service, **empty** service, or **any** service. You cannot configure a maximum sessions limit for an ACI/ARI pair in the service name table.

The maximum sessions limit must be in the range 1 through the platform-specific maximum PPPoE sessions supported for your routing platform. The router maintains a count of active PPPoE sessions for each service entry to determine when the maximum sessions limit has been reached.

To limit the number of PPPoE client sessions for a particular named, **empty**, or **any** service:

- Configure the maximum sessions limit for the specified service:

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables tableEast]
user@host# set service premium-service max-sessions 100
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)

Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client

To reserve a static PPPoE interface for exclusive use by the PPPoE client with matching agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) information, you can assign a previously configured static PPPoE interface to an ACI/ARI pair defined for a named service entry, **empty** service entry, or **any** service entry in a PPPoE service name table. You cannot assign a static PPPoE interface directly to a service entry that does not have an ACI/ARI pair defined.

Observe the following guidelines when you configure a static PPPoE interface for an ACI/ARI pair:

- You can specify only one static PPPoE interface per ACI/ARI pair.
- If the ACI/ARI pair represents an individual PPPoE client, make sure there is a one-to-one correspondence between the client and the static PPPoE interface.
- The static interface associated with the ACI/ARI pair takes precedence over the general pool of static interfaces associated with the PPPoE underlying interface.
- You cannot configure a static interface for an ACI/ARI pair already configured with a dynamic profile and routing instance. Conversely, you cannot configure a dynamic profile and routing instance for an ACI/ARI pair already configured with a static interface.

Before you begin:

- Configure the static PPPoE interface on a M120, M320, or MX Series router.

See [“Configuring PPPoE” on page 17](#).

To reserve a static PPPoE interface for exclusive use by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information:

- Assign a previously configured static PPPoE interface to the ACI/ARI pair defined for a named, **empty**, or **any** service entry:

```
[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables tableEast]
user@host# set service any agent-specifier aci velorum-ge-2/0/3 ari westford
static-interface pp0.100
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)

Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets

You can enable advertisement of named services in PADO control packets sent by the router to the PPPoE client to indicate the services that the router can offer. By default, advertisement of named services in PADO packets is disabled. You can enable PADO advertisement as a global option on the router when you configure the PPPoE protocol.



NOTE: Make sure the combined number and length of all named services advertised in the PADO packet does not exceed the MTU size of the PPPoE underlying interface.

To enable advertisement of named services in PADO packets:

- Configure the PPPoE protocol to enable PADO advertisement:

```
[edit protocols pppoe]
user@host# set pado-advertise
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)

Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface

You must assign the PPPoE service name table to a PPPoE underlying interface.

Before you begin:

- Specify PPPoE as the encapsulation method on the underlying interface.

See *Setting the Appropriate Encapsulation on the PPPoE Interface* in “[Configuring PPPoE](#)” on page 17.

To assign a service name table to a PPPoE underlying interface:

- Specify the table name:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set pppoe-underlying-options service-name-table table1
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table on page 36](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Example: Configuring a PPPoE Service Name Table

This example shows how you can configure a PPPoE service name table on an M120 router, M320 router, or MX Series router with service entries that correspond to different client services. By configuring the appropriate actions (**delay**, **terminate**, or **drop**) and agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pairs for the service entries, you can provide load balancing and redundancy across a set of remote access concentrators (ACs) in a mesh topology, and determine how best to allocate service requests from PPPoE clients to the servers in your network.

In this example, the PPPoE service name table, Table1, contains the following service entries:

- **user1-service**—Named service representing the subscriber service for user1.
- **user2-service**—Named service representing the subscriber service for user2.
- **empty** service—Represents an unspecified service.

To configure a PPPoE service name table with service entries that correspond to different subscriber services:

1. Create the PPPoE service name table and define the services and associated actions.

```
[edit protocols pppoe]
service-name-tables Table1 {
  service empty {
    drop;
  }
  service user1-service {
    terminate;
    agent-specifier {
      aci "east*" ari "wfd*" delay 10;
      aci "west*" ari "svl*" delay 10;
    }
  }
  service user2-service {
    delay 20;
  }
}
```

This example creates a PPPoE service name table named Table1 with three service entries, as follows:

- The **empty** service is configured with the **drop** action. This action prohibits the router (AC) from responding to PADI packets from the client that contain empty service name tags.
- The **user1-service** named service is configured with both the **terminate** action, and two ACI/ARI (agent-specifier) pairs:
 - The **terminate** action directs the router to immediately respond to PADI packets from the client that contain the **user1-service** tag, and is the default action for named services.

- The 10-second delay configured for each ACI/ARI pair applies only to PADI packets from the client that contains a vendor-specific tag with matching ACI and ARI information. In this example, configuring the **delay** action indicates that the **east** or **west** server is considered the backup AC for handling these client requests, and that you expect an AC other than **east** or **west** to handle the request as the primary server. If the primary AC does not respond to the client with a PADO packet within 10 seconds, then the **east** or **west** backup AC sends the PADO packet after the 10-second delay expires.
 - The **user2-service** named service is configured with a 20-second delay, indicating that you expect an AC other than the one on which this PPPoE service name table is configured to be the primary AC for handling this client request. If the primary AC does not respond to the client with a PADO packet within 20 seconds, then the backup AC (that is, the router on which you are configuring the service name table) sends the PADO packet after the 20-second delay expires.
2. Assign the PPPoE service name table to a PPPoE underlying interface configured with PPPoE encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-2/0/3 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 100;
    encapsulation ppp-over-ethernet;
    pppoe-underlying-options {
      service-name-table Table1;
    }
  }
}
```

3. (Optional) Verify the PPPoE service name table configuration.

```
user@host> show pppoe service-name-tables Table1
Service Name Table: Table1
Service Name: <empty>
Service Action: Drop

Service Name: user1-service
Service Action: Terminate
ACI: east*
ARI: wfd*
ACI/ARI Action: Delay 10 seconds
ACI: west*
ARI: svl*
ACI/ARI Action: Delay 10 seconds

Service Name: user2-service
Service Action: Delay 20 seconds
```

4. (Optional) Verify whether the PPPoE service name table has been properly assigned to the underlying PPPoE interface, and whether packet transfer between the router (AC) and PPPoE client is working correctly.

```
user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces ge-2/0/3.0 extensive
ge-2/0/3.0 Index 72
State: Static, Dynamic Profile: None,
```

```
Max Sessions: 4000, Active Sessions: 2,  
Service Name Table: Table1, Duplicate Protection: Off,  
AC Name: east  
PacketType          Sent      Received  
PADI                 0        2  
PADO                 2        0  
PADR                 0        2  
PADS                 2        0  
PADT                 0        1  
Service name error   0        0  
AC system error      0        0  
Generic error        0        0  
Malformed packets    0        0  
Unknown packets      0        0
```

Examine the command output to ensure the following:

- The **Service Name Table** field displays the name of the correct PPPoE service name table. This field displays **none** if no service name table has been associated with the specified interface.
- The **Sent** and **Received** values for the **Service name error** field are 0 (zero). For example, a nonzero value in the **Received** field for **Service name error** indicates that there are errors in the control packets received from PPPoE clients, such as a PADI packet that does not contain a service name tag.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 8](#)
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 40](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Tracing PPPoE Operations

The Junos OS trace feature tracks PPPoE operations and records events in a log file. The error descriptions captured in the log file provide detailed information to help you solve problems.

By default, nothing is traced. When you enable the tracing operation, the default tracing behavior is as follows:

1. Important events are logged in a file called **pppoed** located in the **/var/log** directory. You cannot change the directory (**/var/log**) in which trace files are located.
2. When the file **pppoed** reaches 128 kilobytes (KB), it is renamed **pppoed.0**, then **pppoed.1**, and finally **pppoed.2**, until there are three trace files. Then the oldest trace file (**pppoed.2**) is overwritten.

You can optionally specify the number of trace files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB). (For more information about how log files are created, see the *Junos OS System Log Messages Reference*.)

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access log files. You can optionally configure read-only access for all users.

To configure PPPoE tracing operations:

1. Specify that you want to configure tracing options.

```
[edit protocols pppoe]
user@host# edit traceoptions
```

2. (Optional) Configure the name for the file used for the trace output.
3. (Optional) Configure the number and size of the log files.
4. (Optional) Configure access to the log file.
5. (Optional) Configure a regular expression to filter logging events.
6. (Optional) Configure flags to filter the operations to be logged.

Optional PPPoE traceoptions operations are described in the following sections:

- [Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename on page 39](#)
- [Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files on page 39](#)
- [Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File on page 40](#)
- [Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged on page 40](#)
- [Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags on page 40](#)

Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename

By default, the name of the file that records trace output for PPPoE is **pppoed**. You can specify a different name with the **file** option.

Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files

You can optionally specify the number of compressed, archived trace log files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB); the default size is 128 kilobytes (KB).

The archived files are differentiated by a suffix in the format **.number.gz**. The newest archived file is **.0.gz** and the oldest archived file is **.(maximum number)-1.gz**. When the current trace log file reaches the maximum size, it is compressed and renamed, and any existing archived files are renamed. This process repeats until the maximum number of archived files is reached, at which point the oldest file is overwritten.

For example, you can set the maximum file size to 2 MB, and the maximum number of files to 20. When the file that receives the output of the tracing operation, **filename**, reaches 2 MB, **filename** is compressed and renamed **filename.0.gz**, and a new file called **filename** is created. When the new **filename** reaches 2 MB, **filename.0.gz** is renamed **filename.1.gz** and **filename** is compressed and renamed **filename.0.gz**. This process repeats until there are 20 trace files. Then the oldest file, **filename.19.gz**, is simply overwritten when the next oldest file, **filename.18.gz** is compressed and renamed to **filename.19.gz**.

Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access the log files. You can enable all users to read the log file and you can explicitly set the default behavior of the log file.

Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged

By default, the trace operation output includes all lines relevant to the logged events.

You can refine the output by including regular expressions to be matched.

Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags

By default, no events are logged. You can specify which events and operations are logged by specifying one or more tracing flags.

To configure the flags for the events to be logged, configure the flags:

- [edit protocols pppoe [traceoptions](#)]
user@host# **set flag authentication**

Related Documentation

- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables

Problem A misconfiguration of a PPPoE service name table can prevent PPPoE services from being properly activated. Configuration options for PPPoE service name tables are simple, which should simplify discovering where a misconfiguration exists. PPPoE clients cannot connect if the service name table contains no match for the service name tag carried in the PADI packet.

The symptom of a service name table misconfiguration is that the client connection process stops at the negotiation stage and the PADI packets are ignored. You can use the **show pppoe statistics** command to examine the PPPoE packet counts for a problem.

When the service name table is properly configured, packets sent and received increment symmetrically. The following sample output shows a PADO sent count equal to the PADI received count, and PADS sent count equal to the PADR received count. This output indicates that the PPPoE negotiation is proceeding successfully and that the service name table is not misconfigured.

```
user@host> show pppoe statistics ge-2/0/3.1
```

```
Active PPPoE sessions: 2
```

PacketType	Sent	Received
PADI	0	16
PADO	16	0
PADR	0	16
PADS	16	0
PADT	0	0
Service name error	0	0

AC system error	0	0
Generic error	0	0
Malformed packets	0	0
Unknown packets	0	0

When the service name table is misconfigured, the output of the **show pppoe statistics** command indicates that the number of PADI packets received on the underlying interface is increasing, but the number of PADO packets sent remains at zero. The following sample output shows a PADI count of 100 and a PADO count of 0.

```
user@host> show pppoe statistics ge-2/0/3.1
```

Active PPPoE sessions: 0		
PacketType	Sent	Received
PADI	0	100
PADO	0	0
PADR	0	0
PADS	0	0
PADT	0	0
Service name error	0	0
AC system error	0	0
Generic error	0	0
Malformed packets	0	0
Unknown packets	0	0

When you believe a misconfiguration exists, use the **monitor traffic interface** command on the underlying interface to determine which service name is being requested by the PPPoE client. The following sample output shows that the client is requesting Service1 in the service name tag.

```
user@host> monitor traffic interface ge-2/0/3.1 print-hex print-ascii
```

```
Listening on ge-2/0/3.1, capture size 96 bytes
```

```
11:49:41.436682 In PPPoE PADI [Service-Name "Service1"] [Host-Uniq UTF8]
[TAG-0x120 UTF8] [Vendor-Specific UTF8]
0x0000  ffff ffff ffff 0090 1a42 0ac1 8100 029a  ....B.....
0x0010  8863 1109 0000 00c9 0101 0008 5365 7276  .c.....Serv
0x0020  6963 6531 0103 0004 1200 9c43 0120 0002  ice1.....C....
0x0030  044a 0105 00ab 0000 0de9 0124 783a 3132  .J.....$x:12
0x0040  3030 3963                                009c
```

You can then use the **show pppoe service-name-tables** command to determine whether you have misspelled the name of the service or perhaps not configured the service at all.

Cause Typical misconfigurations appear in the service name table configurations.

Solution Use the appropriate statements to correct the misconfiguration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
- [show pppoe service-name-tables on page 141](#)
- [show pppoe statistics on page 146](#)
- [show pppoe underlying-interfaces on page 148](#)
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)

- *Ethernet Interfaces*

Verifying a PPPoE Configuration

Purpose You can use show commands to display and verify the PPPoE configuration.

Action To verify a PPPoE configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- `show interfaces at-fpc/pic/port extensive`
- `show interfaces pp0`
- `show pppoe interfaces`
- `show pppoe version`
- `show pppoe service-name-tables`
- `show pppoe sessions`
- `show pppoe statistics`
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces`

For more information about these operational mode commands, see *Junos OS Operational Mode Commands*.

Related Documentation

- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
- *Ethernet Interfaces*

CHAPTER 3

Troubleshooting PPPoE

- [Tracing PPPoE Operations on page 43](#)
- [Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 45](#)
- [Verifying a PPPoE Configuration on page 46](#)

Tracing PPPoE Operations

The Junos OS trace feature tracks PPPoE operations and records events in a log file. The error descriptions captured in the log file provide detailed information to help you solve problems.

By default, nothing is traced. When you enable the tracing operation, the default tracing behavior is as follows:

1. Important events are logged in a file called **pppoed** located in the **/var/log** directory. You cannot change the directory (**/var/log**) in which trace files are located.
2. When the file **pppoed** reaches 128 kilobytes (KB), it is renamed **pppoed.0**, then **pppoed.1**, and finally **pppoed.2**, until there are three trace files. Then the oldest trace file (**pppoed.2**) is overwritten.

You can optionally specify the number of trace files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB). (For more information about how log files are created, see the *Junos OS System Log Messages Reference*.)

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access log files. You can optionally configure read-only access for all users.

To configure PPPoE tracing operations:

1. Specify that you want to configure tracing options.

```
[edit protocols pppoe]  
user@host# edit traceoptions
```

2. (Optional) Configure the name for the file used for the trace output.
3. (Optional) Configure the number and size of the log files.
4. (Optional) Configure access to the log file.

5. (Optional) Configure a regular expression to filter logging events.
6. (Optional) Configure flags to filter the operations to be logged.

Optional PPPoE traceoptions operations are described in the following sections:

- [Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename on page 44](#)
- [Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files on page 44](#)
- [Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File on page 44](#)
- [Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged on page 44](#)
- [Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags on page 45](#)

Configuring the PPPoE Trace Log Filename

By default, the name of the file that records trace output for PPPoE is **pppoed**. You can specify a different name with the **file** option.

Configuring the Number and Size of PPPoE Log Files

You can optionally specify the number of compressed, archived trace log files to be from 2 through 1000. You can also configure the maximum file size to be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB); the default size is 128 kilobytes (KB).

The archived files are differentiated by a suffix in the format **.number.gz**. The newest archived file is **.0.gz** and the oldest archived file is **.(maximum number)-1.gz**. When the current trace log file reaches the maximum size, it is compressed and renamed, and any existing archived files are renamed. This process repeats until the maximum number of archived files is reached, at which point the oldest file is overwritten.

For example, you can set the maximum file size to 2 MB, and the maximum number of files to 20. When the file that receives the output of the tracing operation, **filename**, reaches 2 MB, **filename** is compressed and renamed **filename.0.gz**, and a new file called **filename** is created. When the new **filename** reaches 2 MB, **filename.0.gz** is renamed **filename.1.gz** and **filename** is compressed and renamed **filename.0.gz**. This process repeats until there are 20 trace files. Then the oldest file, **filename.19.gz**, is simply overwritten when the next oldest file, **filename.18.gz** is compressed and renamed to **filename.19.gz**.

Configuring Access to the PPPoE Log File

By default, only the user who configures the tracing operation can access the log files. You can enable all users to read the log file and you can explicitly set the default behavior of the log file.

Configuring a Regular Expression for PPPoE Lines to Be Logged

By default, the trace operation output includes all lines relevant to the logged events.

You can refine the output by including regular expressions to be matched.

Configuring the PPPoE Tracing Flags

By default, no events are logged. You can specify which events and operations are logged by specifying one or more tracing flags.

To configure the flags for the events to be logged, configure the flags:

- [edit protocols pppoe [traceoptions](#)]
user@host# **set flag authentication**

- Related Documentation**
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
 - [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Troubleshooting PPPoE Service Name Tables

Problem A misconfiguration of a PPPoE service name table can prevent PPPoE services from being properly activated. Configuration options for PPPoE service name tables are simple, which should simplify discovering where a misconfiguration exists. PPPoE clients cannot connect if the service name table contains no match for the service name tag carried in the PADI packet.

The symptom of a service name table misconfiguration is that the client connection process stops at the negotiation stage and the PADI packets are ignored. You can use the **show pppoe statistics** command to examine the PPPoE packet counts for a problem.

When the service name table is properly configured, packets sent and received increment symmetrically. The following sample output shows a PADO sent count equal to the PADI received count, and PADS sent count equal to the PADR received count. This output indicates that the PPPoE negotiation is proceeding successfully and that the service name table is not misconfigured.

```
user@host> show pppoe statistics ge-2/0/3.1
```

```
Active PPPoE sessions: 2
PacketType      Sent      Received
PADI             0         16
PADO            16         0
PADR             0         16
PADS            16         0
PADT             0         0
Service name error 0         0
AC system error   0         0
Generic error     0         0
Malformed packets 0         0
Unknown packets   0         0
```

When the service name table is misconfigured, the output of the **show pppoe statistics** command indicates that the number of PADI packets received on the underlying interface is increasing, but the number of PADO packets sent remains at zero. The following sample output shows a PADI count of 100 and a PADO count of 0.

```
user@host> show pppoe statistics ge-2/0/3.1
```

```
Active PPPoE sessions: 0
```

PacketType	Sent	Received
PADI	0	100
PADO	0	0
PADR	0	0
PADS	0	0
PADT	0	0
Service name error	0	0
AC system error	0	0
Generic error	0	0
Malformed packets	0	0
Unknown packets	0	0

When you believe a misconfiguration exists, use the **monitor traffic interface** command on the underlying interface to determine which service name is being requested by the PPPoE client. The following sample output shows that the client is requesting Service1 in the service name tag.

```
user@host> monitor traffic interface ge-2/0/3.1 print-hex print-ascii
Listening on ge-2/0/3.1, capture size 96 bytes

11:49:41.436682 In PPPoE PADI [Service-Name "Service1"] [Host-Uniq UTF8]
[Tag-0x120 UTF8] [Vendor-Specific UTF8]
0x0000  ffff ffff ffff 0090 1a42 0ac1 8100 029a  ....B.....
0x0010  8863 1109 0000 00c9 0101 0008 5365 7276  .c.....Serv
0x0020  6963 6531 0103 0004 1200 9c43 0120 0002  ice1.....C....
0x0030  044a 0105 00ab 0000 0de9 0124 783a 3132  .J.....$x:12
0x0040  3030 3963                                009c
```

You can then use the **show pppoe service-name-tables** command to determine whether you have misspelled the name of the service or perhaps not configured the service at all.

Cause Typical misconfigurations appear in the service name table configurations.

Solution Use the appropriate statements to correct the misconfiguration.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
 - [show pppoe service-name-tables on page 141](#)
 - [show pppoe statistics on page 146](#)
 - [show pppoe underlying-interfaces on page 148](#)
 - [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
 - [Ethernet Interfaces](#)

Verifying a PPPoE Configuration

Purpose You can use show commands to display and verify the PPPoE configuration.

Action To verify a PPPoE configuration, you can issue the following operational mode commands:

- **show interfaces at-*fpc/pic/port* extensive**
- **show interfaces pp0**

- `show pppoe interfaces`
- `show pppoe version`
- `show pppoe service-name-tables`
- `show pppoe sessions`
- `show pppoe statistics`
- `show pppoe underlying-interfaces`

For more information about these operational mode commands, see *Junos OS Operational Mode Commands*.

- Related Documentation**
- [PPPoE Overview on page 4](#)
 - *Ethernet Interfaces*

CHAPTER 4

Network Interfaces Configuration Statements and Hierarchy

- [\[edit interfaces\] Hierarchy Level on page 49](#)
- [\[edit logical-systems\] Hierarchy Level on page 65](#)
- [\[edit protocols ppp\] Hierarchy Level on page 70](#)
- [\[edit protocols pppoe\] Hierarchy Level on page 70](#)

[\[edit interfaces\] 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;
        }
    }
}
```

53

```
hold-time up milliseconds down milliseconds;
ima-group-options {
    differential-delay number;
    frame-length (32 | 64 | 128 | 256);
    frame-synchronization {
        alpha number;
        beta number;
        gamma number;
    }
    minimum-links number;
    symmetry (symmetrical-config-and-operation |
        symmetrical-config-asymmetrical-operation);
    test-procedure {
        ima-test-start;
        ima-test-stop;
        interface name;
        pattern number;
        period number;
    }
    transmit-clock (common | independent);
    version (1.0 | 1.1);
}
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 | ni1 | 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-vpi psn-vpi-identifier;
receive-bucket {
    overflow (discard | tag);
    rate percentage;
    threshold bytes;
}
redundancy-options {
    priority sp-fpc/pic/port;
    secondary sp-fpc/pic/port;
    hot-standby;
}
satop-options {
    payload-size n;
}
schedulers number;
serial-options {
    clock-rate rate;
    clocking-mode (dce | internal | loop);
    control-polarity (negative | positive);
    cts-polarity (negative | positive);
    dcd-polarity (negative | positive);
    dce-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dsr-polarity (negative | positive);
    dte-options {
        control-signal (assert | de-assert | normal);
        cts (ignore | normal | require);
        dcd (ignore | normal | require);
        dsr (ignore | normal | require);
        dtr signal-handling-option;
        ignore-all;
        indication (ignore | normal | require);
        rts (assert | de-assert | normal);
        tm (ignore | normal | require);
    }
    dtr-circuit (balanced | unbalanced);
    dtr-polarity (negative | positive);
    encoding (nrz | nrzi);
    indication-polarity (negative | positive);
    line-protocol protocol;
    loopback mode;
    rts-polarity (negative | positive);
    tm-polarity (negative | positive);
    transmit-clock invert;
}
services-options {
    inactivity-timeout seconds;
}

```

```
open-timeout seconds;
session-limit {
    maximum number;
    rate new-sessions-per-second;
}
syslog {
    host hostname {
        facility-override facility-name;
        log-prefix prefix-number;
        services priority-level;
    }
}
}
shdsl-options {
    annex (annex-a | annex-b);
    line-rate line-rate;
    loopback (local | remote);
    snr-margin {
        current margin;
        snext margin;
    }
}
sonet-options {
    aggregate asx;
    aps {
        advertise-interval milliseconds;
        annex-b;
        authentication-key key;
        fast-aps-switch;
        force;
        hold-time milliseconds;
        logout;
        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 dlcid-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-vsa-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 dlcid-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*

[edit protocols ppp] Hierarchy Level

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

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

[edit protocols pppoe] Hierarchy Level


```
pppoe {  
    no-send-pads-error;  
    no-send-pads-ac-info  
    pado-advertise;  
    service-name-tables table-name {  
        service service-name {  
            drop;  
            delay seconds;  
            terminate;  
            dynamic-profile profile-name;  
            routing-instance routing-instance-name;  
            max-sessions number;  
            agent-specifier {
```

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


CHAPTER 5

Statement Summary

access-concentrator

Syntax	<code>access-concentrator <i>name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Support at the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options] and [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.</p> <p>Support at the [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.</p>
Description	<p>(J Series Services Routers with Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) interfaces)</p> <p>Configure the name of the access concentrator. If you configure a specific access concentrator name on the client and the same access concentrator name server is available, then a PPPoE session is established. If there is a mismatch between the access concentrator names of the client and the server, the PPPoE session gets closed.</p> <p>If you do not configure the access concentrator name, the PPPoE session starts using any available server in the network.</p> <p>(Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs on M120 and M320 routers; MPCs on MX Series routers)</p> <p>Configure an alternative access concentrator name in the AC-NAME tag in a PPPoE control packet for use with a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface. If you do not configure the access concentrator name, the AC-NAME tag contains the system name.</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies are supported only on MX Series routers with MPCs.</p> </div>
Options	<i>name</i> —Name of the access concentrator.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Identifying the Access Concentrator on page 21](#)
 - *Configuring the PPPoE Family for an Underlying Interface*
 - *Configuring Dynamic PPPoE Subscriber Interfaces Using Dynamic Profiles*
 - *Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide*

address

```

Syntax  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 dlcid dlcid-identifier;
        multipoint-destination address {
            epd-threshold cells;
            inverse-arp;
            oam-liveness {
                up-count cells;
                down-count cells;
            }
            oam-period (disable | seconds);
            shaping {
                (cbr rate | rtvbr peak rate sustained rate burst length | vbr peak rate sustained rate burst
                 length);
                queue-length number;
            }
            vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
        }
        primary;
        preferred;
        (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 ];
    }
}

```

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

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

Description Configure the interface address.

Options *address*—Address of the interface.

The remaining statements are explained separately.



NOTE: The `edit logical-systems` hierarchy is not available on QFabric systems.

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

Related Documentation

- *Configuring the Protocol Family*
- [negotiate-address on page 98](#)
- *unnumbered-address (Ethernet)*
- *Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices*
- *family*

agent-specifier

Syntax agent-specifier {
 aci *circuit-id-string* ari *remote-id-string* {
 drop;
 delay *seconds*;
 terminate;
 dynamic-profile *profile-name*;
 routing-instance *routing-instance-name*;
 static-interface *interface-name*;
 }
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables *table-name* **service** *service-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
 drop, **delay**, **terminate**, **dynamic-profile**, **routing-instance**, and **static-interface** options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description Specify the action taken by the interface for the specified agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair when the interface receives a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet that includes the vendor-specific tag with ACI/ARI pair information. You can configure an ACI/ARI pair for a named service, **empty** service, or **any** service in a PPPoE service name table. A maximum of 8000 ACI/ARI pairs are supported per PPPoE service name table. You can distribute the ACI/ARI pairs in any combination among the named, **empty**, and **any** service entries in the service name table.

You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard character to match ACI/ARI pairs, the ACI alone, or the ARI alone. The asterisk can be placed only at the beginning, the end, or both the beginning and end of the identifier string. You can also specify an asterisk alone for either the ACI or the ARI. You cannot specify only an asterisk for both the ACI and the ARI. When you specify a single asterisk as the identifier, that identifier is ignored in the PADI packet.

For example, suppose you care about matching only the ACI and do not care what value the ARI has in the PADI packet, or even whether the packet contains an ARI value. In this case you can set the **remote-id-string** to a single asterisk. Then the interface ignores the ARI received in the packet and the interface takes action based only on matching the specified ACI.

Default The default action is terminate.

Options **aci** *circuit-id-string*—Identifier for the agent circuit ID that corresponds to the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. This is a string of up to 63 characters.

ari *remote-id-string*—Identifier for the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. This is a string of up to 63 characters.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26 • Assigning an ACI/ARI Pair to a Service Name and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes ACI/ARI Information on page 32

auto-reconnect

Syntax	<code>auto-reconnect <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For J Series Services Routers with PPP over Ethernet interfaces, configure the amount of time to wait before reconnecting after a session has terminated.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Time to wait before reconnecting after a session has terminated. Range: 0 through 4,294,967,295 seconds Default: 0 (immediately)
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the PPPoE Automatic Reconnect Wait Timer on page 21 • Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide

client

Syntax	<code>client;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	On J Series Services Routers, configure the router to operate in the PPPoE client mode.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the PPPoE Client Mode on page 22

delay (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax	<code>delay seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i>], [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier <i>aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0. Support at [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier <i>aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>Configure the PPPoE underlying interface on the router to wait a specified number of seconds after receiving a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet from a PPPoE client before sending a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet to indicate that it can service the client request</p> <p>The router (PPPoE server) does not check whether another server has already sent a PADO packet during the delay period in response to the PPPoE client's PADI packet. It is up to the PPPoE client to determine whether another PPPoE server has responded to its PADI request, or if it must respond to the delayed PADO packet to establish a PPPoE session.</p>
Options	seconds —Number of seconds that the PPPoE underlying interface waits after receiving a PADI packet from a PPPoE client before sending a PADO packet in response. Range: 1 through 120 seconds
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26

destination (IPCP)

Syntax	<code>destination address destination-profile <i>profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet unnumbered-address <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet unnumbered-address <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For unnumbered interfaces with PPP encapsulation, specify the IP address of the remote interface.
Options	<p>address—IP address of the remote interface.</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring IPCP Options</i> • address on page 76 • negotiate-address on page 98 • <i>Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices</i>

drop (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax	drop;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i>], [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier aci <i>circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0. Support at [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier aci <i>circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	Direct the router to drop (ignore) a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet received from a PPPoE client that contains the specified service name tag or agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) information. This action effectively denies the client's request to provide the specified service, or to accept requests from the subscriber or subscribers represented by the ACI/ARI information.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26

dynamic-profile (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax	<code>dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> <i>service</i> <i>service-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> <i>agent-specifier</i></code> <code>aci <i>circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>Specify a dynamic profile to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface. You can associate a dynamic profile with a named service entry, empty service entry, or any service entry configured in a PPPoE service name table, or with an agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair defined for these services.</p> <p>The dynamic profile associated with a service entry in a PPPoE service name table overrides the dynamic profile associated with the PPPoE underlying interface on which the dynamic PPPoE interface is created.</p> <p>If you include the dynamic-profile statement at the <code>[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> <i>agent-specifier</i> aci <i>circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i>]</code> hierarchy level, you cannot also include the static-interface statement at this level. The dynamic-profile and static-interface statements are mutually exclusive for ACI/ARI pair configurations.</p>
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the dynamic profile that the router uses to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26 • Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation

encapsulation (Logical Interface)

Syntax	encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay atm-ccc-vc-mux atm-cisco-nlpid atm-mlppp-llc atm-nlpid atm-ppp-llc atm-ppp-vc-mux atm-snap atm-tcc-snap atm-tcc-vc-mux atm-vc-mux ether-over-atm-llc ether-vpls-over-atm-llc ether-vpls-over-fr ether-vpls-over-ppp ethernet ethernet-ccc ethernet-vpls ethernet-vpls-fr frame-relay-ccc frame-relay-ether-type frame-relay-ether-type-tcc frame-relay-ppp frame-relay-tcc gre-fragmentation multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end multilink-ppp ppp-over-ether ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc vlan-bridge vlan-ccc vlan-vci-ccc vlan-tcc vlan-vpls);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit interfaces rlsq <i>number</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers (vlan-ccc and vlan-tcc options only). Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access Routers. Only the atm-ccc-cell-relay and atm-ccc-vc-mux options are supported on ACX Series routers.
Description	Configure a logical link-layer encapsulation type.
Options	<p>atm-ccc-cell-relay—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-ccc-vc-mux—Use ATM virtual circuit (VC) multiplex encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.</p> <p>atm-cisco-nlpid—Use Cisco ATM network layer protocol identifier (NLPID) encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.</p> <p>atm-mlppp-llc—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use Multilink Point-to-Point (MLPPP) over AAL5 LLC. For this encapsulation type, your router must be equipped with a Link Services or Voice Services PIC. MLPPP over ATM encapsulation is not supported on ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces.</p> <p>atm-nlpid—Use ATM NLPID encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.</p> <p>atm-ppp-llc—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-ppp-vc-mux—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over ATM AAL5 multiplex encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-snap—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-tcc-snap—Use ATM SNAP encapsulation on translational cross-connect (TCC) circuits.</p>

atm-tcc-vc-mux—Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation on TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

atm-vc-mux—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **inet** family only.

ether-over-atm-llc—(All IP interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) For interfaces that carry IP traffic, use Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces.

ether-vpls-over-atm-llc—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

ether-vpls-over-fr—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Frame Relay encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications, per RFC 2427, *Multiprotocol Interconnect over Frame Relay*.



NOTE: The SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, the Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, and the DS3/E3 MIC do not support Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulation.

ether-vpls-over-ppp—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over PPP-encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications.

ethernet—Use Ethernet II encapsulation (as described in RFC 894, *A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks*).

ethernet-ccc—Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces.

ethernet-vpls—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard Tag Protocol ID (TPID) values.



NOTE: The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

ethernet-vpls-fr—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time-division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

frame-relay-ether-type—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with Cisco Frame Relay. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ether-type-tcc—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ppp—Use PPP over Frame Relay circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ppp** family only. J Series routers do not support frame-relay-ppp encapsulation.

frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting different media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

gre-fragmentation—For adaptive services interfaces only, use GRE fragmentation encapsulation to enable fragmentation of IPv4 packets in GRE tunnels. This encapsulation clears the do not fragment (DF) bit in the packet header. If the packet's size exceeds the tunnel's maximum transmission unit (MTU) value, the packet is fragmented before encapsulation.

multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end—Use MLFR FRF.15 encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.

multilink-ppp—Use MLPPP encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces.

ppp-over-ether—For underlying Ethernet interfaces on J Series routers, use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, configure the interface address on the PPP interface. You also use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation to configure an underlying Ethernet interface for a dynamic PPPoE logical interface on M120 and M320 routers with Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, and on MX Series routers with MPCs.

ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc—(J Series routers and MX Series routers with MPCs using the ATM MIC with SFP only) For underlying ATM interfaces, use PPP over Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, configure the interface address on the PPP interface.

vlan-bridge—Use Ethernet VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q tagging, flexible-ethernet-services, and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

vlan-ccc—Use Ethernet virtual LAN (VLAN) encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

vlan-vci-ccc—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

vlan-tcc—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

vlan-vpls—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on VPLS circuits.

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

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Configuring the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs*
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Logical Interfaces*
- *Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Circuit and Translational Cross-Connects Overview*
- [Identifying the Access Concentrator on page 21](#)
- *Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation*
- *Configuring VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Extended VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring ISDN Logical Interface Properties*
- *Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking*
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers*
- *Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs*
- *Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring ATM for Subscriber Access*
- *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*
- *CoS on ATM IMA Pseudowire Interfaces Overview*
- *Configuring Policing on an ATM IMA Pseudowire*

encapsulation (Physical Interface)

Syntax	<code>encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay atm-pvc cisco-hdlc cisco-hdlc-ccc cisco-hdlc-tcc ethernet-bridge ethernet-ccc ethernet-over-atm ethernet-tcc ethernet-vpls ethernet-vpls-fr ether-vpls-over-atm-llc ethernet-vpls-ppp extended-frame-relay-ccc extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc extended-frame-relay-tcc extended-vlan-bridge extended-vlan-ccc extended-vlan-tcc extended-vlan-vpls flexible-ethernet-services flexible-frame-relay frame-relay frame-relay-ccc frame-relay-ether-type frame-relay-ether-type-tcc frame-relay-port-ccc frame-relay-tcc generic-services multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni ppp ppp-ccc ppp-tcc vlan-ccc vlan-vci-ccc vlan-vpls);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces rlsq <i>number:number</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers (flexible-ethernet-services , ethernet-ccc , and ethernet-tcc options only).
Description	Specify the physical link-layer encapsulation type. Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.
Default	ppp —Use serial PPP encapsulation.
Options	atm-ccc-cell-relay —Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation. atm-pvc —Use ATM PVC encapsulation. cisco-hdlc —Use Cisco-compatible High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) framing. cisco-hdlc-ccc —Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on CCC circuits. cisco-hdlc-tcc —Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on TCC circuits for connecting different media. ethernet-bridge —Use Ethernet bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have bridging enabled and that must accept all packets. ethernet-ccc —Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard Tag Protocol ID (TPID) values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, CCC is not supported. ethernet-over-atm —For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet over ATM encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces. As defined in RFC 2684, <i>Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5</i> , this encapsulation type allows ATM interfaces to connect to devices that support only bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Junos OS does not completely support bridging, but accepts BPDU packets as a default gateway. If you use the router as an edge device, then the router acts as a default gateway. It accepts Ethernet LLC/SNAP frames with IP or ARP in the payload, and drops the rest. For packets destined to the Ethernet LAN, a route lookup is done using the destination

IP address. If the route lookup yields a full address match, the packet is encapsulated with an LLC/SNAP and MAC header, and the packet is forwarded to the ATM interface.

ethernet-tcc—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet TCC encapsulation on interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, TCC is not supported.

ethernet-vpls—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.

ethernet-vpls-fr—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

ethernet-vpls-ppp—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer layer 2 PPP connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use it to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

ether-vpls-over-atm-llc—For ATM intelligent queuing (IQ) interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

extended-frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to CCC.

extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc—Use extended Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay for DLCIs 1 through 1022. This encapsulation type is used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

extended-frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits to connect different media. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to TCC.

extended-vlan-bridge—Use extended VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

extended-vlan-ccc—Use extended VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet and 4-port Fast Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying 802.1Q values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported.

extended-vlan-tcc—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use extended VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on which you want to use 802.1Q tagging. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN TCC is not supported.

extended-vlan-vpls—Use extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VLAN 802.1Q tagging and VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPIDs 0x8100, 0x9100, and 0x9901. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.



NOTE: The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

flexible-ethernet-services—For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with small form-factor pluggable transceivers (SFPs) (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), use flexible Ethernet services encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Ethernet encapsulations. Aggregated Ethernet bundles can use this encapsulation type. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of route, TCC, CCC, Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs), and VPLS encapsulations on a single physical port. If you configure flexible Ethernet services encapsulation on the physical interface, VLAN IDs from 1 through 511 are no longer reserved for normal VLANs.

flexible-frame-relay—For IQ interfaces only, use flexible Frame Relay encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Frame Relay encapsulations. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of TCC, CCC, and standard Frame Relay encapsulations on a single physical port. Also, each logical interface can have any DLCI value from 1 through 1022.

frame-relay—Use Frame Relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits.

frame-relay-ether-type—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with the Cisco Frame Relay.

frame-relay-ether-type-tcc—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media.

frame-relay-port-ccc—Use Frame Relay port CCC encapsulation to transparently carry all the DLCIs between two customer edge (CE) routers without explicitly configuring each DLCI on the two provider edge (PE) routers with Frame Relay transport. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits to connect different media.

generic-services—Use generic services encapsulation for services with a hierarchical scheduler.

multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni—Use MLFR UNI NNI encapsulation. This encapsulation is used on link services, voice services interfaces functioning as FRF.16 bundles, and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.

ppp—Use serial PPP encapsulation.

ppp-ccc—Use serial PPP encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

ppp-tcc—Use serial PPP encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting different media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

vlan-ccc—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits.

vlan-vci-ccc—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only. All logical interfaces configured on the Ethernet interface must also have the encapsulation type set to **vlan-vci-ccc**.

vlan-vpls—Use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces with VLAN tagging and VPLS enabled. Interfaces with VLAN VPLS encapsulation accept packets carrying standard TPID values only. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.




NOTE: Label-switched interfaces (LSIs) do not support VLAN VPLS encapsulation. Therefore, you can only use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on a PE-router-to-CE-router interface and not a core-facing interface.

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

**Related
Documentation**

- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Physical Interfaces*
- *Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs*
- *Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation*
- *Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking*
- *Configuring VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Extended VLAN Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Encapsulation for Layer 2 Wholesale VLAN Interfaces*
- *Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers*
- *Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)*
- *Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC*
- *Configuring TCC*
- *Configuring VPLS Interface Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Interfaces for VPLS Routing*
- *Defining the Encapsulation for Switching Cross-Connects*
- *Understanding Encapsulation on an Interface*

fast-aps-switch

Syntax	fast-aps-switch;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options aps]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	(M320 routers with Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation PIC with SFP only 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"> Configuring this statement reduces the APS switchover time only when the Layer 2 circuit encapsulation type for the interface receiving traffic from a Layer 2 circuit neighbor is SAToP. When the fast-aps-switch statement is configured in revertive APS mode, you must configure an appropriate value for revert time to achieve reduction in APS switchover time. To prevent the logical interfaces in the data path from being shut down, configure appropriate hold-time values on all the interfaces in the data path that support TDM. The fast-aps-switch statement cannot be configured when the APS annex-b option is configured. The interfaces that have the fast-aps-switch statement configured cannot be used in virtual private LAN service (VPLS) environments. </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"> <i>Reducing APS Switchover Time in Layer 2 Circuits</i>

max-sessions (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax	<code>max-sessions <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>Configure the maximum number of active PPPoE sessions using either static or dynamic PPPoE interfaces that the router can establish with the specified named service, empty service, or any service entry in a PPPoE service name table. The router maintains a count of active PPPoE sessions for each service entry to determine when the maximum sessions limit has been reached.</p> <p>The router uses the max-sessions value for a PPPoE service name table entry in conjunction with the max-sessions value configured for the PPPoE underlying interface, and with the maximum number of PPPoE sessions supported on your router. If your configuration exceeds any of these maximum session limits, the router is unable to establish the PPPoE session.</p>
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified PPPoE service name table entry, in the range 1 to the platform-specific maximum PPPoE sessions supported for your router. The default value is equal to the maximum number of PPPoE sessions supported on your routing platform.</p> <p>For information about scaling values for PPPoE interfaces, access the <i>Subscriber Management Scaling Values (XLS)</i> spreadsheet from the Downloads box on the <i>Junos OS Subscriber Management</i> pathway page for the current release.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limiting the Number of Active PPPoE Sessions Established with a Specified Service Name on page 33• Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26• PPPoE Maximum Session Limit Overview• For information about configuring dynamic PPPoE subscriber interfaces, see the <i>Junos OS Subscriber Management and Services Library</i>• For information about configuring static PPPoE interfaces, see the <i>Ethernet Interfaces</i>

max-sessions-vsa-ignore (Static and Dynamic Subscribers)

Syntax	max-sessions-vsa-ignore;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	<p>Configure the router to ignore (clear) the value returned by RADIUS in the Max-Clients-Per-Interface Juniper Networks vendor-specific attribute (VSA) [26-143], and restore the PPPoE maximum session value on the underlying interface to the value configured in the CLI with the max-sessions statement. The PPPoE maximum session value specifies the maximum number of concurrent static or dynamic PPPoE logical interfaces (sessions) that the router can activate on the PPPoE underlying interface, or the maximum number of active static or dynamic PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with a particular service entry in a PPPoE service name table.</p>
Default	If you do not include the max-sessions-vsa-ignore statement, the maximum session value returned by RADIUS in the Max-Clients-Per-Interface VSA takes precedence over the PPPoE maximum session value configured with the max-sessions statement.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limiting the Maximum Number of PPPoE Sessions on the Underlying Interface</i> • <i>PPPoE Maximum Session Limit Overview</i> • <i>Guidelines for Using PPPoE Maximum Session Limit from RADIUS</i> • <i>Juniper Networks VSAs Supported by the AAA Service Framework</i> • For information about configuring dynamic PPPoE subscriber interfaces, see the <i>Junos OS Subscriber Management and Services Library</i> • For information about configuring static PPPoE interfaces, see the <i>Ethernet Interfaces</i>

mtu

Syntax	<code>mtu bytes;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-range name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols l2circuit local-switching interface <i>interface-name</i> backup-neighbor <i>address</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols l2circuit neighbor <i>address</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols l2circuit neighbor <i>address</i> interface <i>interface-name</i> backup-neighbor <i>address</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols l2vpn interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols vpls],</p> <p>[edit protocols l2circuit local-switching interface <i>interface-name</i> backup-neighbor <i>address</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor <i>address</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor <i>address</i> interface <i>interface-name</i> backup-neighbor <i>address</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols l2vpn interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols vpls]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for Layer 2 VPNs and VPLS introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX Series Universal Access Routers.</p> <p>Support at the [set interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>ccc</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R3 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the media or protocol. The default MTU size depends on the device type. Changing the media MTU or protocol MTU causes an interface to be deleted and added again.</p> <p>To route jumbo data packets on the routed VLAN interface (RVI) on EX Series switches, you must configure the jumbo MTU size on the member physical interfaces and also on the RVI itself (the vlan interface).</p>



CAUTION: For EX Series switches, setting or deleting the jumbo MTU size on the RVI (the **vlan** interface) while the switch is transmitting packets might cause packets to be dropped.



NOTE: If a packet whose size is larger than the configured MTU size is received on the receiving interface, the packet is eventually dropped. The value

considered for MRU (maximum receive unit) size is also the same as the MTU size configured on that interface.



NOTE: Not all devices allow you to set an MTU value, and some devices have restrictions on the range of allowable MTU values. You cannot configure an MTU for management Ethernet interfaces (fxp0, em0, or me0) or for loopback, multilink, and multicast tunnel devices.

For more information about configuring MTU for specific interfaces and router or switch combinations, see *Configuring the Media MTU*.

Options *bytes*—MTU size.

Range: 256 through 9192 bytes, 256 through 9500 bytes (Junos OS 12.1X48R2 for PTX Series routers)

Default: 1500 bytes (INET, INET6, and ISO families), 1448 bytes (MPLS), 1514 bytes (EX Series switch interfaces)

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

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces (CLI Procedure)*
- *Configuring the Media MTU*
- *Configuring the MTU for Layer 2 Interfaces*
- *Configuring Routed VLAN Interfaces (CLI Procedure)*
- *Setting the Protocol MTU*


negotiate-address

Syntax	negotiate-address;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For interfaces with PPP encapsulation, enable the interface to be assigned an IP address by the remote end.
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">• <i>Configuring IPCP Options</i>• address on page 76• unnumbered-address (PPP) on page 122• <i>Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices</i>

no-keepalives

Syntax	no-keepalives;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Disable the sending of keepalives on a physical interface configured with PPP, Frame Relay, or Cisco HDLC encapsulation. The default keepalive interval is 10 seconds.</p> <p>For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, you can disable keepalives on a logical interface unit if the logical interface is configured with one of the following PPP over ATM encapsulation types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• atm-ppp-llc—PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.• atm-ppp-vc-mux—PPP over AAL5 multiplex encapsulation.
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">• <i>Configuring Keepalives</i>• Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Keepalive Messages on page 25• <i>Configuring Frame Relay Keepalives</i>

no-send-pads-ac-info

Syntax	no-send-pads-ac-info;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.
Description	Prevent the router from sending the AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags in the PPPoE Active Discovery Session (PADS) packet. When you configure this statement, it affects PADS packets sent on all PPPoE interfaces configured on the router after the command is issued; it has no effect on previously created PPPoE interfaces. By default, the AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags are transmitted in the PADS packet, along with the Service-Name, Host-Uniq, Relay-Session-Id, and PPP-Max-Payload tags.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: In Junos OS Release 12.1 and earlier, only the Service-Name, Host-Uniq, Relay-Session-Id, and PPP-Max-Payload tags are contained in the PADS packet by default. The AC-Name and AC-Cookie tags are not transmitted in the PADS packet by default.</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"> • Disabling the Sending of PPPoE Access Concentrator Tags in PADS Packets on page 25

no-send-pads-error

Syntax	no-send-pads-error;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Description	Discard PADR messages to prevent transmission of PADS control packets with AC-System-Error tags.
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"> • Discarding PADR Messages to Accommodate Abnormal CPE Behavior on page 26

pado-advertise

Syntax	pado-advertise;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	Enable named services configured in PPPoE service name tables to be advertised in PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) control packets. By default, advertisement of named services in PADO packets is disabled.



.....

NOTE: If you enable advertisement of named services in PADO packets, make sure the number and length of all advertised service entries does not exceed the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of the PPPoE underlying interface.

.....

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26• Enabling Advertisement of Named Services in PADO Control Packets on page 35

pp0 (Dynamic PPPoE)

```

Syntax  pp0 {
        unit logical-unit-number {
            keepalives interval seconds;
            no-keepalives;
            pppoe-options {
                underlying-interface interface-name;
                server;
            }
            ppp-options {
                authentication [ authentication-protocols ];
                chap {
                    challenge-length minimum minimum-length maximum maximum-length;
                }
                pap;
            }
            family inet {
                unnumbered-address interface-name;
                address address;
                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;
                        }
                    }
                }
                filter {
                    input filter-name {
                        precedence precedence;
                    }
                    output filter-name {
                        precedence precedence;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

```

Hierarchy Level [edit dynamic-profiles *profile-name* interfaces]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

Description Configure the dynamic PPPoE logical interface in a dynamic profile. When the router creates a dynamic PPPoE logical interface on an underlying Ethernet interface configured with PPPoE (**ppp-over-ether**) encapsulation, it uses the information in the dynamic profile to determine the properties of the dynamic PPPoE logical interface.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring a Basic PPPoE Dynamic Profile</i>• <i>Configuring a PPPoE Dynamic Profile with Additional Options</i>• <i>Configuring Dynamic Authentication for PPP Subscribers</i>• For information about creating static PPPoE interfaces, see Configuring PPPoE on page 17

pppoe-options

Syntax	<pre>pppoe-options { access-concentrator name; auto-reconnect seconds; (client server); service-name name; underlying-interface interface-name; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. client Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5. server Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	For J Series Services Routers, M120 Multiservice Edge Routers, M320 Multiservice Edge Service Routers, and MX Series Universal Edge Routers with PPP over Ethernet interfaces, configure PPP over Ethernet-specific interface properties. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a PPPoE Interface on page 20

pppoe-underlying-options (Static and Dynamic Subscribers)

Syntax	<pre>pppoe-underlying-options { access-concentrator <i>name</i>; dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i>; duplicate-protection; max-sessions <i>number</i>; max-sessions-vsa-ignore; service-name-table <i>table-name</i>; short-cycle-protection <lockout-time-min <i>minimum-seconds</i> lockout-time-max <i>maximum-seconds</i>>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
Description	<p>Configure PPPoE-specific interface properties for the underlying interface on which the router creates a static or dynamic PPPoE logical interface. The underlying interface must be configured with PPPoE (ppp-over-ether) encapsulation.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring PPPoE on page 17 (for static interfaces) • Configuring an Underlying Interface for Dynamic PPPoE Subscriber Interfaces • Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface on page 35

routing-instance (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax	<code>routing-instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier</code> <code>aci <i>circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>Use in conjunction with the dynamic-profile statement at the same hierarchy levels to specify the routing instance in which to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface. You can associate a routing instance with a named service entry, empty service entry, or any service entry configured in a PPPoE service name table, or with an agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair defined for these services.</p> <p>The routing instance associated with a service entry in a PPPoE service name table overrides the routing instance associated with the PPPoE underlying interface on which the dynamic PPPoE interface is created.</p> <p>If you include the routing-instance statement at the <code>[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier aci <i>circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i>]</code> hierarchy level, you cannot also include the static-interface statement at this level. The routing-instance and static-interface statements are mutually exclusive for ACI/ARI pair configurations.</p>
Options	<i>routing-instance-name</i> —Name of the routing instance in which the router instantiates the dynamic PPPoE interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26• Assigning a Dynamic Profile and Routing Instance to a Service Name or ACI/ARI Pair for Dynamic PPPoE Interface Creation

server

Syntax	server;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	Configure the router to operate in the PPPoE server mode. Supported on M120 and M320 Multiservice Edge Routers and MX Series Universal Edge Routers operating as access concentrators.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the PPPoE Server Mode on page 21

service (PPPoE)


Syntax	<pre> service service-name { drop; delay seconds; terminate; dynamic-profile profile-name; routing-instance routing-instance-name; max-sessions number; agent-specifier { aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string { drop; delay seconds; terminate; dynamic-profile profile-name; routing-instance routing-instance-name; static-interface interface-name; } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables table-name]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.</p> <p>any, dynamic-profile, routing-instance, max-sessions, and static-interface options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the action taken by the interface on receipt of a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet for the specified named service, empty service, or any service in a PPPoE service name table. You can also specify the dynamic profile and routing instance that the router uses to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface, and the maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified service.</p>
Default	The default action is terminate.
Options	<p>service-name—Service entry in the PPPoE service name table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service-name—Named service entry of up to 32 characters; for example, premiumService. You can configure a maximum of 512 named service entries across all PPPoE service name tables on the router. • empty—Service entry of zero length that represents an unspecified service. Each PPPoE service name table includes one empty service entry by default. • any—Default service for non-empty service entries that do not match the named or empty service entries configured in the PPPoE service name table. Each PPPoE service name table includes one any service entry by default. <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26](#)
 - [Assigning a Service to a Service Name Table and Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes a Non-zero Service Name Tag on page 30](#)
 - [Configuring the Action Taken When the Client Request Includes an Empty Service Name Tag on page 28](#)
 - [Configuring the Action Taken for the Any Service on page 29](#)

service-name

Syntax	<code>service-name <i>name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For J Series Services Routers with PPP over Ethernet interfaces, configure the service to be requested from the PPP over Ethernet server; that is, the access concentrator. For example, you can use this statement to indicate an Internet service provider (ISP) name or a class of service.
Options	<i>name</i> —Service to be requested from the PPP over Ethernet server.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the PPPoE Service Name on page 21 • Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide

service-name-table

Syntax	<code>service-name-table <i>table-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit dynamic-profiles <i>profile-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family pppoe],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-underlying-options]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.</p> <p>Support at the [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.</p>
Description	Specify the PPPoE service name table assigned to a PPPoE underlying interface. This underlying interface is configured with either the encapsulation ppp-over-ether statement or the family pppoe statement; the two statements are mutually exclusive.
<div>  <p>NOTE: The [edit ... family pppoe] hierarchies are supported only on MX Series routers with MPCs.</p> </div>	
Options	<i>table-name</i> —Name of the PPPoE service name table, a string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26 • Assigning a Service Name Table to a PPPoE Underlying Interface on page 35 • Configuring the PPPoE Family for an Underlying Interface

service-name-tables

Syntax	<pre> service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> { service <i>service-name</i> { drop; delay <i>seconds</i>; terminate; dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i>; routing-instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>; max-sessions <i>number</i>; agent-specifier { aci <i>circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i> { drop; delay <i>seconds</i>; terminate; dynamic-profile <i>profile-name</i>; routing-instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>; static-interface <i>interface-name</i>; } } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.</p> <p>dynamic-profile, routing-instance, max-sessions, and static-interface options introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p>
Description	<p>Create and configure a PPPoE service name table. Specify the action taken for each service and remote access concentrator on receipt of a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet. You can also specify the dynamic profile and routing instance that the router uses to instantiate a dynamic PPPoE interface, and the maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified service. A maximum of 32 PPPoE service name tables is supported per router.</p>
Options	<p>table-name—Name of the PPPoE service name table, a string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26 • Creating a Service Name Table on page 28


static-interface

Syntax	<code>static-interface <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier <i>aci circuit-id-string</i> ari <i>remote-id-string</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>Reserve the specified static PPPoE interface for use only by the PPPoE client with matching agent circuit identifier (ACI) and agent remote identifier (ARI) information. You can specify only one static interface per ACI/ARI pair configured for a named service entry, empty service entry, or any service entry in the PPPoE service name table.</p> <p>The static interface associated with an ACI/ARI pair takes precedence over the general pool of static interfaces associated with the PPPoE underlying interface.</p> <p>If you include the static-interface statement in the configuration, you cannot also include either the dynamic-profile statement or the routing-instance statement. The dynamic-profile, routing-instance, and static-interface statements are mutually exclusive for ACI/ARI pair configurations.</p>
Options	interface-name —Name of the static PPPoE interface reserved for use by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information. Specify the interface in the format pp0.logical , where logical is a logical unit number from 0 through 16385 for static interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26• Reserving a Static PPPoE Interface for Exclusive Use by a PPPoE Client on page 34

terminate (PPPoE Service Name Tables)

Syntax	terminate;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i>], [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier <i>aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0. Support at [edit protocols pppoe service-name-tables <i>table-name</i> service <i>service-name</i> agent-specifier <i>aci circuit-id-string ari remote-id-string</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	Direct the router to immediately respond to a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) control packet received from a PPPoE client by sending the client a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet. The PADO packet contains the name of the access concentrator (router) that can service the client request. The terminate action is the default action for a named service entry, empty service entry, any service entry, or agent circuit identifier/agent remote identifier (ACI/ARI) pair in a PPPoE service name table.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26

traceoptions (PPPoE)

Syntax	<pre> traceoptions { file <filename> <files number> <match regular-expression> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable no-world-readable>; filter { aci regular-expression; ari regular-expression; service-name regular-expresion; underlying-interface interface-name; } flag flag; level (all error info notice verbose warning); no-remote-trace; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pppoe]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6. Option filter introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3
Description	Define tracing operations for PPPoE processes.
Options	<p>file filename—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory <code>/var/log</code>.</p> <p>files number—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files to create before overwriting the oldest one. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the size option.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000</p> <p>Default: 3 files</p> <p>disable—Disable this trace flag.</p> <p>filter—Additional filter to refine the output to display particular subscribers. Filtering based on the following subscriber identifiers simplifies troubleshooting in a scaled environment.</p>
	<div>  <p>BEST PRACTICE: Due to the complexity of agent circuit identifiers and agent remote identifiers, we recommend that you do not try an exact match when filtering on these options. For service names, searching on the exact name is appropriate, but you can also use a regular expression with that option.</p> </div>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aci regular-expression—Regular expression to match the agent circuit identifier provided by PPPoE client. • ari regular-expression—Regular expression to match the agent remote identifier provided by PPPoE client.

- **service *regular-expression***—Regular expression to match the name of PPPoE service.
- **underlying-interface *interface-name***—Name of a PPPoE underlying interface. You cannot use a regular expression for this filter option.

flag *flag*—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple **flag** statements. You can include the following flags:

- **all**—Trace all operations.
- **config**—Trace configuration events.
- **events**—Trace events.
- **gres**—Trace GRES events.
- **init**—Trace initialization events.
- **interface-db**—Trace interface database operations.
- **memory**—Trace memory processing events.
- **protocol**—Trace protocol events.
- **rtsock**—Trace routing socket events.
- **session-db**—Trace connection events and flow.
- **signal**—Trace signal operations.
- **state**—Trace state handling events.
- **timer**—Trace timer processing.
- **ui**—Trace user interface processing.

level—Level of tracing to perform. You can specify any of the following levels:

- **all**—Match all levels.
- **error**—Match error conditions.
- **info**—Match informational messages.
- **notice**—Match notice messages about conditions requiring special handling.
- **verbose**—Match verbose messages.
- **warning**—Match warning messages.

match *regular-expression*—(Optional) Refine the output to include lines that contain the regular expression.

no-remote-trace—Disable remote tracing.

no-world-readable—(Optional) Disable unrestricted file access.

size *maximum-file-size*—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file. By default, the number entered is treated as bytes. Alternatively, you can include a suffix to the number to indicate kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the **files** option.

Syntax: *sizek* to specify KB, *sizem* to specify MB, or *sizeg* to specify GB

Range: 10240 through 1073741824


Default: 128 KB

world-readable—(Optional) Enable unrestricted file access.

Required Privilege Level	trace—To view this statement in the configuration. trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PPPoE Service Name Tables on page 26• Tracing PPPoE Operations on page 38
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underlying-interface

Syntax	<code>underlying-interface <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options],</p> <p>[edit interfaces demux0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> demux-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> demux-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> interfaces demux0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> demux-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> interfaces pp0 unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> pppoe-options]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Support for aggregated Ethernet added in Junos OS Release 9.4.</p>
Description	<p>For J Series Services Routers, M120 and M320 Multiservice Edge routers, and MX Series Universal Edge Routers with PPP over Ethernet interfaces, configure the interface on which PPP over Ethernet is running.</p> <p>For demux interfaces, configure the underlying interface on which the demultiplexing (demux) interface is running.</p>
Options	<p><i>interface-name</i>—Name of the interface on which PPP over Ethernet or demux is running. For example, at-0/0/1.0 (ATM VC), fe-1/0/1.0 (Fast Ethernet interface), ge-2/0/0.0 (Gigabit Ethernet interface), ae1.0 (for IP demux on an aggregated Ethernet interface), or ae1 (for VLAN demux on an aggregated Ethernet interface).</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: Demux interfaces are currently supported on Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, or aggregated Ethernet devices.</p> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring an IP Demux Underlying Interface</i> • <i>Configuring a VLAN Demux Underlying Interface</i> • <i>Specifying the Demux Underlying Interface</i> • Configuring the PPPoE Underlying Interface on page 20 • <i>Junos OS Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide</i>

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*

unnumbered-address (PPP)

- Syntax** unnumbered-address *interface-name* **destination** *address* destination-profile *profile-name*;
- Hierarchy Level** [edit interfaces *interface-name* **unit** *logical-unit-number* family inet],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet]
- Release Information** Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
- Description** For interfaces with PPP encapsulation, enable the local address to be derived from the specified interface.
- Options** *interface-name*—Interface from which the local address is derived. The interface name must include a logical unit number and must have a configured address.
- 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 IPCP Options*
 - [address on page 76](#)
 - [negotiate-address on page 98](#)
 - *Junos OS Administration Library for Routing Devices*

PART 3

Administration

- [Monitoring Commands on page 125](#)
- [Command Summary on page 155](#)

CHAPTER 6

Monitoring Commands

show interfaces (PPPoE)

Syntax	<pre>show interfaces pp0.logical <brief detail extensive terse> <descriptions> <media> <snmp-index snmp-index> <statistics></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(J Series Services Routers, M120 routers, M320 routers, and MX Series routers only) Display status information about the PPPoE interface.
Options	<p>pp0.logical—Display standard status information about the PPPoE interface.</p> <p>brief detail extensive terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>descriptions—(Optional) Display interface description strings.</p> <p>media—(Optional) Display media-specific information about PPPoE interfaces.</p> <p>snmp-index snmp-index—(Optional) Display information for the specified SNMP index of the interface.</p> <p>statistics—(Optional) Display PPPoE interface statistics.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show interfaces (PPPoE) on page 132 show interfaces (PPPoE over Aggregated Ethernet) on page 132 show interfaces brief (PPPoE) on page 133 show interfaces detail (PPPoE) on page 133 show interfaces detail (PPPoE on J Series Services Routers) on page 134 show interfaces extensive (PPPoE on M120 and M320 Routers) on page 135
Output Fields	Table 3 on page 126 lists the output fields for the show interfaces (PPPoE) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Physical Interface		
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.	All levels
Enabled	State of the interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Interface index	Physical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.	detail extensive none

Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
SNMP ifIndex	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Type	Physical interface type (PPPoE).	All levels
Link-level type	Encapsulation on the physical interface (PPPoE).	All levels
MTU	MTU size on the physical interface.	All levels
Clocking	Reference clock source. It can be Internal or External .	All levels
Speed	Speed at which the interface is running.	All levels
Device flags	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the "Device Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Interface flags	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the "Interface Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Link type	Physical interface link type: full duplex or half duplex .	All levels
Link flags	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the "Link Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Input rate	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).	None specified
Output rate	Output rate in bps and pps.	None specified
Physical Info	Physical interface information.	All levels
Hold-times	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down, in milliseconds.	detail extensive
Current address	Configured MAC address.	detail extensive
Hardware address	MAC address of the hardware.	detail extensive
Alternate link address	Backup address of the link.	detail extensive
Statistics last cleared	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	detail extensive

Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Traffic statistics	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface. • Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. • Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface. • Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
IPv6 transit statistics	<p>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</p> <p>NOTE: These fields include dropped traffic and exception traffic, as those fields are not separately defined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface. • Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. • Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface. • Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Input errors	<p>Input errors on the interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors—Sum of incoming frame aborts and FCS errors. • Drops—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. • Framing errors—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS). • Runts—Number of frames received that are smaller than the runt threshold. • Giants—Number of frames received that are larger than the giant threshold. • Policed discards—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. • Resource errors—Sum of B chip Tx drops and IXP Tx net transmit drops. 	extensive
Output errors	<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"> • Carrier transitions —Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. 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), then the cable, the far-end system, or the PIM is malfunctioning. • Errors—Sum of the outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors. • Drops—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. • MTU errors—Number of packets whose size exceeded the MTU of the interface. • Resource errors—Sum of B chip Tx drops and IXP Tx net transmit drops. 	extensive

Logical Interface

Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
Index	Logical interface index number (which reflects its initialization sequence).	detail extensive none
SNMP ifIndex	Logical interface SNMP interface index number.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Flags	Information about the logical interface. Possible values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Encapsulation	Type of encapsulation configured on the logical interface.	All levels
PPP parameters	PPP status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCP restart timer—Length of time (in milliseconds) between successive Link Control Protocol (LCP) configuration requests. • NCP restart timer—Length of time (in milliseconds) between successive Network Control Protocol (NCP) configuration requests. 	detail
PPPoE	PPPoE status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State—State of the logical interface (up or down). • Session ID—PPPoE session ID. • Service name—Type of service required. Can be used to indicate an Internet service provider (ISP) name or a class or quality of service. • Configured AC name—Configured access concentrator name. • Auto-reconnect timeout—Time after which to try to reconnect after a PPPoE session is terminated, in seconds. • Idle Timeout—Length of time (in seconds) that a connection can be idle before disconnecting. • Underlying interface—Interface on which PPPoE is running. 	All levels
Link	Name of the physical interfaces for member links in an aggregated Ethernet bundle for a PPPoE over aggregated Ethernet configuration. PPPoE traffic goes out on these interfaces.	All levels
Traffic statistics	Total number of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface. These statistics are the sum of the local and transit statistics. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. This counter usually takes less than 1 second to stabilize.	detail extensive

Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
IPv6 transit statistics	<p>Number of IPv6 transit bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface if IPv6 statistics tracking is enabled.</p> <p>NOTE: The packet and byte counts in these fields include traffic that is dropped and does not leave the router.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes—Number of bytes received on the interface. • Output bytes—Number of bytes transmitted on the interface. • Input packets—Number of packets received on the interface. • Output packets—Number of packets transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Local statistics	<p>Statistics for traffic received from and transmitted to the Routing Engine. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. This counter usually takes less than 1 second to stabilize.</p>	detail extensive
Transit statistics	<p>Statistics for traffic transiting the router. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. This counter usually takes less than 1 second to stabilize.</p> <p>NOTE: The packet and byte counts in these fields include traffic that is dropped and does not leave the router.</p>	detail extensive
Keepalive settings	<p>(PPP and HDLC) Configured settings for keepalives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interval seconds—The time in seconds between successive keepalive requests. The range is 10 seconds through 32,767 seconds, with a default of 10 seconds. • down-count number—The number of keepalive packets a destination must fail to receive before the network takes a link down. The range is 1 through 255, with a default of 3. • up-count number—The number of keepalive packets a destination must receive to change a link's status from down to up. The range is 1 through 255, with a default of 1. 	detail extensive
Keepalive statistics	<p>(PPP and HDLC) Information about keepalive packets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input—Number of keepalive packets received by PPP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (last seen 00:00:00 ago)—Time the last keepalive packet was received, in the format <i>hh:mm:ss</i>. • Output—Number of keepalive packets sent by PPP and how long ago the last keepalive packets were sent and received. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (last seen 00:00:00 ago)—Time the last keepalive packet was sent, in the format <i>hh:mm:ss</i>. <p>(MX Series routers with MPCs/MICs) When an MX Series router with MPCs/MICs is using PPP fast keepalive for a PPP link, the display does not include the number of keepalive packets received or sent, or the amount of time since the router received or sent the last keepalive packet.</p>	detail extensive
Input packets	Number of packets received on the logical interface.	None specified
Output packets	Number of packets transmitted on the logical interface.	None specified

Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LCP state	(PPP) Link Control Protocol state. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conf-ack-received—Acknowledgement was received. • Conf-ack-sent—Acknowledgement was sent. • Conf-req-sent—Request was sent. • Down—LCP negotiation is incomplete (not yet completed or has failed). • Not-configured—LCP is not configured on the interface. • Opened—LCP negotiation is successful. 	none detail extensive
NCP state	(PPP) Network Control Protocol state. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conf-ack-received—Acknowledgement was received. • Conf-ack-sent—Acknowledgement was sent. • Conf-req-sent—Request was sent. • Down—NCP negotiation is incomplete (not yet completed or has failed). • Not-configured—NCP is not configured on the interface. • Opened—NCP negotiation is successful. 	detail extensive none
CHAP state	(PPP) Displays the state of the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) during its transaction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chap-Chal-received—Challenge was received but response not yet sent. • Chap-Chal-sent—Challenge was sent. • Chap-Resp-received—Response was received for the challenge sent, but CHAP has not yet moved into the Success state. (Most likely with RADIUS authentication.) • Chap-Resp-sent—Response was sent for the challenge received. • Closed—CHAP authentication is incomplete. • Failure—CHAP authentication failed. • Not-configured—CHAP is not configured on the interface. • Success—CHAP authentication was successful. 	none detail extensive
Protocol	Protocol family configured on the logical interface.	detail extensive none
<i>protocol-family</i>	Protocol family configured on the logical interface. If the protocol is inet , the IP address of the interface is also displayed.	brief
MTU	MTU size on the logical interface.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Route table	Routing table in which the logical interface address is located. For example, 0 refers to the routing table inet.0 .	detail extensive none
Flags	Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	detail extensive none

Table 3: show interfaces (PPPoE) Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Addresses, Flags	Information about the addresses configured for the protocol family. Possible values are described in the "Addresses Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	detail extensive none
Destination	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	detail extensive none
Local	IP address of the logical interface.	detail extensive none
Broadcast	Broadcast address.	detail extensive none

Sample Output

show interfaces (PPPoE)

```

user@host> show interfaces pp0
Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 24
  Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  Link type      : Full-Duplex
  Link flags     : None
  Input rate     : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)

Logical interface pp0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 72)
  Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
  PPPoE:
    State: SessionDown, Session ID: None,
    Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
    Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
    Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 (Index 70)
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  LCP state: Not-configured
  NCP state: inet: Not-configured, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Not-configured,
  mp1s: Not-configured
  CHAP state: Closed
    Protocol inet, MTU: 100
    Flags: User-MTU, Negotiate-Address

```

show interfaces (PPPoE over Aggregated Ethernet)

```

user@host> show interfaces pp0.1073773821
Logical interface pp0.1073773821 (Index 80) (SNMP ifIndex 32584)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
  PPPoE:
    State: SessionUp, Session ID: 1,
    Session AC name: alcor, Remote MAC address: 00:10:94:00:00:01,
    Underlying interface: demux0.100 (Index 88)
  Link:
    ge-1/0/0.32767
    ge-1/0/1.32767
  Input packets : 6

```

```

    Output packets: 6
    LCP state: Opened
    NCP state: inet: Opened, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Not-configured, mpls:
Not-configured
    CHAP state: Closed
    PAP state: Success
    Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
    Flags: Sendbroadcast-pkt-to-re
    Addresses, Flags: Is-Primary
    Local: 45.63.24.1

```

show interfaces brief (PPPoE)

```

user@host> show interfaces pp0 brief
Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532, Speed: Unspecified
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps

Logical interface pp0.0
Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
PPPoE:
  State: SessionDown, Session ID: None,
  Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
  Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
  Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 (Index 70)
inet

```

show interfaces detail (PPPoE)

```

user@host> show interfaces pp0 detail
Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 24, Generation: 9
Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532, Speed: Unspecified
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
Link type      : Full-Duplex
Link flags     : None
Physical info  : Unspecified
Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
Alternate link address: Unspecified
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
Logical interface pp0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 72) (Generation 14)
Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
PPPoE:
  State: SessionDown, Session ID: None,
  Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
  Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
  Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 (Index 70)
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes   : 0
Output bytes  : 0
Input packets : 0
Output packets: 0
Local statistics:

```

```

Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
LCP state: Not-configured
NCP state: inet: Not-configured, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Not-configured,
mpls: Not-configured
CHAP state: Closed
Protocol inet, MTU: 100, Generation: 14, Route table: 0
Flags: User-MTU, Negotiate-Address

```

show interfaces detail (PPPoE on J Series Services Routers)

```

user@host> show interfaces pp0 detail
Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 24, Generation: 9
Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532, Speed: Unspecified
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
Link type : Full-Duplex
Link flags : None
Physical info : Unspecified
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
Alternate link address: Unspecified
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, Giants: 0,
Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0,
Resource errors: 0

Logical interface pp0.0 (Index 72) (SNMP ifIndex 72) (Generation 14)
Flags: Hardware-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
PPPoE:
State: SessionDown, Session ID: None,
Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 (Index 70)
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Local statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0
Output packets: 0
Transit statistics:

```

```

Input bytes : 0 0 bps
Output bytes : 0 0 bps
Input packets: 0 0 pps
Output packets: 0 0 pps
LCP state: Not-configured
NCP state: inet: Not-configured, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Not-configured,
mpls: Not-configured
CHAP state: Closed
Protocol inet, MTU: 100, Generation: 14, Route table: 0
Flags: User-MTU, Negotiate-Address

```

show interfaces extensive (PPPoE on M120 and M320 Routers)

```

user@host> show interfaces pp0 extensive
Physical interface: pp0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 93, Generation: 129
Type: PPPoE, Link-level type: PPPoE, MTU: 1532, Speed: Unspecified
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
Link type : Full-Duplex
Link flags : None
Physical info : Unspecified
Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
Alternate link address: Unspecified
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 972192 0 bps
Output bytes : 975010 0 bps
Input packets: 1338 0 pps
Output packets: 1473 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, Giants: 0, Policed discards:
0,
Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 0, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0, Resource errors:
0

Logical interface pp0.0 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 96) (Generation 194)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000 Encapsulation: PPPoE
PPPoE:
State: SessionUp, Session ID: 26,
Session AC name: None, AC MAC address: 00:17:cb:48:c8:12,
Service name: None, Configured AC name: None,
Auto-reconnect timeout: Never, Idle timeout: Never,
Underlying interface: ge-3/0/1.0 (Index 67)
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes : 252
Output bytes : 296
Input packets: 7
Output packets: 8
IPv6 transit statistics:
Input bytes : 0
Output bytes : 0
Input packets: 0

```

```
      Output packets:                0
Local statistics:
  Input bytes  :                    252
  Output bytes :                    296
  Input packets:                     7
  Output packets:                     8
Transit 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
Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
Keepalive statistics:
  Input : 1 (last seen 00:00:00 ago)
  Output: 1 (last sent 00:00:03 ago)
LCP state: Opened
NCP state: inet: Opened, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Not-configured, mpls:
Not-configured
CHAP state: Closed
PAP state: Closed
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1492, Generation: 171, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 12.12.12.2, Local: 12.12.12.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
Generation: 206
```


show pppoe interfaces

Syntax	show pppoe interfaces <brief detail extensive> <pp0.logical>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(J Series Services Routers, M120 routers, M320 routers, and MX Series routers only) Display session-specific information about PPPoE interfaces.
Options	<p>none—Display interface information for all PPPoE interfaces.</p> <p>brief detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>extensive—(J Series Services Routers) (Optional) Display information about the number of packets sent and received and the number of timeouts during a PPPoE session.</p> <p>pp0.logical—(Optional) Name of an interface. The logical unit number for static interfaces can be a value from 0 through 16385. The logical unit number for dynamic interfaces can be a value from 1073741824 through the maximum number of logical interfaces supported on your router.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration</i>
List of Sample Output	show pppoe interfaces on page 139 show pppoe interfaces (Status for the Specified Interface) on page 139 show pppoe interfaces brief on page 140 show pppoe interfaces detail on page 140 show pppoe interfaces extensive (J Series Services Routers only) on page 140 show pppoe interfaces (PPPoE Subscriber Interface with ACI Interface Set) on page 140
Output Fields	Table 4 on page 137 lists the output fields for the show pppoe interfaces command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear. Not all fields are displayed for PPPoE interfaces on M120 and M320 routers in server mode.

Table 4: show pppoe interfaces Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Logical Interface		
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
Index	Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	detail extensive none
State	State of the logical interface: up or down .	All levels

Table 4: show pppoe interfaces Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Session ID	Session ID.	All levels
Type	Origin of the logical interface: Static or Dynamic . Indicates whether the interface was statically or dynamically created.	detail extensive none
Service name	Type of service required (can be used to indicate an ISP name or a class or quality of service).	detail extensive none
Configured AC name	Configured access concentrator name.	detail extensive none
Session AC name	Name of the access concentrator.	detail extensive none
Remote MAC address or Remote MAC	MAC address of the remote side of the connection, either the access concentrator or the PPPoE client.	All levels
Auto-reconnect timeout	(J Series Services Routers only) Time after which to try to reconnect after a PPPoE session is terminated, in seconds.	detail extensive none
Idle timeout	(J Series Services Routers only) Length of time (in seconds) that a connection can be idle before disconnecting.	detail extensive none
Session uptime	Length of time the session has been up, in <i>hh:mm:ss</i> .	detail extensive none
Dynamic Profile	Name of the dynamic profile that was used to create this interface. If the interface was statically created, this field is not displayed.	detail extensive none
Underlying interface	Interface on which PPPoE is running.	All levels
Agent Circuit ID	Agent circuit identifier (ACI) that corresponds to the DSLAM interface that initiated the client service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both the beginning and end of the string. If the agent circuit ID is not configured, this field is not displayed.	detail extensive none
Agent Remote ID	Agent remote identifier that corresponds to the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both at the beginning and end of the string. If the agent remote ID is not configured, this field is not displayed.	detail extensive none
ACI Interface Set	Internally-generated name of the dynamic ACI interface set, if configured, and the set index number of the ACI entry in the session database.	detail extensive none

Table 4: show pppoe interfaces Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Packet Type	<p>Number of packets sent and received during the PPPoE session, categorized by packet type and packet errors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PADI—PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation packets. • PADO—PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packets. • PADR—PPPoE Active Discovery Request packets. • PADS—PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation packets. • PADT—PPPoE Active Discovery Termination packets. • Service name error—Packets for which the Service-Name request could not be honored. • AC system error—Packets for which the access concentrator experienced an error in performing the host request. For example, the host had insufficient resources to create a virtual circuit. • Generic error—Packets that indicate an unrecoverable error occurred. • Malformed packets—Malformed or short packets that caused the packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable. • Unknown packets—Unrecognized packets. 	extensive
Timeout	<p>(J Series Services Routers only) Information about timeouts that occurred during the PPPoE session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PADI—No PADO packet has been received within the timeout period. • PADO—No PADR packet has been received within the timeout period. (This value is always zero and is not supported.) • PADR—No PADS packet has been received within the timeout period. 	extensive

Sample Output

show pppoe interfaces

```
user@host> show pppoe interfaces
pp0.0 Index 66
  State: Down, Session ID: None,
  Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
  Session AC name: None, Remote MAC address: 00:00:00:00:00:00,
  Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
  Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 Index 71
```

show pppoe interfaces (Status for the Specified Interface)

```
user@host> show pppoe interfaces pp0.1073741827
pp0.1073741827 Index 70
  State: Session Up, Session ID: 30, Type: Dynamic,
  Session AC name: velorum,
  Remote MAC address: 00:90:1A:42:0A:C1,
  Session uptime: 16:45:46 ago,
  Underlying interface: ge-2/0/3.1 Index 73
  Service name: premium
  Dynamic Profile: PppoeProfile
  Agent Circuit ID: velorum-ge-2/0/3
  Agent Remote ID: westford
```

show pppoe interfaces brief

```

user@host> show pppoe interfaces brief
Interface      Underlying      State      Session      Remote
                interface      ID          MAC
pp0.0          ge-2/0/3.2      Session Up  27           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1          ge-2/0/3.2      Session Up  28           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1073741824 ge-2/0/3.1      Session Up  29           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1073741825 ge-2/0/3.1      Session Up  30           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1073741826 ge-2/0/3.1      Session Up  31           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1

```

show pppoe interfaces detail

```

user@host> show pppoe interfaces detail
pp0.0 Index 66
State: Down, Session ID: None, Type: Static,
Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
Session AC name: None, Remote MAC address: 00:00:00:00:00:00,
Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
Underlying interface: at-5/0/0.0 Index 71

```

show pppoe interfaces extensive (J Series Services Routers only)

```

user@host> show pppoe interfaces pp0.1 extensive
pp0.1 Index 66
State: Down, Session ID: 26, Type: Static,
Service name: None, Configured AC name: sapphire,
Session AC name: None, Remote MAC address: 00:00:00:00:00:00,
Auto-reconnect timeout: 100 seconds, Idle timeout: Never,
Underlying interface: ge-3/0/3.1 Index 71

```

PacketType	Sent	Received
PADI	0	0
PADO	0	0
PADR	0	6
PADS	6	0
PADT	6	0
Service name error	0	0
AC system error	0	0
Generic error	0	0
Malformed packets	0	0
Unknown packets	0	0

```

Timeout
PADI      0
PADO      0
PADR      0

```

show pppoe interfaces (PPPoE Subscriber Interface with ACI Interface Set)

```

user@host> show pppoe interfaces pp0.1073741827
pp0.1073741827 Index 346
State: Session Up, Session ID: 4, Type: Dynamic,
Service name: AGILENT, Remote MAC address: 00:00:64:39:01:02,
Session AC name: nbc,
Session uptime: 6d 02:22 ago,
Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
Underlying interface: demux0.1073741826 Index 345
Agent Circuit ID: aci-ppp-dhcp-dvlan-50
ACI Interface Set: aci-1002-demux0.1073741826 Index 2

```

show pppoe service-name-tables

Syntax	show pppoe service-name-tables <table-name>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
Description	(M120 routers, M320 routers, and MX Series routers only) Display configuration information about PPPoE service name tables.
Options	none —Display the names of configured PPPoE service name tables. table-name —(Optional) Name of a configured PPPoE service name table.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifying a PPPoE Configuration on page 42 • Verifying and Managing Dynamic PPPoE Configuration
List of Sample Output	show pppoe service-name-tables on page 142 show pppoe service-name-tables (For the Specified Table Name) on page 142
Output Fields	Table 5 on page 141 lists the output fields for the show pppoe service-name-tables command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 5: show pppoe service-name-tables Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Service Name Table	Name of the PPPoE service name table.	none
Service Name	Name of a configured service in the PPPoE service name table: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <empty>—Service of zero length that represents an unspecified service • <any>—Default service for non-empty service entries that do not match the configured empty or named service entries • service-name—Named service entry 	none
Action	Action taken when the PPPoE underlying interface receives a PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet with the specified named service, empty service, any service, or ACI/ARI pair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay seconds—Number of seconds that the interface delays before responding with a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet • Drop—Interface drops (ignores) the packet. • Terminate—Interface responds immediately with a PADO packet 	none
Dynamic Profile	Name of the dynamic profile with which the router creates a dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface. A dynamic profile can be assigned to a named service, empty service, any service, or ACI/ARI pair.	none

Table 5: show pppoe service-name-tables Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Routing Instance	Name of the routing instance in which to instantiate the dynamic PPPoE subscriber interface. A routing instance can be assigned to a named service, empty service, any service, or ACI/ARI pair.	none
Max Sessions	Maximum number of active PPPoE sessions that the router can establish with the specified named service, empty service, or any service.	none
Active Sessions	Current count of active PPPoE sessions created using the specified named service, empty service, or any service. The Active Sessions value cannot exceed the Max Sessions value.	none
ACI	Agent circuit identifier (ACI) that corresponds to the DSLAM interface that initiated the client service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both the beginning and end of the string. An ACI can be configured as part of an ACI/ARI pair for a named service, empty service, or any service.	none
ARI	Agent remote identifier (ARI) that corresponds to the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request. An asterisk is interpreted as a wildcard character and can appear at the beginning, the end, or both at the beginning and end of the string. An ARI can be configured as part of an ACI/ARI pair for a named service, empty service, or any service.	none
Static Interface	Name of the static PPPoE interface reserved for exclusive use by the PPPoE client with matching ACI/ARI information. A static interface can be configured only for an ACI/ARI pair.	none

Sample Output

show pppoe service-name-tables

```
user@host> show pppoe service-name-tables
Service Name Table: test1
Service Name Table: test2
Service Name Table: test3
```

show pppoe service-name-tables (For the Specified Table Name)

```
user@host> show pppoe service-name-tables Table1
Service Name Table: Table1
  Service Name: <empty>
    Action: Terminate
    Dynamic Profile: BasicPppoeProfile
    Max Sessions: 100
    Active Sessions: 3
  Service Name: <any>
    Action: Drop
    ACI: velorum-ge-2/0/3
    ARI: westford
      Action: Terminate
      Static Interface: pp0.100
    ACI: volantis-ge-5/0/5
    ARI: sunnyvale
```

```
      Action: Terminate
      Static Interface: pp0.101
Service Name: Wholesale
      Action: Terminate
      Dynamic Profile: WholesalePppoeProfile
      Routing Instance: WholesaleRI
      Max Sessions: 16000
      Active Sessions: 4
```

show pppoe sessions

Syntax	<pre>show pppoe sessions <aci circuit-id-string> <ari remote-id-string> <service service-name></pre>	
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.	
Description	(M120 routers, M320 routers, and MX Series routers only) Display information about all active PPPoE sessions on the router, or about the active PPPoE sessions established for a specified service name, agent circuit identifier (ACI), or agent remote identifier (ARI).	
Options	<p>none—Display information for all active PPPoE sessions on the router.</p> <p>aci circuit-id-string—(Optional) Display information only for active PPPoE sessions established with the specified agent circuit identifier. The agent circuit identifier corresponds to the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request.</p> <p>ari remote-id-string—(Optional) Display information only for active PPPoE sessions established with the specified agent remote identifier. The agent remote identifier corresponds to the subscriber associated with the DSLAM interface that initiated the service request.</p> <p>service service-name—(Optional) Display information only for active PPPoE sessions established with the specified service, where <i>service-name</i> can be empty, any, or a named service.</p>	
Required Privilege Level	view	
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifying a PPPoE Configuration on page 42 • Verifying and Managing Dynamic PPPoE Configuration 	
List of Sample Output	show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions) on page 145 show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions Matching the Agent Circuit Identifier) on page 145	
Output Fields	Table 6 on page 144 lists the output fields for the show pppoe sessions command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.	

Table 6: show pppoe sessions Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Name of the statically-created or dynamically-created PPPoE interface for the active PPPoE session.	none
Underlying interface	Interface on which PPPoE is running.	none

Table 6: show pppoe sessions Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
State	State of the PPPoE session; displays Session Up for active PPPoE sessions.	none
Session ID	PPPoE session identifier.	none
Remote MAC	MAC address of the remote side of the connection, either the access concentrator or the PPPoE client.	none

Sample Output

show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions)

```

user@host> show pppoe sessions
Interface      Underlying      State      Session      Remote
                interface      ID          MAC
pp0.0          ge-2/0/3.2      Session Up  27           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1          ge-2/0/3.2      Session Up  28           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1073741824 ge-2/0/3.1      Session Up  29           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1073741825 ge-2/0/3.1      Session Up  30           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1073741826 ge-2/0/3.1      Session Up  31           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1

```

show pppoe sessions (For All Active Sessions Matching the Agent Circuit Identifier)

```

user@host> show pppoe sessions aci "velorum-ge-2/0/3"
Interface      Underlying      State      Session      Remote
                interface      ID          MAC
pp0.0          ge-2/0/3.2      Session Up  27           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1
pp0.1          ge-2/0/3.2      Session Up  28           00:90:1A:42:0A:C1

```

show pppoe statistics

Syntax	<code>show pppoe statistics</code> <code><logical-interface-name></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. logical-interface-name option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Description	(J Series Services Routers, M120 routers, M320 routers, and MX Series routers only) Display statistics information about PPPoE interfaces.
Options	none —Display PPPoE statistics for all interfaces. logical-interface-name —(Optional) Name of a PPPoE underlying logical interface. Supported for M120 routers, M320 routers, and MX Series routers only.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>show ppp address-pool</code> show pppoe underlying-interfaces on page 148
List of Sample Output	show pppoe statistics on page 147 show pppoe statistics (For the Specified Underlying Interface Only) on page 147
Output Fields	Table 7 on page 146 lists the output fields for the show pppoe statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 7: show pppoe statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Active PPPoE sessions	<p>Total number of active PPPoE sessions and the number of packets sent and received during the PPPoE session, categorized by packet type and packet errors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PADI—PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation packets. PADO—PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packets. PADR—PPPoE Active Discovery Request packets. PADS—PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation packets. PADT—PPPoE Active Discovery Termination packets. Service name error—Packets for which the Service-Name request could not be honored. AC system error—Packets for which the access concentrator experienced an error in performing the host request. For example, the host had insufficient resources to create a virtual circuit. Generic error—Packets that indicate an unrecoverable error occurred. Malformed packets—Malformed or short packets that caused the packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable. Unknown packets—Unrecognized packets.

Table 7: show pppoe statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Timeouts	<p>Information about timeouts that occurred during the PPPoE session (not displayed for M120, M320, and MX Series routers):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PADI—No PADR packet has been received within the timeout period. (This value is always zero and is not supported.) • PADO—No PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packet has been received within the timeout period. • PADR—No PADS packet has been received within the timeout period.

Sample Output

show pppoe statistics

```

user@host> show pppoe statistics
Active PPPoE sessions: 1
  PacketType      Sent      Received
  PADI             0          0
  PADO             0          0
  PADR             0          0
  PADS             0          0
  PADT             0          0
  Service name error 0          0
  AC system error   0          0
  Generic error     0          0
  Malformed packets 0          0
  Unknown packets   0          0
  Timeouts
  PADI             0
  PADO             0
  PADR             0

```

show pppoe statistics (For the Specified Underlying Interface Only)

```

user@host> show pppoe statistics ge-4/0/3.2
Active PPPoE sessions: 4
  PacketType      Sent      Received
  PADI             0          5
  PADO             5          0
  PADR             0          5
  PADS             4          0
  PADT             0          1
  Service name error 0          0
  AC system error   0          0
  Generic error     0          0
  Malformed packets 0          0
  Unknown packets   0          0

```

show pppoe underlying-interfaces

Syntax	show pppoe underlying-interfaces <brief detail extensive> <lockout> <logical-interface-name>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0. lockout option added in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Description	(M120, M320, and MX Series routers only) Display information about PPPoE underlying interfaces.
Options	brief detail extensive —(Optional) Display the specified level of output. lockout —(Optional) Display summary information about the lockout condition and the lockout grace period for PPPoE clients on the PPPoE underlying interface. logical-interface-name —(Optional) Name of a PPPoE underlying logical interface.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Verifying and Managing Dynamic PPPoE Configuration</i> • <i>Configuring an Underlying Interface for Dynamic PPPoE Subscriber Interfaces</i> • <i>Configuring the PPPoE Family for an Underlying Interface</i> • <i>Verifying and Managing Agent Circuit Identifier-Based Dynamic VLAN Configuration</i>
List of Sample Output	show pppoe underlying-interfaces brief on page 150 show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail on page 151 show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive on page 151 show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive (PPPoE client in lockout condition) on page 152 show pppoe underlying-interfaces lockout on page 152 show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail (Autosensing Configured for ACI-based Dynamic VLANs) on page 152
Output Fields	Table 8 on page 148 lists the output fields for the show pppoe underlying-interfaces command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 8: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Underlying Interface	Name of the PPPoE underlying logical interface.	All levels
Service Name Table	Name of the service name table.	All levels

Table 8: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Dynamic Profile	Name of the dynamic profile that was used to create this interface. If the interface was statically created, then the value is none .	All levels
Index	Index number of the logical interface, which reflects its initialization sequence.	detail extensive
State	Origin of the logical interface: Static or Dynamic . Indicates whether the interface was statically or dynamically created.	detail extensive
Operational States	Fields in this block are actual operational values rather than simply the configured values. The operational values can be the result of RADIUS-initiated changes.	detail extensive
Max Sessions	Maximum number of PPPoE logical interfaces that can be activated on the underlying interface. When this number of logical interfaces has been established, all subsequent PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packets are dropped and all subsequent PPPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) packets trigger PPPoE Active Discovery Session (PADS) error responses.	detail extensive
Max Sessions VSA Ignore	Whether the router is configured to ignore (clear) the PPPoE maximum session value returned by RADIUS in the Max-Clients-Per-Interface Juniper Networks VSA [26-143] and restore the PPPoE maximum session value on the underlying interface to the value configure with the max-sessions statement: Off (default) or On .	detail extensive none
Active Sessions	Number of active PPPoE sessions on the underlying interface. If a dynamic profile is listed, then it is the number of active PPPoE sessions on the underlying interface that are using this profile. The Active Sessions value must not exceed the Max Sessions value.	detail extensive
Agent Circuit Identifier	Whether the underlying interface is configured to enable creation of (autosense) dynamic VLAN subscriber interfaces based on agent circuit identifier (ACI) information. Autosensing indicates that creation of ACI-based dynamic VLAN interfaces is enabled on the underlying interface. If creation of ACI-based dynamic VLANs is not configured on the underlying interface, this field does not appear.	detail extensive none
Duplicate Protection	State of PPPoE duplicate protection: On or Off . When duplicate protection is configured for the underlying interface, a dynamic PPPoE logical interface cannot be activated when an existing active logical interface is present for the same PPPoE client. The uniqueness of the PPPoE client is determined by the client's MAC address.	detail extensive
Short Cycle Protection	State of PPPoE short cycle protection: On or Off . Enabling short cycle protection, also known as PPPoE lockout, on the PPPoE underlying interface temporarily prevents (locks out) a failed or short-lived (short-cycle) PPPoE subscriber session from reconnecting to the router for a default or configurable period of time. PPPoE client sessions are identified by their unique media access control (MAC) source address.	detail extensive
AC Name	Name of the access concentrator.	detail extensive

Table 8: show pppoe underlying-interfaces Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
PacketType	<p>Number of packets sent and received during the PPPoE session, categorized by packet type and packet errors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PADI—PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation packets. • PADO—PPPoE Active Discovery Offer packets. • PADR—PPPoE Active Discovery Request packets. • PADS—PPPoE Active Discovery Session-Confirmation packets. • PADT—PPPoE Active Discovery Termination packets. • Service name error—Packets for which the Service-Name request could not be honored. • AC system error—Packets for which the access concentrator experienced an error in performing the host request. For example, the host had insufficient resources to create a virtual circuit. • Generic error—Packets that indicate an unrecoverable error occurred. • Malformed packets—Malformed or short packets that caused the packet handler to discard the frame as unreadable. • Unknown packets—Unrecognized packets. 	extensive
Lockout Time (sec)	<p>The PPPoE lockout time range, the number of PPPoE clients in lockout condition, and the number of PPPoE clients in a lockout grace period if Short Cycle Protection is enabled (On):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min—Minimum lockout time, in seconds, configured on the PPPoE underlying interface. • Max—Maximum lockout time, in seconds, configured on the PPPoE underlying interface. • Total clients in lockout—Number of PPPoE clients currently undergoing lockout. • Total clients in lockout grace period—Number of PPPoE clients currently in a lockout grace period. A <i>lockout grace period</i> occurs when the time between lockout events is greater than either 15 minutes or the maximum lockout time. 	extensive
Client Address	MAC source address of the PPPoE client.	extensive
Current	Current lockout time, in seconds; displays 0 (zero) if the PPPoE client is not undergoing lockout.	extensive
Elapsed	Time elapsed into the lockout period, in seconds; displays 0 (zero) if the PPPoE client is not undergoing lockout	extensive
Next	Lockout time, in seconds, that the router uses for the next lockout event; displays a nonzero value if the PPPoE client is currently in a lockout grace period.	extensive

Sample Output

show pppoe underlying-interfaces brief

```

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces brief
Underlying Interface  Service Name Table  Dynamic Profile
ge-4/0/3.1           Premium             None

```

ge-4/0/3.2 None PppoeProfile

show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail

```
user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail
ge-4/0/3.1 Index 73
  Operational States:
    State: Static, Dynamic Profile: None,
    Max Sessions: 4000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
    Active Sessions: 0,
    Service Name Table: Premium,
    AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: Off,
    Short Cycle Protection: On

ge-4/0/3.2 Index 78
  Operational States:
    State: Dynamic, Dynamic Profile: PppoeProfile,
    Max Sessions: 500, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
    Active Sessions: 3,
    Service Name Table: None,
    AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: On,
    Short Cycle Protection: On
```

show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive

```
user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive
ge-4/0/3.1 Index 73
  Operational States:
    State: Static, Dynamic Profile: None,
    Max Sessions: 4000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore Off,
    Active Sessions: 0,
    Service Name Table: None,
    AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: Off,
    Short Cycle Protection: Off
```

PacketType	Sent	Received
PADI	0	0
PADO	0	0
PADR	0	0
PADS	0	0
PADT	0	0
Service name error	0	0
AC system error	0	0
Generic error	0	0
Malformed packets	0	0
Unknown packets	0	0

```
ge-4/0/3.2 Index 78
  Operational States:
    State: Dynamic, Dynamic Profile: PppoeProfile,
    Max Sessions: 4000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
    Active Sessions: 3,
    Service Name Table: None,
    AC Name: velorum, Duplicate Protection: Off,
    Short Cycle Protection: Off
```

PacketType	Sent	Received
PADI	0	5
PADO	5	0

PADR	0	5
PADS	4	0
PADT	0	1
Service name error	0	0
AC system error	0	0
Generic error	0	0
Malformed packets	0	0
Unknown packets	0	0

show pppoe underlying-interfaces extensive (PPPoE client in lockout condition)

```

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces ge-1/0/0.0 extensive
ge-1/0/0.0 Index 71
  State: Static, Dynamic Profile: None,
  Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
  Active Sessions: 0,
  Service Name Table: None,
  AC name: winona, Duplicate Protection: On,
  Short Cycle Protection: On

PacketType          Sent      Received
PADI                 0         7
PADO                 3         0
PADR                 0         3
PADS                 3         0
PADT                 2         1
Service name error   0         0
AC system error      0         0
Generic error        0         0
Malformed packets    0         0
Unknown packets      0         0

Lockout Time (sec):  Min: 1, Max: 30
Total clients in lockout: 1
Total clients in lockout grace period: 0

Client Address      Current  Elapsed  Next
00:10:94:00:00:01    4        3        8

```

show pppoe underlying-interfaces lockout

```

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces ge-1/0/0.0 lockout
ge-1/0/0.0 Index 71
  Short Cycle Protection: On,
  Lockout Time (sec):  Min: 10, Max: 60
  Total clients in lockout: 0
  Total clients in lockout grace period: 0

```

show pppoe underlying-interfaces detail (Autosensing Configured for ACI-based Dynamic VLANs)

```

user@host> show pppoe underlying-interfaces demux0.1073741826 detail
demux0.1073741826 Index 345
  State: Dynamic, Dynamic Profile: aci-vlan-pppoe-profile,
  Max Sessions: 32000, Max Sessions VSA Ignore: Off,
  Active Sessions: 1,
  Agent Circuit Identifier: Autosensing,
  Service Name Table: None,
  Duplicate Protection: On, Short Cycle Protection: Off,
  AC Name: nbc,

```


show pppoe version

Syntax	show pppoe version
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(J Series Services Routers, M120 routers, and M320 routers only) Display version information about PPPoE.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show pppoe version on page 153
Output Fields	Table 9 on page 153 lists the output fields for the show pppoe version command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 9: show pppoe version Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
version <i>n</i>	PPPoE version number and RFC. For example, version 1, rfc 2516 .
PPPoE protocol	State of the PPPoE protocol: enabled or disabled .
Maximum Sessions	Maximum active sessions supported per router. The default is 256 sessions.
PADI resend timeout	Initial time, in seconds, that the router waits to receive a PPoE Active Discovery Offer (PADO) packet for the PPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet sent. This timeout doubles for each successive PADI packet sent. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.
PADR resend timeout	Initial time, in seconds, that the router waits to receive a PPoE Active Discovery Session Confirmation (PADS) packet for the PPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) packet sent. This timeout doubles for each successive PADR packet sent. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.
Max resend timeout	Maximum value, in seconds, that the PADI or PADR resend timer can accept. The maximum value is 64. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.
Max Configured AC timeout	Time, in seconds, during which the configured access concentrator must respond. Not displayed for M120 and M320 routers.

Sample Output

show pppoe version

```

user@host> show pppoe version
Point-to-Point Protocol Over Ethernet, version 1. rfc2516
  PPPoE protocol           = Enabled
  Maximum Sessions         = 256
  PADI resend timeout       = 2 seconds
  PADR resend timeout       = 16 seconds

```

Max resend timeout = 64 seconds
Max Configured AC timeout = 4 seconds

CHAPTER 7

Command Summary

- [Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands on page 155](#)

Ethernet Interface Operational Mode Commands

Table 10 on page 155 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 10: 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 10: 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 10: 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 10: 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 10: 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 detail or extensive 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 10: 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 163](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 167](#)

CHAPTER 8

Ethernet

traceroute ethernet

Syntax	traceroute ethernet (<i>mac-address</i> <i>mep-id</i>) maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> ttl <i>value</i> < wait <i>seconds</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0. mep-id option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1.
Description	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 show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database command. Before using the traceroute command, you can verify the remote MEP's MAC address using the show oam ethernet connectivity-fault-management path-database command.
Options	mac-address —Destination unicast MAC address of the remote maintenance point. mep-id —MEP identifier of the remote maintenance point. The range of values is 1 through 8191. maintenance-association <i>ma-name</i> —Specifies an existing maintenance association from the set of configured maintenance associations. maintenance-domain <i>md-name</i> —Specifies an existing maintenance domain from the set of configured maintenance domains. ttl <i>value</i> —Number of hops to use in the linktrace request. The range is 1 to 255 hops. The default is 4. wait <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.
Required Privilege Level	network
List of Sample Output	traceroute ethernet on page 165
Output Fields	Table 11 on page 164 lists the output fields for the traceroute ethernet command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 11: 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 11: traceroute ethernet Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Maintenance Domain	Maintenance domain specified in the traceroute command.
Level	Maintenance domain level configured.
Maintenance Association	Maintenance association specified in the traceroute command.
Local Mep	The local maintenance end point identifier.
Transaction Identifier	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.
Hop	Sequential hop count of the linktrace path.
TTL	Number of hops remaining in the linktrace message. The time to live (TTL) is decremented at each hop.
Source MAC address	MAC address of the 802.1ag maintenance point that is sending the linktrace message.
Next-hop MAC address	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 9

Interface Diagnostics

- [Interface Diagnostics on page 167](#)

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 167](#)
- [Interface Diagnostics on page 169](#)

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 12 on page 168 shows the loopback modes supported on the various interface types.

Table 12: 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 12: 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 13 on page 172 shows the BERT capabilities for various interface types.

Table 13: 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"> Limited algorithms
4-port Channelized OC3/STM1 Circuit Emulation	Yes (port 0–3)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited algorithms
E1 or T1	Yes (port 0–3)	Yes (port 0–3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single port at a time Limited algorithms
E3 or T3	Yes (port 0–3)	Yes (port 0–3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single port at a time
Channelized OC12	N/A	Yes (channel 0–11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single channel at a time Limited algorithms No bit count
Channelized STM1	Yes (channel 0–62)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple channels Only one algorithm No error insert No bit count
Channelized T3 and Multichannel T3	Yes (channel 0–27)	Yes (port 0–3 on channel 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple ports and channels Limited algorithms for T1 No error insert for T1 No bit count for T1

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

- [Index on page 177](#)

Index

Symbols

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

A

access-concentrator statement.....	74
usage guidelines.....	20
address statement.....	76
ADSL	
example configuration.....	23, 24
agent-specifier statement	
PPPoE.....	78
ATM-for-ADSL	
example configuration.....	23
auto-reconnect statement.....	79
usage guidelines.....	20

B

BERT	
configuring interface diagnostics.....	169
bert-algorithm statement	
usage guidelines.....	169
bert-error-rate statement	
usage guidelines.....	169
bert-period statement	
usage guidelines.....	169
bit error rate test See BERT	
braces, in configuration statements.....	xiv
brackets	
angle, in syntax descriptions.....	xiv
square, in configuration statements.....	xiv

C

client statement.....	79
comments, in configuration statements.....	xiv
connections	
configuration statements.....	70

conventions	
text and syntax.....	xiii
curly braces, in configuration statements.....	xiv
customer support.....	xv
contacting JTAC.....	xv

D

delay statement	
PPPoE service name tables.....	80
discovery stage	
PPPoE.....	8
documentation	
comments on.....	xv
drop statement	
PPPoE service name tables.....	82
dynamic PPPoE statements	
max-sessions-vsa-ignore.....	95
pp0.....	101
pppoe-underlying-options.....	103
dynamic subscribers	
max-sessions-vsa-ignore statement.....	95
pppoe-underlying-options statement.....	103
dynamic-profile statement	
PPPoE service name tables.....	83

E

encapsulation statement	
logical interfaces.....	84
physical interface.....	88

F

fast-aps-switch statement.....	93
font conventions.....	xiii

I

interfaces	
configuration statements.....	49

L

linktrace	
tracing.....	164
log files	
number of PPPoE.....	39, 44
size of PPPoE.....	39, 44
logical systems	
configuration statements.....	65
loopback testing.....	167

M

manuals	
comments on.....	xv
max-sessions statement	
PPPoE service name tables.....	94
max-sessions-vsa-ignore statement	
static and dynamic PPPoE.....	95
mtu statement.....	96

N

negotiate-address statement.....	98
usage guidelines.....	20
no-keepalives statement.....	98
no-send-pads-ac-info statement	
PPPoE.....	99

P

pado-advertise statement.....	100
parentheses, in syntax descriptions.....	xiv
pp0 statement	
dynamic PPPoE.....	101
PPPoE	
discovery stage.....	8
example configuration.....	23, 24
flags for tracing operations.....	40, 45
interfaces, displaying.....	126, 137
log file access for tracing operations.....	40, 44
log file size and number.....	39, 44
log filenames for tracing operations.....	39, 44
regular expressions for tracing	
operations.....	40, 44
service name tables	
about.....	8
ACI/ARI pair configuration.....	32
ACI/ARI pairs.....	10
any service configuration.....	29
assigning to underlying interface.....	35
benefits.....	13
configuration example.....	36
configuration overview.....	26
configuration troubleshooting.....	40, 45
creating.....	28
dynamic PPPoE interfaces.....	11
empty service configuration.....	28
enabling PADO advertisement.....	35
evaluation order for matching client	
information.....	13
maximum sessions limit.....	11, 33
named service configuration.....	30

PADO advertisement.....	12
service entries and actions.....	9
static interfaces, reserving.....	34
static PPPoE interfaces.....	12
verifying the configuration.....	42, 46
service name tables, displaying.....	141
service name tables, displaying active	
sessions.....	144
statistics	
displaying.....	146
tracing operations.....	38, 43
underlying interfaces, displaying.....	148
version, displaying.....	153
PPPoE client	
example configuration.....	23
reserving static interfaces for.....	34
PPPoE server	
example configuration.....	24
pppoe-options statement.....	102
usage guidelines.....	20
pppoe-underlying-options statement	
static and dynamic PPPoE.....	103
protocols connections	
configuration statements.....	70

R

routing-instance statement	
PPPoE service name tables.....	104

S

server statement.....	105
service name tables	
PPPoE	
about.....	8
ACI/ARI pair configuration.....	32
ACI/ARI pairs.....	10
any service configuration.....	29
assigning to underlying interface.....	35
benefits.....	13
configuration example.....	36
configuration overview.....	26
configuration troubleshooting.....	40, 45
creating.....	28
dynamic PPPoE interfaces.....	11
empty service configuration.....	28
enabling PADO advertisement.....	35
evaluation order for matching client	
information.....	13
maximum sessions limit.....	11, 33

named service configuration.....	30
PADO advertisement.....	12
service entries and actions.....	9
static interfaces, reserving.....	34
static PPPoE interfaces.....	12
verifying the configuration.....	42, 46
service statement	
PPPoE.....	106
service-name statement.....	107
usage guidelines.....	20
service-name-table statement	
PPPoE underlying interface.....	108
service-name-tables statement	
PPPoE.....	109
show interfaces (PPPoE) command.....	126
show pppoe interfaces command.....	137
show pppoe service-name-tables command.....	141
show pppoe sessions command.....	144
show pppoe statistics command.....	146
show pppoe underlying-interfaces command.....	148
show pppoe version command.....	153
static PPPoE statements	
max-sessions-vsa-ignore.....	95
pppoe-underlying-options.....	103
static subscribers	
max-sessions-vsa-ignore statement.....	95
pppoe-underlying-options statement.....	103
static-interface statement	
PPPoE.....	110
subscriber interface statements	
access-concentrator.....	74
max-sessions-vsa-ignore.....	95
pp0.....	101
pppoe-underlying-options.....	103
support, technical See technical support	
syntax conventions.....	xiii

T

technical support	
contacting JTAC.....	xv
terminate statement	
PPPoE service name tables.....	111
traceoptions statement	
PPPoE.....	112
traceroute ethernet.....	164
traceroute ethernet command.....	164
tracing operations	
PPPoE.....	38, 43

U

underlying-interface statement.....	115
unit statement.....	116
unnumbered-address statement	
PPP.....	122
unnumbered-interface statement	
usage guidelines.....	20

