



Junos[®] OS

Layer 2 Bridging, Address Learning, and Forwarding Feature Guide



Modified: 2017-08-16

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Junos® OS Layer 2 Bridging, Address Learning, and Forwarding Feature Guide
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About the Documentation

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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/>.

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

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Supported Platforms

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

- MX Series

Using the Examples in This Manual

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

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

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

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

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

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

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.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 [CLI Explorer](#).

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.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

Table 2 on page xiv 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
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies guide 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 CLI User 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)	Encloses 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)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [community-ids]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identifies 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

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

Convention	Description	Examples
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 .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can provide feedback by using either of the following methods:

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- E-mail—Send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net. Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software version (if applicable).

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or Partner Support Service support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

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

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

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- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <http://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>.
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>.

CHAPTER 1

Understanding Layer 2 Bridging, Address Learning, and Forwarding

- [Understanding Layer 2 Bridge Domains on page 17](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)

Understanding Layer 2 Bridge Domains

You can configure one or more bridge domains on MX Series routers to perform Layer 2 bridging. The Layer 2 bridging functions of the MX Series routers include integrated routing and bridging (IRB) for support for Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing on the same interface, and virtual switches that isolate a LAN segment with its spanning-tree protocol instance and separate its VLAN ID space.

A bridge domain is a set of logical ports that share the same flooding or broadcast characteristics. Like a virtual LAN (VLAN), a bridge domain spans one or more ports of multiple devices.

On Juniper Networks MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers only, you can configure one or more bridge domains to perform Layer 2 bridging. Thus, MX Series routers can function as Layer 2 switches, each with multiple bridging, or broadcast, domains that participate in the same Layer 2 network. You can also configure Layer 3 routing support for a bridge domain. Integrated routing and bridging (IRB) provides support for Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing on the same interface. IRB enables you to route packets to another routed interface or to another bridge domain that has a Layer 3 protocol configured.

You can also group one or more bridge domains within a single instance, or virtual switch. The MX Series routers also support multiple virtual switches, each of which operates independently of other virtual switches on the router. Virtual switches isolate a LAN segment with its spanning-tree protocol instance. . Thus, each virtual switch can participate in a different Layer 2 network.

In Junos OS Release 9.2 and later, bridge domains provide support for a Layer 2 trunk port. A Layer 2 trunk interface enables you to configure a single logical interface to represent multiple VLANs on a physical interface. You can configure a set of bridge domains and VLAN identifiers that are automatically associated with one or more Layer 2 trunk interfaces. Packets received on a trunk interface are forwarded within a bridge domain that has the same VLAN identifier. A Layer 2 trunk interface also supports IRB

within a bridge domain. In addition, you can configure Layer 2 learning and forwarding properties that apply to the entire set of bridge domains.

In Junos OS Release 9.3 and later, you can configure VPLS ports in a virtual switch instead of a dedicated routing instance of type **vpls** so that the logical interfaces of the Layer 2 bridge domains in the virtual switch can handle VPLS routing instance traffic. Packets received on a Layer 2 trunk interface are forwarded within a bridge domain that has the same VLAN identifier.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Layer 2 Virtual Switches on page 37](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
- [Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19](#)

Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding

On MX Series routers only, you can configure Layer 2 MAC address and VLAN learning and forwarding properties in support of Layer 2 bridging. The router learns unicast media access control (MAC) addresses to avoid flooding the packets to all the ports in a bridge domain. The MX Series router creates a source MAC entry in its source and destination MAC tables for each MAC address learned from packets received on ports that belong to the bridge domain. If the bridge domain receives a control protocol data unit (PDU) which does not have a corresponding protocol configured, then the control PDU is considered as an unknown multicast data packet and the packets are flooded across all the ports that are part of the same bridge domain. If the bridge domain has the protocol corresponding to the PDU configured, then the control PDU is considered as a control packet and is processed by the routing engine.

By default, Layer 2 address learning is enabled. You can disable MAC learning for the router or for a specific bridge domain or logical interfaces. You can also configure the following Layer 2 forwarding properties for an MX Series router:

- Timeout interval for MAC entries
- MAC accounting
- A limit to the number of MAC addresses learned from the logical interfaces

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Layer 2 Bridge Domains on page 17](#)
- [Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval on page 45](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting on page 46](#)
- [Limiting the Number of MAC Addresses Learned from Each Logical Interface on page 47](#)
- [Disabling Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 48](#)

CHAPTER 2

Configuring Layer 2 Bridging and Layer 3 IP Routing

- [Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19](#)
- [Example: Configuring Basic Layer 2 Switching on MX Series on page 22](#)
- [Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances on page 30](#)
- [Configuring Bridge Domains as Switches for Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 36](#)

Configuring a Bridge Domain

A bridge domain must include a set of logical interfaces that participate in Layer 2 learning and forwarding. You can optionally configure a VLAN identifier and a routing interface for the bridge domain to also support Layer 3 IP routing.

To enable a bridge domain, include the following statements:

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    interface interface-name;
    routing-interface routing-interface-name;
    vlan-id (none | all | number);
    vlan-id-list [ vlan-id-numbers ];
    vlan-tags outer number inner number;
  }
}
```

You cannot use the slash (/) character in bridge domain names. If you do, the configuration does not commit and an error is generated.

For the **vlan-id** statement, you can specify either a valid VLAN identifier or the **none** or **all** options. For information about VLAN identifiers and VLAN tags for a bridge domain, see [“Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances” on page 30](#).

To include one or more logical interfaces in the bridge domain, specify an ***interface-name*** for an Ethernet interface you configured at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: A maximum of 4000 active logical interfaces are supported on a bridge domain or on each mesh group in a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) instance configured for Layer 2 bridging.

By default, each bridge domain maintains a Layer 2 forwarding database that contains media access control (MAC) addresses learned from packets received on the ports that belong to the bridge domain. You can modify Layer 2 forwarding properties, including disabling MAC learning for the entire system or a bridge domain, adding static MAC addresses for specific logical interfaces, and limiting the number of MAC addresses learned by the entire system, the bridge domain, or a logical interface.

You can also configure spanning tree protocols to prevent forwarding loops. .

In Junos OS Release 8.5 and later, you can configure IGMP snooping for a bridge domain. For more information, see the *Multicast Protocols Feature Guide*.

Integrated routing and bridging (IRB) provides simultaneous support for Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 routing on the same interface. IRB enables you to route packets to another routed interface or to another bridge domain that has an IRB interface configured. You configure a logical routing interface by including the **irb** statement at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level and include that interface in the bridge domain. For more information about how to configure a routing interface, see the Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices.



NOTE: You can include only one routing interface in a bridge domain.

To configure a bridge domain with IRB support, include the following statements:

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    interface interface-name;
    routing-interface routing-interface-name;
    service-id number;
    vlan-id (none | number);
    vlan-tags outer number inner number;
  }
}
```

For each bridge domain that you configure, specify a **bridge-domain-name**. You must also specify the value **bridge** for the **domain-type** statement.

For the **vlan-id** statement, you can specify either a valid VLAN identifier or the **none** option.



NOTE: If you configure a routing interface to support IRB in a bridge domain, you cannot use the **all** option for the **vlan-id** statement.

The **vlan-tags** statement enables you to specify a pair of VLAN identifiers; an **outer** tag and an **inner** tag.



NOTE: For a single bridge domain, you can include either the **vlan-id** statement or the **vlan-tags** statement, but not both.

For MC-LAG bridge domains, when the VLAN identifier is **none**, use the **service-id** statement to facilitate media access control (MAC) and Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) synchronization among MC-LAG peers.

To include one or more logical interfaces in the bridge domain, specify the interface name for each Ethernet interface to include that you configured at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: A maximum of 4000 active logical interfaces are supported on a bridge domain or on each mesh group in a VPLS routing instance configured for Layer 2 bridging.

To associate a routing interface with a bridge domain, include the **routing-interface** *routing-interface-name* statement and specify a *routing-interface-name* you configured at the **[edit interfaces irb]** hierarchy level. You can configure only one routing interface for each bridge domain. For more information about how to configure logical and routing interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

In Junos OS Release 9.0 and later, IRB interfaces are supported for multicast snooping. For more information about multicast snooping, see the *Understanding Multicast Snooping and VPLS Root Protection*.

In Junos 11.4 and later, IP multicast is supported on Layer 2 trunk ports through IRB interfaces using the Trio chipset.

In Junos OS Release 9.6 and later, in multihomed VPLS configurations, you can configure VPLS to keep a VPLS connection up if only an IRB interface is available by configuring the **irb** option for the **connectivity-type** statement at the **[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols vpls]** hierarchy level. The **connectivity-type** statement has two options, **ce** and **irb**. The **ce** option is the default and specifies that a CE interface is required to maintain the VPLS connection. By default, if only an IRB interface is available, the VPLS connection is brought down. For more information about configuring VPNs, see the *Junos VPN Configuration Guide*.



NOTE: When you configure IRB interfaces in more than one logical system on a device, all of the of the IRB logical interfaces share the same MAC address.

Integrated Bridging and Routing (IRB) interfaces are used to tie together Layer 2 switched and Layer 3 routed domains on MX routers. MX routers support classifiers and rewrite rules on the IRB interface at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces irb unit logical-unit-number]** level of the hierarchy. All types of classifiers and rewrite rules are allowed, including IEEE 802.1p.



NOTE: The IRB classifiers and rewrite rules are used only for *routed* packets; in other words, it is for traffic that originated in the Layer 2 domain and is then routed through IRB into the Layer 3 domain, or vice versa. Only IEEE classifiers and IEEE rewrite rules are allowed for pure Layer 2 interfaces within a bridge domain.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)

Example: Configuring Basic Layer 2 Switching on MX Series

This example shows how to configure Layer 2 switching with all interfaces participating in a single VLAN.

- [Requirements on page 22](#)
- [Overview on page 22](#)
- [Configuration on page 23](#)
- [Verification on page 25](#)

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring this example.

This example uses an MX Series device to perform Layer 2 switching.

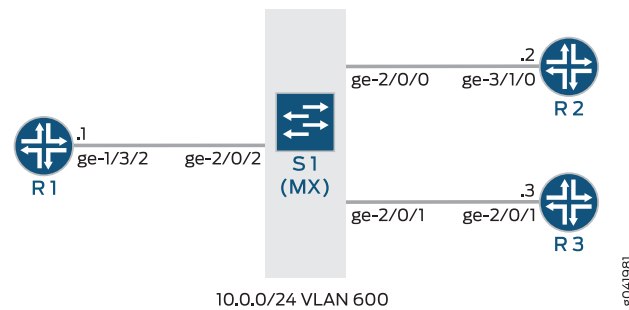
Overview

In this example, a single MX Series device is configured to act as a basic single-VLAN switch. Three connections are in place. The connections from the MX Series device attach to Junos OS routers, but the routers are used here for testing purposes only. In place of routers, you can use any IP networking devices.

Topology

[Figure 1 on page 23](#) shows the sample network.

Figure 1: Basic Layer 2 Switching



"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 23 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 1 on page 23.

The section "Step-by-Step Procedure" on page 24 describes the steps on Device S1.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration	To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level.
Device S1	<pre> set interfaces ge-2/0/0 vlan-tagging set interfaces ge-2/0/0 encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 600 set interfaces ge-2/0/1 vlan-tagging set interfaces ge-2/0/1 encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 vlan-id 600 set interfaces ge-2/0/2 vlan-tagging set interfaces ge-2/0/2 encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 vlan-id 600 set bridge-domains customer1 domain-type bridge set bridge-domains customer1 interface ge-2/0/0.0 set bridge-domains customer1 interface ge-2/0/2.0 set bridge-domains customer1 interface ge-2/0/1.0 </pre>
Device R1	<pre> set interfaces ge-1/3/2 vlan-tagging set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 vlan-id 600 set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/24 </pre>
Device R2	<pre> set interfaces ge-3/1/0 vlan-tagging set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 vlan-id 600 set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/24 </pre>
Device R3	<pre> set interfaces ge-2/0/1 vlan-tagging set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 vlan-id 600 set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.3/24 </pre>

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device S1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/0 vlan-tagging
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/0 encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 600
```

```
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/1 vlan-tagging
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/1 encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 vlan-id 600
```

```
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/2 vlan-tagging
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/2 encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge
user@S1# set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 vlan-id 600
```

2. Configure the bridge domain.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@S1# set bridge-domains customer1 domain-type bridge
user@S1# set bridge-domains customer1 interface ge-2/0/0.0
user@S1# set bridge-domains customer1 interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@S1# set bridge-domains customer1 interface ge-2/0/1.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show bridge-domains** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@S1# show interfaces
ge-2/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 600;
  }
}
ge-2/0/1 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 600;
  }
}
ge-2/0/2 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation extended-vlan-bridge;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 600;
  }
}
```



```

    }
}

user@S1# show bridge-domains
customer1 {
    domain-type bridge;
    interface ge-2/0/0.0;
    interface ge-2/0/2.0;
    interface ge-2/0/1.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Confirming the MAC Address Learning on page 25](#)
- [Making Sure That the Attached Devices Can Reach Each Other on page 26](#)
- [Checking the Bridge Domain on page 27](#)
- [Checking the Bridge Statistics on page 28](#)
- [Checking the Bridge Flooding on page 28](#)
- [Checking Layer 2 Learning on page 29](#)

Confirming the MAC Address Learning

Purpose Display Layer 2 MAC address information.

Action • From Device S1, run the **show bridge mac-table** command.

```
user@S1> show bridge mac-table
```

```
MAC flags (S -static MAC, D -dynamic MAC, L -locally learned, C -Control MAC
SE -Statistics enabled, NM -Non configured MAC, R -Remote PE MAC)
```

```
Routing instance : default-switch
Bridging domain : customer1, VLAN : NA
  MAC      MAC      Logical      NH      RTR
address    flags    interface  Index   ID
00:12:1e:ee:34:dd  D      ge-2/0/2.0
00:1d:b5:5e:86:79  D      ge-2/0/0.0
00:21:59:0f:35:2b  D      ge-2/0/1.0
```

- From Device S1, run the **show bridge mac-table extensive** command.

```
user@S1> show bridge mac-table extensive
```

```
MAC address: 00:12:1e:ee:34:dd
Routing instance: default-switch
Bridging domain: customer1, VLAN : NA
Learning interface: ge-2/0/2.0
Layer 2 flags: in_hash,in_ifd,in_ifl,in_vlan,in_rtt,kernel,in_ifbd
Epoch: 1                               Sequence number: 0
Learning mask: 0x00000004
```

```
MAC address: 00:1d:b5:5e:86:79
Routing instance: default-switch
Bridging domain: customer1, VLAN : NA
Learning interface: ge-2/0/0.0
Layer 2 flags: in_hash,in_ifd,in_ifl,in_vlan,in_rtt,kernel,in_ifbd
Epoch: 1                               Sequence number: 0
Learning mask: 0x00000004

MAC address: 00:21:59:0f:35:2b
Routing instance: default-switch
Bridging domain: customer1, VLAN : NA
Learning interface: ge-2/0/1.0
Layer 2 flags: in_hash,in_ifd,in_ifl,in_vlan,in_rtt,kernel,in_ifbd
Epoch: 3                               Sequence number: 0
Learning mask: 0x00000004
```

Meaning The output shows that the MAC addresses have been learned.

Making Sure That the Attached Devices Can Reach Each Other

Purpose Verify connectivity.

Action user@R1> ping 10.0.0.2
 PING 10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2): 56 data bytes
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.178 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.192 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.149 ms
 ^C
 --- 10.0.0.2 ping statistics ---
 3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.149/1.173/1.192/0.018 ms

user@R1> ping 10.0.0.3
 PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3): 56 data bytes
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.189 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.175 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.178 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.133 ms
 ^C
 --- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---
 4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.133/1.169/1.189/0.021 ms

user@R2> ping 10.0.0.3
 PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3): 56 data bytes
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.762 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.651 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.722 ms
 64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.705 ms
 ^C
 --- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---
 4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.651/0.710/0.762/0.040 ms

Meaning The output shows that the attached devices have established Layer 3 connectivity, with Device S1 doing transparent Layer 2 bridging.

Checking the Bridge Domain

Purpose Display bridge domain information.

Action user@S1> show bridge domain extensive

```

Routing instance: default-switch
Bridge domain: customer1                               State: Active
Bridge VLAN ID: NA
Interfaces:
  ge-2/0/0.0
  ge-2/0/1.0
  ge-2/0/2.0
Total MAC count: 3
  
```

Meaning The output shows that bridge domain is active.

Checking the Bridge Statistics

Purpose Display bridge statistics.

Action user@S1> `show bridge statistics`

```
Local interface: ge-2/0/0.0, Index: 65543
  Broadcast packets:      0
  Broadcast bytes :      0
  Multicast packets:     80
  Multicast bytes :     8160
  Flooded packets :      0
  Flooded bytes :      0
  Unicast packets :      1
  Unicast bytes :      64
  Current MAC count:     1 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: ge-2/0/2.0, Index: 324
  Broadcast packets:      0
  Broadcast bytes :      0
  Multicast packets:     80
  Multicast bytes :     8160
  Flooded packets :      1
  Flooded bytes :      74
  Unicast packets :     52
  Unicast bytes :     4332
  Current MAC count:     1 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: ge-2/0/1.0, Index: 196613
  Broadcast packets:      2
  Broadcast bytes :     128
  Multicast packets:      0
  Multicast bytes :      0
  Flooded packets :      1
  Flooded bytes :      93
  Unicast packets :     51
  Unicast bytes :     4249
  Current MAC count:     1 (Limit 1024)
```

Meaning The output shows that bridge domain interfaces are sending and receiving packets.

Checking the Bridge Flooding

Purpose Display bridge flooding information.

Action user@S1> `show bridge flood extensive`

```
Name: __juniper_private1__
CEs: 0
VEs: 0
Name: default-switch
CEs: 3
VEs: 0
Bridging domain: customer1
  Flood route prefix: 0x30003/51
  Flood route type: FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH
  Flood route owner: __all_ces__
  Flood group name: __all_ces__
  Flood group index: 1
  Nexthop type: comp
  Nexthop index: 568
  Flooding to:
    Name          Type          NhType      Index
    __all_ces__   Group          comp        562
    Composition: split-horizon
    Flooding to:
      Name          Type          NhType      Index
      ge-2/0/0.0    CE            ucst        524
      ge-2/0/1.0    CE            ucst        513
      ge-2/0/2.0    CE            ucst        523

  Flood route prefix: 0x30005/51
  Flood route type: FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH
  Flood route owner: __re_flood__
  Flood group name: __re_flood__
  Flood group index: 65534
  Nexthop type: comp
  Nexthop index: 565
  Flooding to:
    Name          Type          NhType      Index
    __all_ces__   Group          comp        562
    Composition: split-horizon
    Flooding to:
      Name          Type          NhType      Index
      ge-2/0/0.0    CE            ucst        524
      ge-2/0/1.0    CE            ucst        513
      ge-2/0/2.0    CE            ucst        523
```

Meaning If the destination MAC address of a packet is unknown to the device (that is, the destination MAC address in the packet does not have an entry in the forwarding table), the device duplicates the packet and floods it on all interfaces in the bridge domain other than the interface on which the packet arrived. This is known as packet flooding and is the default behavior for the device to determine the outgoing interface for an unknown destination MAC address.

Checking Layer 2 Learning

Purpose Display Layer 2 learning information for all the interfaces.

Action user@S1> `show l2-learning interface`

```

Routing Instance Name : default-switch
Logical Interface flags (DL -disable learning, AD -packet action drop,
                        LH - MAC limit hit, DN - Interface Down )
Logical      BD      MAC      STP      Logical
Interface    Name    Limit    State   Interface flags
ge-2/0/2.0
              custom.. 1024    Forwarding
Routing Instance Name : default-switch
Logical Interface flags (DL -disable learning, AD -packet action drop,
                        LH - MAC limit hit, DN - Interface Down )
Logical      BD      MAC      STP      Logical
Interface    Name    Limit    State   Interface flags
ge-2/0/0.0
              custom.. 1024    Forwarding
Routing Instance Name : default-switch
Logical Interface flags (DL -disable learning, AD -packet action drop,
                        LH - MAC limit hit, DN - Interface Down )
Logical      BD      MAC      STP      Logical
Interface    Name    Limit    State   Interface flags
ge-2/0/1.0
              custom.. 1024    Forwarding

```

Related Documentation

- *Understanding OSPF Areas*
- *Examples: Configuring OSPF Stub and Not-So-Stubby Areas*

Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances

For a bridge domain that is performing Layer 2 switching only, you do not have to specify a VLAN identifier.

For a bridge domain that is performing Layer 3 IP routing, you must specify either a VLAN identifier or dual VLAN identifier tags.

For a VPLS routing instance, you must specify either a VLAN identifier or dual VLAN identifier tags.

You can configure VLAN identifiers for a bridge domain or a VPLS routing instance in the following ways:

- By using the **input-vlan-map** and the **output-vlan-map** statements at the **[edit interfaces interface-name]** or **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level to configure VLAN mapping. For information about configuring input and output VLAN maps to stack and rewrite VLAN tags in incoming or outgoing frames, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.
- By using either the **vlan-id** statement or the **vlan-tags** statement to configure a normalizing VLAN identifier. This topic describes how normalizing VLAN identifiers are processed and translated in a bridge domain or a VPLS routing instance.

The **vlan-id** and **vlan-tags** statements are used to specify the normalizing VLAN identifier under the bridge domain or VPLS routing instance. The normalizing VLAN identifier is used to perform the following functions:

- Translate, or normalize, the VLAN tags of received packets received into a learn VLAN identifier.
- Create multiple learning domains that each contain a learn VLAN identifier. A learning domain is a MAC address database to which MAC addresses are added based on the learn VLAN identifier.



NOTE: You cannot configure VLAN mapping using the **input-vlan-map** and **output-vlan-map** statements if you configure a normalizing VLAN identifier for a bridge domain or VPLS routing instance using the **vlan-id** or **vlan-tags** statements.

To configure a VLAN identifier for a bridge domain, include either the **vlan-id** or the **vlan-tags** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logic-unit-number* family bridge]** or **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logic-unit-number* family bridge]** hierarchy level, and then include that logical interface in the bridge domain configuration. For more information about configuring a bridge domain, see “Configuring a Bridge Domain” on page 19.

For a VPLS routing instance, include either the **vlan-id** or **vlan-tags** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logic-unit-number*]** or **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logic-unit-number*]** hierarchy level, and then include that logical interface in the VPLS routing instance configuration. For more information about configuring a VPLS routing instance, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: The maximum number of Layer 2 interfaces that you can associate with a bridge domain or a VPLS instance on MX Series routers is 4000.



NOTE: For a single bridge domain or VPLS routing instance, you can include either the **vlan-id** or the **vlan-tags** statement, but not both. If you do not configure a **vlan-id**, **vlan-tags**, or **vlan-id-list [*vlan-id-numbers*]** for the bridge domain or the VPLS routing instance, the Layer 2 packets received are forwarded to the outbound Layer 2 interface without having the VLAN tag modified unless an **output-vlan-map** is configured on the Layer 2 interface. This results in a frame being forwarded to a Layer 2 interface with a VLAN tag that is different from what is configured for the Layer 2 interface. Note that a frame received from the Layer 2 interface is still required to match the VLAN tag(s) specified in the interface configuration. The invalid configuration may cause a Layer 2 loop to occur.

The VLAN tags associated with the inbound logical interface are compared with the normalizing VLAN identifier. If the tags are different, they are rewritten as described in [Table 3 on page 34](#). The source MAC address of a received packet is learned based on the normalizing VLAN identifier.



NOTE: You do not have to specify a VLAN identifier for a bridge domain that is performing Layer 2 switching only. To support Layer 3 IP routing, you must specify either a VLAN identifier or a pair of VLAN tags. However, you cannot specify the same VLAN identifier for more than one bridge domain within a routing instance. Each bridge domain must have a unique VLAN identifier.

If the VLAN tags associated with the outbound logical interface and the normalizing VLAN identifier are different, the normalizing VLAN identifier is rewritten to match the VLAN tags of the outbound logical interface, as described in [Table 4 on page 35](#).

For the packets sent over the VPLS routing instance to be tagged by the normalizing VLAN identifier, include one of the following configuration statements:

- **vlan-id *number*** to tag all packets that are sent over the VPLS virtual tunnel (VT) interfaces with the VLAN identifier.
- **vlan-tags outer *number* inner *number*** to tag all packets sent over the VPLS VT interfaces with dual outer and inner VLAN tags.

Use the **vlan-id none** statement to have the VLAN tags removed from packets associated with an inbound logical interface when those packets are sent over VPLS VT interfaces. Note that those packets might still be sent with other customer VLAN tags.

The **vlan-id all** statement enables you to configure bridging for several VLANs with a minimum amount of configuration. Configuring this statement creates a learning domain for:

- Each inner VLAN, or learn VLAN, identifier of a logical interface configured with two VLAN tags
- Each VLAN, or learn VLAN, identifier of a logical interface configured with one VLAN tag

We recommend that you do not use customer VLAN IDs in a VPLS routing instance because customer VLAN IDs are used for learning only.

You should use the service VLAN ID in a VPLS routing instance, as in the following configuration:

```
[edit]
interface ge-1/1/1 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 1 {
    vlan-id s1; /* Service vlan */
    encapsulation vlan-vpls;
    input-vlan-map pop; /* Pop the service vlan on input */
    output-vlan-map push; /* Push the service vlan on output */
  }
}
```



```

    }
  }
  interface ge-1/1/2 {
    encapsulation ethernet-vpls;
    unit 0;
  }
  routing-instance {
    V1 {
      instance-type vpls;
      vlan-id all;
      interface ge-1/1/1.1;
      interface ge-1/1/2.0;
    }
  }
}

```



NOTE: If you configure the `vlan-id all` statement in a VPLS routing instance, we recommend using the `input-vlan-map pop` and `output-vlan-map push` statements on the logical interface to pop the service VLAN ID on input and push the service VLAN ID on output and in this way limit the impact of doubly-tagged frames on scaling. You cannot use the native `vlan-id` statement when the `vlan-id all` statement is included in the configuration.

The `vlan-id-list [vlan-id-numbers]` statement enables you to configure bridging for multiple VLANs on a trunk interface. Configuring this statement creates a learning domain for:

- Each VLAN listed: `vlan-id-list [100 200 300]`
- Each VLAN in a range: `vlan-id-list [100-200]`
- Each VLAN in a list and range combination: `vlan-id-list [50, 100-200, 300]`

The following steps outline the process for bridging a packet received over a Layer 2 logical interface when you specify a normalizing VLAN identifier using either the `vlan-id number` or `vlan-tags` statement for a bridge domain or a VPLS routing instance:

1. When a packet is received on a physical port, it is accepted only if the VLAN identifier of the packet matches the VLAN identifier of one of the logical interfaces configured on that port.
2. The VLAN tags of the received packet are then compared with the normalizing VLAN identifier. If the VLAN tags of the packet are different from the normalizing VLAN identifier, the VLAN tags are rewritten as described in [Table 3 on page 34](#).
3. If the source MAC address of the received packet is not present in the source MAC table, it is learned based on the normalizing VLAN identifier.
4. The packet is then forwarded toward one or more outbound Layer 2 logical interfaces based on the destination MAC address. A packet with a known unicast destination MAC address is forwarded only to one outbound logical interface. For each outbound Layer 2 logical interface, the normalizing VLAN identifier configured for the bridge

domain or VPLS routing instance is compared with the VLAN tags configured on that logical interface. If the VLAN tags associated with an outbound logical interface do not match the normalizing VLAN identifier configured for the bridge domain or VPLS routing instance, the VLAN tags are rewritten as described in [Table 4 on page 35](#).

The tables below show how VLAN tags are applied for traffic sent to and from the bridge domain, depending on how the **vlan-id** and **vlan-tags** statements are configured for the bridge domain and on how VLAN identifiers are configured for the logical interfaces in a bridge domain or VPLS routing instance. Depending on your configuration, the following rewrite operations are performed on VLAN tags:

- **pop**—Remove a VLAN tag from the top of the VLAN tag stack.
- **pop-pop**—Remove both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the frame.
- **pop-swap**—Remove the outer VLAN tag of the frame and replace the inner VLAN tag of the frame.
- **swap**—Replace the VLAN tag of the frame.
- **push**—Add a new VLAN tag to the top of the VLAN stack.
- **push-push**—Push two VLAN tags in front of the frame.
- **swap-push**—Replace the VLAN tag of the frame and add a new VLAN tag to the top of the VLAN stack.
- **swap-swap**—Replace both the outer and inner VLAN tags of the frame.

[Table 3 on page 34](#) shows specific examples of how the VLAN tags for packets sent to the bridge domain are processed and translated, depending on your configuration. “–” means that the statement is not supported for the specified logical interface VLAN identifier. “No operation” means that the VLAN tags of the received packet are not translated for the specified input logical interface.

Table 3: Statement Usage and Input Rewrite Operations for VLAN Identifiers for a Bridge Domain

VLAN Identifier of Logical Interface	VLAN Configurations for Bridge Domain			
	vlan-id none	vlan-id 200	vlan-id all	vlan tags outer 100 inner 300
none	No operation	push 200	–	push 100, push 300
200	pop 200	No operation	No operation	swap 200 to 300, push 100
1000	pop 1000	swap 1000 to 200	No operation	swap 1000 to 300, push 100
vlan-tags outer 2000 inner 300	pop 2000, pop 300	pop 2000, swap 300 to 200	pop 2000	swap 2000 to 100
vlan-tags outer 100 inner 400	pop 100, pop 400	pop 100, swap 400 to 200	pop 100	swap 400 to 300

Table 3: Statement Usage and Input Rewrite Operations for VLAN Identifiers for a Bridge Domain (continued)

VLAN Identifier of Logical Interface	VLAN Configurations for Bridge Domain			
	vlan-id none	vlan-id 200	vlan-id all	vlan tags outer 100 inner 300
vlan-id-range 10-100	–	–	No operation	–
vlan-tags outer 200 inner-range 10-100	–	–	pop 200	–

Table 4 on page 35 shows specific examples of how the VLAN tags for packets sent from the bridge domain are processed and translated, depending on your configuration. “–” means that the statement is not supported for the specified logical interface VLAN identifier. “No operation” means that the VLAN tags of the outbound packet are not translated for the specified output logical interface.

Table 4: Statement Usage and Output Rewrite Operations for VLAN Identifiers for a Bridge Domain

VLAN Identifier of Logical Interface	VLAN Configurations for Bridge Domain			
	vlan-id none	vlan-id 200	vlan-id all	vlan tags outer 100 inner 300
none	no operation	pop 200	–	pop 100, pop 300
200	push 200	No operation	No operation	pop 100, swap 300 to 200
1000	push 1000	swap 200 to 1000	No operation	pop 100, swap 300 to 1000
vlan-tags outer 2000 inner 300	push 2000, push 300	swap 200 to 300, push 2000	push 2000	swap 100 to 2000
vlan-tags outer 100 inner 400	push 100, push 400	swap 200 to 400, push 100	push 100	swap 300 to 400
vlan-id-range 10-100	–	–	No operation	–
vlan-tags outer 200 inner-range 10-100	–	–	push 200	–

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)

Configuring Bridge Domains as Switches for Layer 2 Trunk Ports

You can configure a set of bridge domains that are associated with a Layer 2 trunk port. The set of bridge domains function as a switch. Packets received on a trunk interface are forwarded within a bridge domain that has the same VLAN identifier. A trunk interface also provides support for IRB, which provides support for Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing on the same interface.

To configure a Layer 2 trunk port and set of bridge domains, include the following statements:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface-name {
  unit number {
    family bridge {
      interface-mode access;
      vlan-id number;
    }
  }
}
interface-name {
  native-vlan-id number;
  unit number {
    family bridge {
      interface-mode trunk;
      vlan-id-list [ vlan-id-numbers ];
    }
  }
}
[edit bridge-domains]
bridge-domain-name {
  vlan-id number;
  vlan-id-list [ vlan-id-numbers ];
  ....
}
```

For **interface-mode trunk**, you can include the **vlan-id-list** statement.

You must configure a bridge domain and VLAN identifier for each VLAN associated with the trunk interface. You can configure one or more trunk or access interfaces at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level. An access interface enables you to accept packets with no VLAN identifier. For more information about configuring trunk and access interfaces, see the [Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices](#).

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19](#)

CHAPTER 3

Configuring Layer 2 Virtual Switches

- [Understanding Layer 2 Virtual Switches on page 37](#)
- [Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38](#)
- [Configuring a Virtual Switch Routing Instance on page 39](#)
- [Configuring Integrated Routing and Bridging for a Bridge Domain in a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 40](#)
- [Configuring VPLS Ports in a Virtual Switch on page 41](#)
- [Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch with a Layer 2 Trunk Port on page 43](#)

Understanding Layer 2 Virtual Switches

On MX Series routers only, you can group one or more bridge domains to form a virtual switch to isolate a LAN segment with its spanning-tree protocol instance and separate its VLAN ID space. A bridge domain consists of a set of logical ports that share the same flooding or broadcast characteristics. Like a virtual LAN, a bridge domain spans one or more ports of multiple devices. You can configure multiple virtual switches, each of which operates independently of the other virtual switches on the routing platform. Thus, each virtual switch can participate in a different Layer 2 network.

You can configure a virtual switch to participate only in Layer 2 bridging and optionally to perform Layer 3 routing. In addition, you can configure one of three Layer 2 control protocols—Spanning-Tree Protocol, Rapid Spanning-Tree Protocol (RSTP), or Multiple Spanning-Tree Protocol (MSTP)—to prevent forwarding loops. For more information about how to configure Layer 2 logical ports on an interface, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

In Junos OS Release 9.2 and later, you can associate one or more logical interfaces configured as trunk interfaces with a virtual switch. A trunk interface, or Layer 2 trunk port, enables you to configure a logical interface to represent multiple VLANs on the physical interface. Packets received on a trunk interface are forwarded within a bridge domain that has same VLAN identifier. For more information about how to configure trunk interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

You can also configure Layer 2 forwarding and learning properties for the virtual switch as well as any bridge domains that belong to a virtual switch. .

For more information about configuring a routing instance for Layer 2 VPN, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring a Layer 2 Control Protocol Routing Instance](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- [Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling Through a Network Overview](#)

Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch

A Layer 2 virtual switch, which isolates a LAN segment with its spanning-tree protocol instance and separates its VLAN ID space, filters and forwards traffic only at the data link layer. Layer 3 routing is not performed. Each bridge domain consists of a set of logical ports that participate in Layer 2 learning and forwarding. A virtual switch represents a Layer 2 network.

Two main types of interfaces are used in virtual switch hierarchies:

- Layer 2 logical interface—This type of interface uses the VLAN-ID as a virtual circuit identifier and the scope of the VLAN-ID is local to the interface port. This type of interface is often used in service-provider-centric applications.
- Access or trunk interface—This type of interface uses a VLAN-ID with global significance. The access or trunk interface is implicitly associated with bridge domains based on VLAN membership. Access or trunk interfaces are typically used in enterprise-centric applications.



NOTE: The difference between access interfaces and trunk interfaces is that access interfaces can be part of one VLAN only and the interface is normally attached to an end-user device (packets are implicitly associated with the configured VLAN). In contrast, trunk interfaces multiplex traffic from multiple VLANs and usually interconnect switches.

To configure a Layer 2 virtual switch, include the following statements:

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
  routing-instance-name (
    instance-type virtual-switch;
    bridge-domains {
      bridge-domain-name {
        domain-type bridge;
        interface interface-name;
        vlan-id (all | none | number); # Cannot be used with 'vlan-tags' statement
        vlan-id-list [ vlan-id-numbers ];
        vlan-tags outer number inner number; # Cannot be used with 'vlan-id' statement
      }
    }
  }
  protocols {
    mstp {
```

```

...mstp-configuration ...
    }
  }
}

```

To enable a virtual switch, you must specify **virtual-switch** as the **instance-type**.

For each bridge domain that you configure for the virtual switch, specify a **bridge-domain-name**. You must also specify the value **bridge** for the **domain-type** statement.

For the **vlan-id** statement, you can specify either a valid VLAN identifier or the **none** or **all** options.

The **all** option is not supported with IRB.



NOTE: You do not have to specify a VLAN identifier for a bridge domain. However, you cannot specify the same VLAN identifier for more than one bridge domain within a virtual switch. Each bridge domain within a virtual switch must have a unique VLAN identifier.



NOTE: For a single bridge domain, you can include either the **vlan-id** statement or the **vlan-tags** statement, but not both. The **vlan-id** statement, **vlan-id-list** statement, and **vlan-tags** statement are mutually exclusive.

The **vlan-id-list** statement allows you to automatically create multiple bridge-domains for each **vlan-id** in the list.

To specify one or more logical interfaces to include in the bridge domain, specify an **interface-name** for an Ethernet interface you configured at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level. For more information, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances on page 30](#)
- [Configuring Integrated Routing and Bridging for a Bridge Domain in a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 40](#)

Configuring a Virtual Switch Routing Instance

On MX Series routers only, use the **virtual-switch** routing instance type to isolate a LAN segment with its spanning-tree instance and to separate its VLAN ID space. A bridge domain consists of a set of ports that share the same flooding or broadcast characteristics. Each virtual switch represents a Layer 2 network. You can optionally configure a virtual switch to support Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB), which facilitates simultaneous Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing on the same interface. You can also configure Layer 2 control protocols to provide loop resolution. Protocols supported include the

Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP), Rapid Spanning-Tree Protocols (RSTP), Multiple Spanning-Tree Protocol (MSTP), and VLAN Spanning-Tree Protocol (VSTP).

To create a routing instance for a virtual switch, include at least the following statements in the configuration:

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
  routing-instance-name
  instance-type virtual-switch;
  bridge-domains {
    bridge-domain-name {
      domain-type bridge;
      interface interface-name;
      vlan-id (all | none | number);
      vlan-tags outer number inner number;
    }
  }
  protocols {
    (rstp | mstp | vstp) {
      ...stp-configuration ...
    }
  }
}
```

For more information about configuring virtual switches, see [“Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch” on page 38](#).

**Related
Documentation**

- *Layer 2 Routing Instance Types*
- *Configuring a VPLS Routing Instance*
- *Configuring a Layer 2 Control Protocol Routing Instance*

Configuring Integrated Routing and Bridging for a Bridge Domain in a Layer 2 Virtual Switch

Integrated routing and bridging (IRB) provides simultaneous support for Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing on the same interface. IRB enables you to route local packets to another routed interface or to another bridge domain that has a Layer 3 protocol configured. You configure a logical routing interface by including the `irb` statement at **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level and include that interface in the bridge domain. For more information about how to configure a routing interface, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: You can include only one routing interface in a bridge domain.

To configure a virtual switch with IRB support, include the following statements:

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
```



```

routing-instance-name {
  instance-type virtual-switch;
  bridge-domains {
    bridge-domain-name {
      domain-type bridge;
      interface interface-name;
      routing-interface routing-interface-name;
      vlan-id (none | number);
      vlan-tags outer number inner number;
    }
  }
}

```

To enable a virtual switch, you must specify **virtual-switch** as the **instance-type**. The **instance-type virtual-switch** statement is not supported at the **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name]** hierarchy level.

For each bridge domain that you configure for the virtual switch, specify a **bridge-domain-name**. You must also specify the value **bridge** for the **domain-type** statement.

For the **vlan-id** statement, you can specify either a valid VLAN identifier or the **none** option.



NOTE: For a single bridge domain, you can include either the **vlan-id** statement or the **vlan-tags** statement, but not both.

To include one or more logical interfaces in the bridge domain, specify the **interface-name** for each Ethernet interface to include that you configured at the **[edit interfaces irb]** hierarchy level.

To associate a routing interface with a bridge domain, include the **routing-interface routing-interface-name** statement and specify a **routing-interface-name** you configured at the **[edit interfaces irb]** hierarchy level. You can configure only one routing interface for each bridge domain. For more information about how to configure logical and routing interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.



NOTE: If you configure a routing interface to support IRB in a bridge domain, you cannot use the **all** option for the **vlan-id** statement.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances on page 30](#)

Configuring VPLS Ports in a Virtual Switch

In Junos OS Release 9.3 and later, you can configure VPLS ports in a virtual switch so that the logical interfaces of the Layer 2 bridge domains in the virtual switch can handle

VPLS routing instance traffic. VPLS configuration no longer requires a dedicated routing instance of type **vpls**. Packets received on a Layer 2 trunk interface are forwarded within a bridge domain that has the same VLAN identifier.

A trunk interface is implicitly associated with bridge domains based on VLAN membership. Whereas access interfaces can be part of one VLAN only, trunk interfaces multiplex traffic from multiple VLANs and usually interconnect switches. A Layer 2 trunk port also supports IRB.

To configure VPLS ports in a virtual switch, perform the following tasks:

1. To configure the Layer 2 trunk ports that you will associate with the bridge domains in the virtual switch, include the following statements in the configuration:

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number { # Call this 'L2-trunk-port-A'
      family bridge {
        interface-mode trunk;
        vlan-id-list [ vlan-id-numbers ]; # Trunk mode VLAN membership for this
        interface
      }
    }
  }
  .
  .
  .
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number { # Call this 'L2-trunk-port-B'
      family bridge {
        interface-mode trunk;
        vlan-id-list [ vlan-id-numbers ]; # Trunk mode VLAN membership for this
        interface
      }
    }
  }
}
```

To configure a logical interface as a trunk port, include the **interface-mode** statement and the **trunk** option at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family bridge]** hierarchy level.

To configure all the VLAN identifiers to associate with a Layer 2 trunk port, include the **vlan-id-list [vlan-id-numbers]** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family bridge]** hierarchy level.

Each of the logical interfaces “**L2-trunk-port-A**” and “**L2-trunk-port-B**” accepts packets tagged with any VLAN ID specified in the respective **vlan-id-list** statements.

2. To configure a virtual switch consisting of a set of bridge domains that are associated with one or more logical interfaces configured as a trunk ports, include the following statements in the configuration:

```
[edit]
routing-instance {
```

```

routing-instance-name
instance-type virtual-switch;
interface L2-trunk-port-A; # Include one trunk port
interface L2-trunk-port-B; # Include the other trunk port
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name-0 {
    domain-type bridge;
    vlan-id number;
  }
  bridge-domain-name-1 {
    domain-type bridge;
    vlan-id number;
  }
}
protocols {
  vpls {
    vpls-id number;
    ... vpls-configuration ...
  }
}
}

```

To begin configuring a virtual switch, include the **instance-type** statement and the **virtual-switch** option at the **[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name*]** hierarchy level.

To configure a virtual switch consisting of a set of bridge domains that are associated with one or more logical interfaces configured as a trunk ports, you must identify each logical interface by including the **interface *interface-name*** statement at the **[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name*]** hierarchy level.

For each VLAN configured for a trunk port, you must configure a bridge-domain that includes the trunk port logical interface and uses a VLAN identifier within the range carried by that trunk interface. To configure, include the **domain-type bridge**, **vlan-id *number***, and statements at the **[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* bridge-domain *bridge-domain-name*]** hierarchy level.

Related Documentation • [Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19](#)

Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch with a Layer 2 Trunk Port

You can associate one or more Layer 2 trunk interfaces with a virtual switch. A Layer 2 trunk interface enables you to configure a logical interface to represent multiple VLANs on the physical interface. Within the virtual switch, you configure a bridge domain and VLAN identifier for each VLAN identifier configured on the trunk interfaces. Packets received on a trunk interface are forwarded within a bridge domain that has the same VLAN identifier. Each virtual switch you configure operates independently and can participate in a different Layer 2 network.

A virtual switch configured with a Layer 2 trunk port also supports IRB within a bridge domain. IRB provides simultaneous support for Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing

on the same interface. Only an interface configured with the **interface-mode (access | trunk)** statement can be associated with a virtual switch. An access interface enables you to accept packets with no VLAN identifier. For more information about configuring trunk and access interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

In addition, you can configure Layer 2 learning and forwarding properties for the virtual switch.

To configure a virtual switch with a Layer 2 trunk interface, include the following statements:

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
  routing-instance-name {
    instance-type virtual-switch;
    interface interface-name;
    bridge-domains {
      bridge-domain-name {
        vlan-id number;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: You must configure a bridge domain and VLAN identifier for each VLAN identifier configured for the trunk interface.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)

CHAPTER 4

Configuring Layer 2 Address Learning and Forwarding

- [Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval on page 45](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting on page 46](#)
- [Limiting the Number of MAC Addresses Learned from Each Logical Interface on page 47](#)
- [Disabling Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 48](#)
- [Example: Loop Detection Using the MAC Move Approach on page 48](#)

Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval

The MAC table aging process ensures that a router tracks only active MAC addresses on the network and is able to flush out address that are no longer used.

You can configure the MAC table aging time, the maximum time that an entry can remain in the MAC table before it “ages out,” on all bridge domains, one or all VPLS instances, or one or all Ethernet virtual private network (EVPNs) instances on the router. This configuration can influence efficiency of network resource use by affecting the amount of traffic that is flooded to all interfaces because when traffic is received for MAC addresses no longer in the Ethernet routing table, the router floods the traffic to all interfaces.

Depending on how long you want to keep a MAC address in a MAC table before it expires, you can either increase or decrease the aging timer. By default, the timeout interval for all entries in the MAC table is 300 seconds. You can modify the timeout interval for MAC table entries on an MX Series router. You cannot modify the timeout interval for a virtual switch.



NOTE: The timeout interval applies only to dynamically learned MAC addresses. This value does not apply to configured static MAC addresses, which never time out.

The range for **seconds** is from 10 through 1,000,0000.

You can modify the timeout interval for a router (at the global level) or on a per-domain basis (bridge domain).

- To modify the timeout interval for the MAC table for a router:

```
[edit protocols l2-learning]  
user@host# set global-mac-table-aging-time time;
```

- To modify the timeout interval for a bridge domain:

```
[edit bridge-domain bridge-domain-name bridge-options];  
user@host# set mac-table-aging-time time;
```

- To modify the timeout for a VPLS or an Ethernet virtual private network (EVPN) instance within a bridge domain:

```
[edit routing-instance routing-instance-name protocols vpls];  
[edit routing-instance routing-instance-name protocols evpn];  
user@host# set mac-table-aging-time time;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting on page 46](#)
- [Limiting the Number of MAC Addresses Learned from Each Logical Interface on page 47](#)
- [Disabling Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 48](#)

Enabling MAC Accounting

By default, MAC accounting is disabled. On MX Series routers, you can enable packet accounting either for the router as a whole or for a specific bridge domain. After you enable packet accounting, the Junos OS maintains packet counters for each MAC address learned.

To enable MAC accounting for an MX Series router, include the **global-mac-statistics** statement at the **[edit protocols l2-learning]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols l2-learning]  
global-mac-statistics;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)
- [Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval on page 45](#)
- [Limiting the Number of MAC Addresses Learned from Each Logical Interface on page 47](#)
- [Disabling Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 48](#)

Limiting the Number of MAC Addresses Learned from Each Logical Interface

You can configure a limit to the number of MAC addresses learned from the logical interfaces on an MX Series router.

To configure a limit to the total number of MAC addresses that can be learned from the logical interfaces, include the **global-mac-limit** *limit* statement at the **[edit protocols l2-learning]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  l2-learning {
    global-mac-limit limit;
  }
}
```

The default limit to the number of MAC addresses that can be learned the router as a whole is 393,215. The range that you can configure for the router as a whole is 20 through 1,048,575.

After the configured MAC address limit is reached, the default is for packets to be forwarded. You can specify that the packets be dropped by including the **packet-action** **drop** statement at the **[edit protocols l2-learning global-mac-limit]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  l2-learning {
    global-mac-limit limit {
      packet-action drop;
    }
  }
}
```

You can also configure a limit to the number of MAC address learned from all the interfaces in a bridge domain or from a specific logical interface only. For more information, see [“Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains”](#) on page 53.



NOTE: The behavior is different for some configurations. For aggregated Ethernet interfaces and label-switched interfaces, the behavior is to learn all the new MAC addresses even when the limit has been reached. The excess addresses are later deleted. The learning limit does not apply to bridge domain trunk ports, because they have no counters for the individual domains, and those domains might have different MAC learning limits.



NOTE: When static MAC addresses are configured, the learning limit is the configured limit minus the number of static addresses.



NOTE: On MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 8.4 and later, statistics for an aged destination MAC entry are not retained. In addition, source and destination statistics are reset during a MAC move. In previous releases, only source statistics were reset during a MAC move.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)
- [Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval on page 45](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting on page 46](#)
- [Disabling Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 48](#)

Disabling Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding

Disabling dynamic MAC learning on an MX Series router or an EX Series switch prevents all the logical interfaces on the router or switch from learning source and destination MAC addresses.

To disable MAC learning for an MX Series router or an EX Series switch, include the **global-no-mac-learning** statement at the **[edit protocols l2-learning]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols l2-learning]  
global-no-mac-learning;
```

For information about how to configure a virtual switch, see “[Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch](#)” on page 38.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)
- [Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval on page 45](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting on page 46](#)
- [Limiting the Number of MAC Addresses Learned from Each Logical Interface on page 47](#)

Example: Loop Detection Using the MAC Move Approach

This example shows how to detect loops using the MAC move approach.

- [Requirements on page 48](#)
- [Overview on page 49](#)
- [Configuration on page 49](#)
- [Verification on page 51](#)

Requirements

This example requires the following hardware and software components:

- MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers
- Junos OS Release 13.2 running on all the devices

Overview

When a MAC address appears on a different physical interface or within a different unit of the same physical interface and if this behavior occurs frequently, it is considered a MAC move.

Configuration errors at the network can force traffic into never ending circular paths. Once there are loops in the Layer 2 network, one of the symptoms is frequent MAC moves, which can be used for rectification of the problem. When it is observed that a source MAC address is moving among the ports, interface is blocked based on the configured **action-priority** for the interface. If the **action-priority** value configured for interfaces is the same, the last interface for the bridge domain on which the MAC address move occurred is blocked.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
set interfaces ge-1/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-1/0/4 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-1/0/4 unit 10 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-1/0/4 unit 10 vlan-id 10
set interfaces ge-1/0/4 unit 11 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-1/0/4 unit 11 vlan-id 11
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family bridge interface-mode trunk
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family bridge vlan-id-list 10-12
set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family bridge interface-mode trunk
set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family bridge vlan-id-list 10-12
set bridge-domains bd10 vlan-id 10
set bridge-domains bd10 enable-mac-move-action
set bridge-domains bd10 bridge-options interface ge-1/0/5.0 action-priority 1
set bridge-domains bd10 bridge-options interface ge-1/0/6.0 action-priority 5
set bridge-domains bd11 vlan-id 11
set bridge-domains bd11 enable-mac-move-action
set bridge-domains bd12 vlan-id 12
```

In the previous example, all the interfaces, including the trunk interfaces in bd10 and bd11 will be monitored. If there are frequent MAC moves detected within interfaces ge-1/0/5 and ge-1/0/6, interface ge-1/0/5 is blocked. The blocking for trunk interfaces is such that data traffic only for a VLAN (on which the MAC move is detected) will be blocked and not for all the VLANs in the trunk. No action will be taken if a frequent MAC move is observed in **bd12**.

Configuring Loop Detection Using the MAC Move Approach

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*.

To configure loop detection using the MAC address move approach:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-1/0/4 vlan-tagging
user@host# set ge-1/0/4 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
user@host# set ge-1/0/4 unit 10 encapsulation vlan-bridge
user@host# set ge-1/0/4 unit 10 vlan-id 10
user@host# set ge-1/0/4 unit 11 encapsulation vlan-bridge
user@host# set ge-1/0/4 unit 11 vlan-id 11
```

```
user@host# set ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family bridge interface-mode trunk
user@host# set ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family bridge vlan-id-list 10-12
```

```
user@host# set ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family bridge interface-mode trunk
user@host# set ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family bridge vlan-id-list 10-12
```

2. Configure the bridge domain parameters.

```
[edit bridge-domains]
user@host# set bd10 vlan-id 10
user@host# set bd10 enable-mac-move-action
user@host# set bd10 bridge-options interface ge-1/0/5.0 action-priority 1
user@host# set bd10 bridge-options interface ge-1/0/6.0 action-priority 5
```

```
user@host# set bd11 vlan-id 11
user@host# set bd11 enable-mac-move-action
```

```
user@host# set bd12 vlan-id 12
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering **show interfaces** and **show bridge-domains** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@host# show interfaces
ge-1/0/4 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
  unit 10 {
    encapsulation vlan-bridge;
    vlan-id 10;
  }
}
```

```

        unit 11 {
            encapsulation vlan-bridge;
            vlan-id 11;
        }
    }
    ge-1/0/5 {
        unit 0 {
            family bridge {
                interface-mode trunk;
                vlan-id-list 10-12;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-1/0/6 {
        unit 0 {
            family bridge {
                interface-mode trunk;
                vlan-id-list 10-12;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
user@host# show bridge-domains
```

```

bridge-domains {
  bd10 {
    vlan-id 10;
    bridge-options {
      interface ge-1/0/5.0 {
        action-priority 1;
      }
      interface ge-1/0/6.0 {
        action-priority 5
      }
    }
    enable-mac-move-action;
  }
  bd11 {
    vlan-id 11;
    enable-mac-move-action;
  }
  bd12 {
    vlan-id 12;
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Verifying That the Logical Interfaces Blocked Due to MAC Move Are Displayed

Purpose Ensure that the current set of logical interfaces blocked due to a MAC move, if any, are displayed.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show l2-learning mac-move-buffer active** command.

```
user@host# show l2-learning mac-move-buffer active
MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:01:01, VLAN Id: 0
  Time Rec : 2012-06-25 06:23:41   Bridge Domain: bd10
  Prev IFL : ge-1/0/5.0           New IFL: ge-1/0/6.0
  IFBD      : ge-1/0/6.0:10       Blocked   : YES
```

Meaning As a result of MAC move detection, one of the involved interface bridge domains will be blocked. The output shows that the ge-1/0/6 logical interface is blocked.

- Related Documentation**
- [bridge-domains on page 67](#)
 - [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)

CHAPTER 5

Configuring Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- [Configuring Static MAC Addresses for Logical Interfaces in a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from an Interface in a Bridge Domain on page 55](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Bridge Domain on page 57](#)
- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Bridge Domain or Logical Interface on page 58](#)

Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains

When you configure a bridge domain, Layer 2 address learning is enabled by default. The bridge domain learns unicast media access control (MAC) addresses to avoid flooding the packets to all the ports in the bridge domain. Each bridge domain creates a source MAC entry in its source and destination MAC tables for each source MAC address learned from packets received on the ports that belong to the bridge domain.



NOTE: Traffic is not flooded back onto the interface on which it was received. However, because this “split horizon” occurs at a late stage, the packet statistics displayed by commands such as `show interfaces queue` will include flood traffic.

You can optionally disable MAC learning either for the entire router or for a specific bridge domain or logical interface. You can also configure the following Layer 2 learning and forwarding properties:

- Static MAC entries for logical interfaces only
- Limit to the number of MAC addresses learned from a specific logical interface or from all the logical interfaces in a bridge domain
- Size of the MAC address table for the bridge domain
- MAC accounting for a bridge domain

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)

Configuring Static MAC Addresses for Logical Interfaces in a Bridge Domain

You can manually add static MAC entries for the logical interfaces in a bridge domain. You can specify one or more static MAC addresses for each logical interface.

To add a static MAC address for a logical interface in a bridge domain, include the **static-mac** *mac-address* statement at the **[edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    bridge-options {
      interface interface-name {
        static-mac mac-address {
          <vlan-id number>;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

You can optionally specify a VLAN identifier for the static MAC address by using the **vlan-id** statement. To specify a VLAN identifier for a static MAC address, you must use the **all** option when configuring a VLAN identifier for the bridge domain.



NOTE: If a static MAC address you configure for a logical interface appears on a different logical interface, packets sent to that interface are dropped.

- Related Documentation**
- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Bridge Domain or Logical Interface on page 58](#)
 - [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
 - [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from an Interface in a Bridge Domain on page 55](#)
 - [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Bridge Domain on page 57](#)

Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Bridge Domain

You can modify the size of the MAC address table for each bridge domain. The default table size is 5120 addresses. The minimum you can configure is 16 addresses, and the maximum is 1,048,575 addresses.

If the MAC table limit is reached, new addresses can no longer be added to the table. Unused MAC addresses are removed from the MAC address table automatically. This frees space in the table, allowing new entries to be added.

To modify the size of the MAC table, include the **mac-table-size** *limit* statement at the **[edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    bridge-options {
      mac-table-size limit {
        packet-action drop;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Bridge Domain or Logical Interface on page 58](#)
- [Configuring Static MAC Addresses for Logical Interfaces in a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from an Interface in a Bridge Domain on page 55](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Bridge Domain on page 57](#)

Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from an Interface in a Bridge Domain

You can configure a limit on the number of MAC addresses learned from a specific bridge domain or from a specific logical interface that belongs to a bridge domain.

To configure a limit for the number of MAC addresses learned from each logical interface in a bridge domain, include the **interface-mac-limit** *limit* statement at the **[edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    interface interface-name;
    bridge-options {
      interface-mac-limit limit;
    }
  }
}
```

To limit the number of MAC addresses learned from a specific logical interface in a bridge domain or an entire bridge domain, include the **interface-mac-limit** *limit* statement at the **[edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options interface *interface-name*]** or **[edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    interface interface-name;
    bridge-options {
      interface-mac-limit limit {
        packet-action drop;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
    interface interface-name {  
        interface-mac-limit limit{  
            packet-action drop;  
        }  
    }  
}  
}
```

For an access port, the default limit on the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on an access port is 1024. Because an access port can be configured in only one bridge domain in a network topology, the default limit is 1024 addresses, which is same as the limit for MAC addresses learned on a logical interface in a bridge domain (configured by including the `interface-mac-limit limit` statement at the `[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name]` or `[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options]` hierarchy level.

For a trunk port, the default limit on the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a trunk port is 8192. Because a trunk port can be associated with multiple bridge domains, the default limit is the same as the limit for MAC addresses learned on a logical interface in a virtual switch instance (configured by including the `interface-mac-limit limit` statement at the `[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options interface interface-name]` for a virtual switch instance).

The value you configure for a specific logical interface overrides any value you specify for the entire bridge domain at the `[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options]` hierarchy level.

The default limit to the number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a logical interface is 1024. The range that you can configure for a specific logical interface is 1 through 131,071.

After the MAC address limit is reached, the default is for any incoming packets with a new source MAC address to be forwarded. You can specify that the packets be dropped by including the `packet-action drop` statement. To specify that packets be dropped for the entire bridge domain, include the `packet-action drop` statement at the `[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface-mac-limit limit]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface-mac-limit limit]  
packet-action drop;
```

To specify that the packets be dropped for a specific logical interface in a bridge domain, include the `packet-action drop` statement at the `[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name interface-mac-limit limit]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name  
 interface-mac-limit limit]  
packet-action drop;
```




NOTE: The behavior is different for some configurations. For aggregated Ethernet interfaces and label-switched interfaces, the behavior is to learn all the new MAC addresses even when the limit has been reached. The excess addresses are later deleted. The learning limit does not apply to bridge domain trunk ports, because they have no counters for the individual domains, and those domains might have different MAC learning limits.



NOTE: When static MAC addresses are configured, the learning limit is the configured limit minus the number of static addresses.



NOTE:

You can also configure a limit to the number of MAC addresses learned for an MX Series router.

Related Documentation

- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Bridge Domain or Logical Interface on page 58](#)
- [Configuring Static MAC Addresses for Logical Interfaces in a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Bridge Domain on page 57](#)

Enabling MAC Accounting for a Bridge Domain

By default, MAC accounting is disabled. You can enable packet counting for a bridge domain. When you enable packet accounting, the Junos OS maintains packet counters for each MAC address learned on the interfaces in the bridge domain.

To enable MAC accounting for a bridge domain, include the **mac-statistics** statement at the **[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options]
mac-statistics;
```

Related Documentation

- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Bridge Domain or Logical Interface on page 58](#)
- [Configuring Static MAC Addresses for Logical Interfaces in a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from an Interface in a Bridge Domain on page 55](#)

Disabling MAC Learning for a Bridge Domain or Logical Interface

You can disable MAC learning for all logical interfaces in a specified bridge domain, or for a specific logical interface in a bridge domain. Disabling dynamic MAC learning prevents the specified interfaces from learning source MAC addresses.

To disable MAC learning for all logical interfaces in a bridge domain in a virtual switch, include the **no-mac-learning** statement at the [edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options] hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    interface interface-name;
    bridge-options {
      no-mac-learning;
    }
  }
}
```

To disable MAC learning for a specific logical interface in a bridge domain, include the **no-mac-learning** statement at the [edit bridge-domains *bridge-domain-name* bridge-options interface *interface-name*] hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
bridge-domains {
  bridge-domain-name {
    domain-type bridge;
    interface interface-name;
    bridge-options {
      interface interface-name {
        no-mac-learning;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: When you disable MAC learning, source MAC addresses are not dynamically learned, and any packets sent to these source addresses are flooded into the bridge domain.



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



NOTE: When MAC learning is disabled for a VPLS routing instance, traffic is not load balanced and only one of the equal-cost next hops is used.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Static MAC Addresses for Logical Interfaces in a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Bridge Domain on page 54](#)
- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from an Interface in a Bridge Domain on page 55](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Bridge Domain on page 57](#)

CHAPTER 6

Configuring Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from a Layer 2 Trunk Port on page 62](#)
- [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)
- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)

Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports

Layer 2 learning is enabled by default. A set of bridge domains, configured to function as a switch with a Layer 2 trunk port, learns unicast media access control (MAC) addresses to avoid flooding packets to the trunk port.



NOTE: Traffic is not flooded back onto the interface on which it was received. However, because this “split horizon” occurs at a late stage, the packet statistics displayed by commands such as `show interfaces queue` will include flood traffic.

You can optionally disable Layer 2 learning for the entire set of bridge domains as well as modify the following Layer 2 learning and forwarding properties:

- Limit the number of MAC addresses learned from the Layer 2 trunk port associated with the set of bridge domains
- Modify the size of the MAC address table for the set of bridge domains
- Enable MAC accounting for the set of bridge domains

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18](#)

Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from a Layer 2 Trunk Port

You can configure a limit on the number of MAC addresses learned from a trunk port or from a specific trunk or access interface.

To limit the number of MAC addresses learned through a trunk port associated with a set of bridge domains, include the **interface-mac-limit** *limit* statement at the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
switch-options {
  interface-mac-limit limit;
}
```

To limit the number of MAC addresses learned from a specific logical interface configured as an access interface or a trunk interface, include the **interface-mac-limit** *limit* statement at the **[edit switch-options interface interface-name]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
switch-options {
  interface interface-name {
    interface-mac-limit limit;
  }
}
```

The default value for the number MAC addresses that can be learned from a logical interface is 1024. You can specify a limit either for a set of bridge domains or for a specific logical interface in the range from 1 through 131,071. The value you configure for a specific logical interface overrides any value you specify for the set of bridge domains.

After the specified MAC address limit is reached, the default is for any incoming packets with a new source MAC address to be forwarded. You can specify that the packets be dropped for the entire virtual switch after the MAC address limit is reached by including the **packet-action drop** statement at the **[edit switch-options interface-mac-limit limit]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit switch-options interface interface-name interface-mac-limit limit]
packet-action drop;
```

To specify that the packets be dropped from a specific logical interface in a set of bridge domains with a trunk port after the MAC address limit is reached, include the **packet-action drop** statement at the **[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name interface interface-name interface-mac-limit limit]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name interface interface-name interface-mac-limit limit]
packet-action drop;
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)
 - [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)
 - [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)

Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Set of Bridge Domains

You can modify the size of the MAC address table for a set of bridge domains. The minimum you can configure is 16 addresses, and the maximum is 1,048,575 addresses. The default table size is 5120 addresses.

If the MAC table limit is reached, new addresses can no longer be added to the table. Unused MAC addresses are removed from the MAC address table automatically. This frees space in the table, allowing new entries to be added to the table.

To modify the size of the MAC table for a set of bridge domains, include the **mac-table-size** statement at the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit switch-options]  
mac-table-size limit;
```

Related Documentation

- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)
- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from a Layer 2 Trunk Port on page 62](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)

Enabling MAC Accounting for a Set of Bridge Domains

By default, MAC accounting is disabled. You can enable packet counting for a set of bridge domains. After you enable packet accounting, the Junos OS maintains packet counters for each MAC address learned on the trunk port associated with the set of bridge domains.

To enable MAC accounting for a set of bridge domains, include the **mac-statistics** statement at the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit switch-options]  
mac-statistics;
```

Related Documentation

- [Disabling MAC Learning for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)
- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from a Layer 2 Trunk Port on page 62](#)
- [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)

Disabling MAC Learning for a Set of Bridge Domains

By default, MAC learning is enabled for a set of bridge domains. You can disable MAC learning for a set of bridge domains. Disabling dynamic MAC learning prevents the Layer 2 trunk port associated with the set of bridge domains from learning source and destination MAC addresses. When you disable MAC learning, source MAC addresses are not dynamically learned, and any packets sent to these source addresses are flooded into the switch.

To disable MAC learning for a set of bridge domains, include the **no-mac-learning** statement at the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit switch-options]  
no-mac-learning;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Limiting MAC Addresses Learned from a Layer 2 Trunk Port on page 62](#)
- [Configuring the Size of the MAC Address Table for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)
- [Enabling MAC Accounting for a Set of Bridge Domains on page 63](#)

CHAPTER 7

Configuration Statements for Layer 2 Bridge Domains

- [action-priority on page 66](#)
- [bridge-domains on page 67](#)
- [bridge-options on page 68](#)
- [disable-action on page 69](#)
- [domain-type on page 69](#)
- [enable-mac-move-action on page 70](#)
- [interface on page 71](#)
- [interface-mac-limit on page 72](#)
- [mac-statistics on page 74](#)
- [mac-table-size on page 76](#)
- [mac-table-aging-time on page 78](#)
- [no-irb-layer-2-copy on page 79](#)
- [no-mac-learning on page 80](#)
- [packet-action on page 82](#)
- [reopen-time on page 85](#)
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- [vlan-tags on page 92](#)

action-priority

Syntax	<code>action-priority <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit <code>bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i></code> <code>bridge-options</code> interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	Configure the action priority value for an interface in a bridge domain on MAC move detection. This priority value is used to determine which interface should be blocked when a throttled MAC move is detected between two interfaces. The priority value can be between 0 and 7 inclusive. A higher value means lower priority. For example, if a MAC address move occurs between two interfaces with the action priority value set to 5 and 6, the interface with value 5 as the action priority value is blocked.
Default	4
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19• Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38

bridge-domains

Syntax	<pre> bridge-domains { bridge-domain-name { bridge-options { ...bridge-options-configuration... } domain-type bridge; interface interface-name; no-irb-layer-2-copy; no-local-switching; routing-interface routing-interface-name; vlan-id (all none number); vlan-id-list [vlan-id-numbers]; vlan-tags outer number inner number; bridge-options { interface interface-name { mac-pinning static-mac mac-address; } interface-mac-limit limit; mac-statistics; mac-table-size limit; no-mac-learning; } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6. Support for the no-irb-layer-2-copy statement added in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Configure a domain that includes a set of logical ports that share the same flooding or broadcast characteristics in order to perform Layer 2 bridging.
Options	<i>bridge-domain-name</i> —Name of the bridge domain.



NOTE: You cannot use the slash (/) character as part of the bridge domain name. If you do, the configuration will not commit.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19](#)
- [Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38](#)

bridge-options

Syntax

```
bridge-options {  
    interface interface-name;  
        static-mac static-mac-address;  
    }  
    interface-mac-limit limit;  
        packet-action drop;  
    }  
    mac-pinning (EVPN Routing Instances)  
    mac-statistics;  
    mac-table-size limit;  
    mac-table-aging-time time;  
    no-mac-learning;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [bridge-domains](#) *bridge-domain-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* [bridge-domains](#) *bridge-domain-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* [bridge-domains](#) *bridge-domain-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Statment (mac-pinning) introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2.

Description (MX Series routers only) Configure Layer 2 learning and forwarding properties for a bridge domain or a virtual switch.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

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

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)

disable-action

Syntax	disable-action;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols l2-learning global-mac-move]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Disable the MAC move action feature globally. MAC move detection configuration does exist, but the action is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring MAC Move Parameters

domain-type

Syntax	domain-type bridge;
Hierarchy Level	[edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Define the type of domain for a Layer 2 bridge domain.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19 • Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38

enable-mac-move-action

Syntax	enable-mac-move-action;
Hierarchy Level	[edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2. Statement supported in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Router.
Description	Enable the MAC move action feature at the bridge domain level. This statement blocks the logical interface for the bridge domain when a MAC move is detected on the interface.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19

interface

Syntax	<code>interface <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.</p>
Description	(MX Series routers and EX Series switches only) Specify the logical interfaces to include in the bridge domain, VLAN, VPLS instance, or virtual switch.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —Name of a logical interface. For more information about how to configure logical interfaces, see the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i> .
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19 • Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38 • Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch • Tunnel Services Overview • Tunnel Interface Configuration on MX Series Routers Overview

interface-mac-limit

Syntax	<pre> interface-mac-limit { limit disable; packet-action ; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre> [edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name switch-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit switch-options], [edit switch-options interface interface-name], [edit switch-options interface interface-name], [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options], [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options interface interface-name] </pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for the switch-options statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit switch-options], [edit switch-options interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options], and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Configure a limit to the number of MAC addresses that can be learned from a bridge domain, VLAN, virtual switch, or set of bridge domains or VLANs.</p>



NOTE: For multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) peers in active-active mode, configuring the `interface-mac-limit` statement or changing the `interface-mac-limit` configuration when traffic is flowing can cause the MAC entries to be out of synchronization between the two MC-LAG peers, which might result in flooding. To avoid flooding, you must either halt traffic forwarding and then configure the `interface-mac-limit` statement or use the `commit at` configuration statement to commit the changes at the same time in both the peer nodes.

Alternatively, if flooding does occur, you can clear the bridge MAC table on both the routers or switches by using the `clear bridge mac-table` command. Running this command ensures that the MAC entries are re-learned and in synchronization between both the peers.

Default	The default MAC limit varies with the platform.
Options	<p>disable—Disables the global <code>interface-mac-limit</code> configuration on an interface and sets the maximum <code>interface-mac-limit</code> that is permitted on the device.</p> <p>limit—Sets the maximum number of MAC addresses learned from an interface.</p> <p>Range: 1 through <default MAC limit> MAC addresses per interface. Range is platform specific.</p> <p>If you configure both disable and limit, disable takes precedence and <code>packet-action</code> is set to none. The remaining statement is explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53 • Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61 • Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port

mac-statistics

Syntax	mac-statistics;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> switch-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> switch-options],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> switch-options],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols evpn],</p> <p>[edit switch-options],</p> <p>[edit switch-options],</p> <p>[edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for the switch-options statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit switch-options] and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for EVPNs added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX 3D Series routers.</p> <p>[edit switch-options] and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	(MX Series routers, EX Series switches, and QFX Series only) For bridge domains or VLANs, enable MAC accounting either for a specific bridge domain or VLAN, or for a set of bridge domains or VLANs associated with a Layer 2 trunk port.
Default	disabled
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53 • Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61

- *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches*

mac-table-size

Syntax	<pre>mac-table-size limit { packet-action drop; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name switch-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit switch-options], [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for the switch-options statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit switch-options] and [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support at the [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Modify the size of the MAC address table for the bridge domain or VLAN, a set of bridge domains or VLANs associated with a trunk port, or a virtual switch. The default is 5120 MAC addresses.</p>



NOTE: For multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) peers in active-active mode, configuring the **mac-table-size** statement or changing the **mac-table-size** configuration when traffic is flowing can cause the MAC entries to be out of synchronization between the two MC-LAG peers, which might result in flooding. To avoid flooding, you must either halt traffic forwarding and then configure the **mac-table-size** statement or use the **commit at** configuration statement to commit the changes at the same time in both the peer nodes.

Alternatively, if flooding does occur, you can clear the bridge MAC table on both the routers by using the **clear bridge mac-table** command. Running this

command ensures that the MAC entries are re-learned and in synchronization between both the peers.

.....

Options *limit*—Specify the maximum number of addresses in the MAC address table.
Range: 16 through 1,048,575 MAC addresses
Default: 5120 MAC addresses There is no default MAC address limit for the **mac-table-size** statement at the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level. The number of MAC addresses that can be learned is only limited by the platform, 65,535 MAC addresses for EX Series switches and 1,048,575 MAC addresses for other devices.

The remaining statement is explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

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

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- [Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
- [Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port](#)

mac-table-aging-time

Syntax `mac-table-aging-time time;`

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols vpls],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols vpls]
[edit **bridge-options**],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn]



NOTE: For MX Series routers, the configuration statement is supported at the [bridge-options], [protocols vpls], and [protocols evpn] hierarchy levels only.

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.

Description Modify the timeout interval for the MAC table.

For MX Series routers, you can use the **global-mac-table-aging-time** statement at the [edit protocols l2-learning] hierarchy level to configure the timeout interval at the global level or use the **mac-table-aging-time** to configure the timeout interval for a bridge domain or for a specific VPLS or EVPN instance. If multiple timeout interval values are configured on a router, the router determines the timeout interval value in the following order of priority:

- Timeout interval configured at the VPLS or EVPN instance
- Timeout interval configured for the bridge domain
- Global timeout interval configured on the router



NOTE: For MX Series routers, the timeout interval configuration feature is supported on routers with MPCs only.

Options *time*—Specify the number of seconds to wait between MAC table clearings.
Range: 10 through 1,000,000 seconds
Default: 300 seconds

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

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring VPLS Routing Instances](#)
 - [Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval on page 45](#)

no-irb-layer-2-copy

Syntax	no-irb-layer-2-copy;
Hierarchy Level	[edit bridge-domains], [edit logical-routers <i>logical-router-name</i> bridge-domains], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	If you include this statement when using port mirroring with Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB), then the packet is mirrored as a Layer 3 packet. By default, the packet is mirrored as a Layer 2 packet. This statement is also supported if a routing instance is set to type VPLS.
Usage Guidelines	See " Configuring a Bridge Domain " on page 19
Required Privilege Level	view-level—To view this statement in the configuration. control-level—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	• Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38

no-mac-learning

Syntax no-mac-learning;

Hierarchy Level [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
[edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options**],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **switch-options**],
[edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface *interface-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options**],
[edit **switch-options**],
[edit switch-options],
[edit switch-options interface *interface-name*],
[set vlans *vlan-name* switch-options]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Support for the **switch-options** statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Support for top-level configuration for the **virtual-switch** type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.
Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
[edit **switch-options**], [edit **switch-options** interface *interface-name*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* **switch-options**], and [edit vlans *vlan-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name*] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 R2 for EX Series switches.
Support for EVPNs added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX 3D Series routers.
Hierarchy levels [edit **switch-options** interface *interface-name*] and [edit vlans *vlan-name* **switch-options**] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches.

Description For MX Series routers and EX Series switches, disable MAC learning for a virtual switch, for a bridge domain or VLAN, for a specific logical interface in a bridge domain or VLAN, or for a set of bridge domains or VLANs associated with a Layer 2 trunk port. On platforms that support EVPNs, you can disable MAC learning on an EVPN.



NOTE: When MAC learning is disabled for a VPLS routing instance, traffic is not load-balanced and only one of the equal-cost next hops is used.

Default MAC learning is enabled.

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

Related Documentation

- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches*
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview*
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
- *Understanding Bridging and VLANs on EX Series Switches*
- *Understanding Q-in-Q Tunneling on EX Series Switches*

packet-action

Syntax `packet-action action;`

Hierarchy Level [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit protocols **l2-learning** **global-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface-mac-limit (VPLS)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit (VPLS)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn mac-table-size *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
 Support for the **switch-options** statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 Support for top-level configuration for the **virtual-switch** type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy

supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.

Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.

[edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit switch-options interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit switch-options mac-table-size *limit*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface-mac-limit *limit*], and [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options mac-table-size *limit*] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Support for EVPNs introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers.

Support at the [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*] hierarchy level and hierarchy levels under [edit vlans *vlan-name*] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches and Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

Description Specify the action taken when packets with new source MAC addresses are received after the MAC address limit is reached. If this statement is not configured, packets with new source MAC addresses are forwarded by default.

Default



NOTE: On a QFX Series Virtual Chassis, if you include the shutdown option at the [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit packet-action] hierarchy level and issue the commit operation, the system generates a commit error. The system does not generate an error if you include the shutdown option at the [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit packet-action] hierarchy level.

Disabled. The default is for packets for new source MAC addresses to be forwarded after the MAC address limit is reached.

Options **drop**—Drop packets with new source MAC addresses, and do not learn the new source MAC addresses.



NOTE: On QFX10000 switches, if you include the drop option, you cannot configure unicast reverse-path forwarding (URFP) on integrated routing and bridging (IRB) and MAC limiting on the same interface. If you have an MC-LAG configuration, you cannot configure MAC limiting on the interchassis link (ICL) interface.

drop-and-log—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Drop packets with new source MAC addresses, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

log—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Hold packets with new source MAC addresses, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

none—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Forward packets with new source MAC addresses, and learn the new source MAC address.

shutdown—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Disable the specified interface, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.


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

- Related Documentation**
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
 - *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches*
 - *Configuring MAC Limiting (CLI Procedure)*
 - *Configuring Persistent MAC Learning (CLI Procedure)*
 - [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview*
 - [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview*
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port*


reopen-time

Syntax	<code>reopen-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols l2-learning global-mac-move]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Configure the value for the reopen timer.
Default	180 seconds
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Time duration after which the port is unblocked.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring MAC Move Parameters</i>

routing-interface

Syntax	<code>routing-interface <i>routing-interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i></code> <code> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	<p>(MX Series routers only) Specify a routing interface to include in a bridge domain or a VPLS routing instance.</p> <p>When you configure routing-interface irb.x, the VPLS connection comes up, even if no customer edge (CE) interfaces are configured. This works with one site configured, but not when multiple sites (multisite) are configured.</p>
Options	<i>routing-interface-name</i> —Name of the routing interface to include in the bridge domain or the VPLS routing instance. The format of the routing interface name is irb.x , where x is the unit number of the routing interface you configured at the <code>[edit interfaces irb]</code> hierarchy level. For more information about how to configure a routing interface, see the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i> .
<hr/> <div> NOTE: You can specify only one routing interface for each bridge domain or VPLS instance.</div> <hr/>	
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19• Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38

service-id

Syntax	<code>service-id <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2
Description	Specify a service identifier to include in the packets sent to and from the multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) bridge domain when the VLAN identifier is set to none . This configuration facilitates media access control (MAC) and Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) synchronization among MC-LAG peers.
<div>  NOTE: The VLAN identifier none is supported only for IPv4 traffic. </div>	
Options	<i>number</i> —A valid service identifier. You must configure the same service identifier within the bridge domains of MC-LAG peers.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19 • Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances on page 30 • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53 • bridge-domains on page 67

static-mac

Syntax	<pre>static-mac mac-address { vlan-id number; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols evpn interface interface-name] [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options interface interface-name]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options interface <i>interface name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for EVPNs added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX 3D Series routers. The vlan-id option is not available for EVPNs.</p> <p>[edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options interface <i>interface name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Configure a static MAC address for a logical interface in a bridge domain or VLAN.</p> <p>The vlan-id option can be specified for static-macs only if vlan-id all is configured for the bridging domain or VLAN.</p>
Options	<p>mac-address—MAC address</p> <p>vlan-id number—(Optional) VLAN identifier to associate with static MAC address.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring EVPN Routing Instances• Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53• Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview

vlan-id (VLAN)

Syntax `vlan-id (all | none | number);`

Hierarchy Level `[edit vlans vlan-name],`
`[edit logical-systems logical-system-name vlans vlan-name],`
`[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name`
`vlan-name],`
`[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name vlans vlan-name]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
 Support for Layer 2 trunk ports added in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 Support for SRX 5600, and SRX 5800 devices added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
 Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description Specify a VLAN identifier (VID) to include in the packets sent to and from the VLAN, or a VPLS routing instance.



NOTE: When configuring a VLAN identifier for provider backbone bridge (PBB) routing instances, dual-tagged VIDs and the `none` option are not permitted.

Options *number*—A valid VLAN identifier. If you configure multiple VLANs with a valid VLAN identifier, you must specify a unique VLAN identifier for each. However, you can use the same VLAN identifier for VLANs that belong to different virtual switches. Use this option to send single tagged frames with the specified VLAN identifier over VPLS VT interfaces.



NOTE: If you specify a VLAN identifier, you cannot also use the `all` option. They are mutually exclusive.

`all`—Specify that the VLAN spans all the VLAN identifiers configured on the member logical interfaces.



NOTE: You cannot specify the `all` option if you include a routing interface in the VLAN.

`none`—Specify to enable shared VLAN learning or to send untagged frames over VPLS VT interfaces.



NOTE: Multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) does not support the none option with the vlan-id statement with VLANs.

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

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring VLANs*
- *Example: Configuring Interfaces and Routing Instances for a User Logical System*

vlan-id-list

Syntax `vlan-id-list [vlan-id-numbers];`

Hierarchy Level [edit `bridge-domains` *bridge-domain-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* `bridge-domains` *bridge-domain-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name*
 `bridge-domains` *bridge-domain-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* `bridge-domains` *bridge-domain-name*],
 [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit 0],
 [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
 Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

Description Specify a VLAN identifier list to use for a bridge domain or VLAN in trunk mode.

Specify the **trunk** option in the **interface-mode** statement to accept packets with a VLAN ID that matches the list of VLAN IDs specified in the **vlan-id-list** statement to forward the packet within the bridge domain or VLAN configured with the matching VLAN ID. Specify the **access** option to accept packets with no VLAN ID to forward the packet within the bridge domain or VLAN configured with the VLAN ID that matches the VLAN ID specified in the **vlan-id** statement.

This statement also enables you to bind a logical interface to a list of VLAN IDs, thereby configuring the logical interface to receive and forward a frame with a tag that matches the specified VLAN ID list.



WARNING: On some EX and QFX Series switches, you can apply no more than eight VLAN identifier lists to a physical interface.

Options ***vlan-id-numbers***—Valid VLAN identifiers. You can combine individual numbers with range lists by including a hyphen.

Range: 0 through 4095



NOTE: On EX Series switches and the QFX Series, the range is 0 through 4094.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19](#)
- [Configuring a VLAN](#)
- [Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances on page 30](#)
- [Configuring VLAN Identifiers for VLANs and VPLS Routing Instances](#)

vlan-tags

Syntax `vlan-tags outer number inner number;`

Hierarchy Level [edit [bridge-domains](#) *bridge-domain-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* [bridge-domains](#) *bridge-domain-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* [bridge-domains](#) *bridge-domain-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* [bridge-domains](#) *bridge-domain-name*]
[edit vlans *vlan-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D10 for QFX Series switches.

Description Specify dual VLAN identifier tags for a bridge domain, VLAN, or VPLS routing instance.

Options `outer number`—A valid VLAN identifier.
`inner number`—A valid VLAN identifier.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Bridge Domain on page 19](#)
- [Configuring a VLAN](#)
- [Configuring VLAN Identifiers for Bridge Domains and VPLS Routing Instances on page 30](#)
- [Configuring VLAN Identifiers for VLANs and VPLS Routing Instances](#)
- [Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch on page 38.](#)
- [Configuring a Layer 2 Virtual Switch](#)

CHAPTER 8

Configuration Statements for Layer 2 Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports

- [switch-options on page 94](#)
- [interface-mac-limit on page 95](#)
- [mac-statistics on page 97](#)
- [mac-table-size on page 99](#)
- [no-mac-learning on page 101](#)
- [packet-action on page 103](#)

switch-options

Syntax	<pre>switch-options { interface <i>interface-name</i> { mac-pinning; interface-mac-limit <i>limit</i>; } interface-mac-limit <i>limit</i> { packet-action drop; } mac-statistics; mac-table-size <i>limit</i> { packet-action drop; } no-mac-learning; route-distinguisher (<i>as-number:id</i> <i>ip-address:id</i>); service-id <i>number</i>; <i>number</i>; vrf-target { community; auto import <i>community-name</i>; export <i>community-name</i>; } vrf-import[<i>policy-names</i>]; vrf-export[<i>policy-names</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6. 14.1x53-D10
Description	Configure Layer 2 learning and forwarding properties for a set of bridge domains.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61

interface-mac-limit

Syntax	<pre> interface-mac-limit { limit disable; packet-action ; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre> [edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name switch-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit switch-options], [edit switch-options interface interface-name], [edit switch-options interface interface-name], [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options], [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options interface interface-name] </pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for the switch-options statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit switch-options], [edit switch-options interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options], and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Configure a limit to the number of MAC addresses that can be learned from a bridge domain, VLAN, virtual switch, or set of bridge domains or VLANs.</p>



NOTE: For multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) peers in active-active mode, configuring the `interface-mac-limit` statement or changing the `interface-mac-limit` configuration when traffic is flowing can cause the MAC entries to be out of synchronization between the two MC-LAG peers, which might result in flooding. To avoid flooding, you must either halt traffic forwarding and then configure the `interface-mac-limit` statement or use the `commit at configuration` statement to commit the changes at the same time in both the peer nodes.

Alternatively, if flooding does occur, you can clear the bridge MAC table on both the routers or switches by using the `clear bridge mac-table` command. Running this command ensures that the MAC entries are re-learned and in synchronization between both the peers.

Default	The default MAC limit varies with the platform.
Options	<p>disable—Disables the global <code>interface-mac-limit</code> configuration on an interface and sets the maximum <code>interface-mac-limit</code> that is permitted on the device.</p> <p>limit—Sets the maximum number of MAC addresses learned from an interface.</p> <p>Range: 1 through <default MAC limit> MAC addresses per interface. Range is platform specific.</p> <p>If you configure both disable and limit, disable takes precedence and <code>packet-action</code> is set to none. The remaining statement is explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53• Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview• Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61• Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port

mac-statistics

Syntax	mac-statistics;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> switch-options],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> switch-options],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> bridge-domains <i>bridge-domain-name</i> bridge-options],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> switch-options],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols evpn],</p> <p>[edit switch-options],</p> <p>[edit switch-options],</p> <p>[edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for the switch-options statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit switch-options] and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for EVPNs added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX 3D Series routers.</p> <p>[edit switch-options] and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	(MX Series routers, EX Series switches, and QFX Series only) For bridge domains or VLANs, enable MAC accounting either for a specific bridge domain or VLAN, or for a set of bridge domains or VLANs associated with a Layer 2 trunk port.
Default	disabled
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53 • Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61

- *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches*

mac-table-size

Syntax	<code>mac-table-size <i>limit</i> { <i>packet-action</i> drop; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit <code>bridge-domains</code> <i>bridge-domain-name</i> <code>bridge-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> <code>bridge-domains</code> <i>bridge-domain-name</i> <code>bridge-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> <code>bridge-domains</code> <i>bridge-domain-name</i> <code>bridge-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> <code>switch-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> <code>switch-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> <code>bridge-domains</code> <i>bridge-domain-name</i> <code>bridge-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> <code>switch-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit <code>switch-options</code>],</p> <p>[edit switch-options],</p> <p>[edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for the switch-options statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit switch-options] and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support at the [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	Modify the size of the MAC address table for the bridge domain or VLAN, a set of bridge domains or VLANs associated with a trunk port, or a virtual switch. The default is 5120 MAC addresses.



NOTE: For multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) peers in active-active mode, configuring the **mac-table-size** statement or changing the **mac-table-size** configuration when traffic is flowing can cause the MAC entries to be out of synchronization between the two MC-LAG peers, which might result in flooding. To avoid flooding, you must either halt traffic forwarding and then configure the **mac-table-size** statement or use the **commit at** configuration statement to commit the changes at the same time in both the peer nodes.

Alternatively, if flooding does occur, you can clear the bridge MAC table on both the routers by using the **clear bridge mac-table** command. Running this

command ensures that the MAC entries are re-learned and in synchronization between both the peers.

.....

Options *limit*—Specify the maximum number of addresses in the MAC address table.
Range: 16 through 1,048,575 MAC addresses
Default: 5120 MAC addresses There is no default MAC address limit for the **mac-table-size** statement at the **[edit switch-options]** hierarchy level. The number of MAC addresses that can be learned is only limited by the platform, 65,535 MAC addresses for EX Series switches and 1,048,575 MAC addresses for other devices.

The remaining statement is explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

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

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
- [Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview](#)
- [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
- [Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port](#)

no-mac-learning

Syntax no-mac-learning;

Hierarchy Level [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
 [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options**],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **switch-options**],
 [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options**],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface *interface-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options**],
 [edit **switch-options**],
 [edit switch-options],
 [edit switch-options interface *interface-name*],
 [set vlans *vlan-name* switch-options]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
 Support for the **switch-options** statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 Support for top-level configuration for the **virtual-switch** type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.
 Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
 [edit **switch-options**], [edit **switch-options** interface *interface-name*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* **switch-options**], and [edit vlans *vlan-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name*] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 R2 for EX Series switches.
 Support for EVPNs added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX 3D Series routers.
 Hierarchy levels [edit **switch-options** interface *interface-name*] and [edit vlans *vlan-name* **switch-options**] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches.

Description For MX Series routers and EX Series switches, disable MAC learning for a virtual switch, for a bridge domain or VLAN, for a specific logical interface in a bridge domain or VLAN, or for a set of bridge domains or VLANs associated with a Layer 2 trunk port. On platforms that support EVPNs, you can disable MAC learning on an EVPN.



NOTE: When MAC learning is disabled for a VPLS routing instance, traffic is not load-balanced and only one of the equal-cost next hops is used.

Default	MAC learning is enabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring EVPN Routing Instances</i> • <i>Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches</i> • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53 • <i>Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview</i> • Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61 • <i>Understanding Bridging and VLANs on EX Series Switches</i> • <i>Understanding Q-in-Q Tunneling on EX Series Switches</i>

packet-action

Syntax `packet-action action;`

Hierarchy Level [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit protocols **l2-learning** **global-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface-mac-limit (VPLS)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit (VPLS)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn mac-table-size *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
 Support for the **switch-options** statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 Support for top-level configuration for the **virtual-switch** type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy

supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.

Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.

[edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit switch-options interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit switch-options mac-table-size *limit*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface-mac-limit *limit*], and [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options mac-table-size *limit*] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Support for EVPNs introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers.

Support at the [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*] hierarchy level and hierarchy levels under [edit vlans *vlan-name*] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches and Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

Description Specify the action taken when packets with new source MAC addresses are received after the MAC address limit is reached. If this statement is not configured, packets with new source MAC addresses are forwarded by default.

Default



NOTE: On a QFX Series Virtual Chassis, if you include the shutdown option at the [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit packet-action] hierarchy level and issue the commit operation, the system generates a commit error. The system does not generate an error if you include the shutdown option at the [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit packet-action] hierarchy level.

Disabled. The default is for packets for new source MAC addresses to be forwarded after the MAC address limit is reached.

Options **drop**—Drop packets with new source MAC addresses, and do not learn the new source MAC addresses.



NOTE: On QFX10000 switches, If you include the drop option, you cannot configure unicast reverse-path forwarding (URFP) on integrated routing and bridging (IRB) and MAC limiting on the same interface. If you have an MC-LAG configuration, you cannot configure MAC limiting on the interchassis link (ICL) interface.

drop-and-log—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Drop packets with new source MAC addresses, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

log—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Hold packets with new source MAC addresses, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

none—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Forward packets with new source MAC addresses, and learn the new source MAC address.

shutdown—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Disable the specified interface, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

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

- Related Documentation**
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
 - *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches*
 - *Configuring MAC Limiting (CLI Procedure)*
 - *Configuring Persistent MAC Learning (CLI Procedure)*
 - [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview*
 - [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview*
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port*

CHAPTER 9

Configuration Statements for Layer 2 Address Learning and Forwarding

- [l2-learning on page 108](#)
- [global-mac-limit on page 109](#)
- [global-mac-statistics on page 110](#)
- [global-mac-table-aging-time on page 111](#)
- [global-no-mac-learning on page 112](#)
- [interface-mac-limit on page 113](#)
- [packet-action on page 115](#)

l2-learning

Syntax	<pre>l2-learning { global-le-bridge-domain-aging-time; global-mac-limit <i>limit</i>; global-mac-statistics; global-mac-table-aging-time <i>seconds</i>; global-no-mac-learning; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D10 for QFX Series.</p> <p>global-le-bridge-domain-aging-time option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2R5 for the MX Series.</p>
Description	<p>(MX Series routers, EX Series switches, and QFX Series switches only) Configure Layer 2 address learning and forwarding properties globally.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Options	<p>global-le-bridge-domain-aging-time—Specify the aging time of LE bridge-domain. The MAC address is learnt after next hop(NH) and bridge-domain(BD), also called NHBD. This aging time delays the deletion of NHBD. Configuring lesser time, in seconds, results in faster deletion of NHBD.</p> <p>Range: 120 to 1000000 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 18

global-mac-limit

Syntax	<code>global-mac-limit <i>limit</i> { <code>packet-action</code> drop; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols l2-learning]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	(MX Series routers and EX Series switches only) Limit the number of media access control (MAC) addresses learned from the logical interfaces on the router or switch.
Default	(MX Series) 393,215 MAC addresses (EX9200) 524,287 MAC addresses
Options	<i>limit</i> —Number of MAC addresses that can be learned systemwide. Range: 20 through 1,048,575 The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting the Number of MAC Addresses Learned from Each Logical Interface on page 47

global-mac-statistics

Syntax	global-mac-statistics;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols l2-learning]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	(MX Series routers and EX Series switches only) Enable MAC accounting for the entire router or switch.
Default	disabled
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling MAC Accounting on page 46

global-mac-table-aging-time

Syntax	global-mac-table-aging-time <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols l2-learning]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	Configure the timeout interval for entries in the MAC table.
Default	300 seconds
Options	seconds —Time elapsed before MAC table entries are timed out and entries are deleted from the table. Range: For MX Series routers: 10 through 1 million; for EX Series and QFX Series switches: 60 through 1 million
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the MAC Table Timeout Interval on page 45• <i>Configuring MAC Table Aging (CLI Procedure)</i>• <i>Configuring MAC Table Aging</i>

global-no-mac-learning

Syntax	global-no-mac-learning;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols l2-learning], [edit protocols l2-learning]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2. Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	Disable MAC learning on the entire device.
Default	MAC learning is enabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disabling Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding on page 48• <i>Understanding Q-in-Q Tunneling on EX Series Switches</i>

interface-mac-limit

Syntax	<pre> interface-mac-limit { limit disable; packet-action ; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre> [edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name switch-options], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name bridge-domains bridge-domain-name bridge-options interface interface-name], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options], [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name switch-options interface interface-name], [edit switch-options], [edit switch-options interface interface-name], [edit switch-options interface interface-name], [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options], [edit vlans vlan-name switch-options interface interface-name] </pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Support for the switch-options statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for top-level configuration for the virtual-switch type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.</p> <p>Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>[edit switch-options], [edit switch-options interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options], and [edit vlans <i>vlan-name</i> switch-options interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Configure a limit to the number of MAC addresses that can be learned from a bridge domain, VLAN, virtual switch, or set of bridge domains or VLANs.</p>



NOTE: For multichassis link aggregation (MC-LAG) peers in active-active mode, configuring the `interface-mac-limit` statement or changing the `interface-mac-limit` configuration when traffic is flowing can cause the MAC entries to be out of synchronization between the two MC-LAG peers, which might result in flooding. To avoid flooding, you must either halt traffic forwarding and then configure the `interface-mac-limit` statement or use the `commit at configuration` statement to commit the changes at the same time in both the peer nodes.

Alternatively, if flooding does occur, you can clear the bridge MAC table on both the routers or switches by using the `clear bridge mac-table` command. Running this command ensures that the MAC entries are re-learned and in synchronization between both the peers.

Default	The default MAC limit varies with the platform.
Options	<p>disable—Disables the global <code>interface-mac-limit</code> configuration on an interface and sets the maximum <code>interface-mac-limit</code> that is permitted on the device.</p> <p>limit—Sets the maximum number of MAC addresses learned from an interface.</p> <p>Range: 1 through <default MAC limit> MAC addresses per interface. Range is platform specific.</p> <p>If you configure both disable and limit, disable takes precedence and <code>packet-action</code> is set to none. The remaining statement is explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53• Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview• Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61• Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port

packet-action

Syntax `packet-action action;`

Hierarchy Level [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit protocols **l2-learning** **global-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **bridge-domains** *bridge-domain-name* **bridge-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface-mac-limit (VPLS)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit (VPLS)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols evpn mac-table-size *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit **switch-options** interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*],
 [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* **interface-mac-limit** *limit*],
 [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options **mac-table-size** *limit*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
 Support for the **switch-options** statement added in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 Support for top-level configuration for the **virtual-switch** type of routing instance added in Junos OS Release 9.2. In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, the routing instances hierarchy

supported this statement only for a VPLS instance or a bridge domain configured within a virtual switch.

Support for logical systems added in Junos OS Release 9.6.

[edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit switch-options interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit switch-options mac-table-size *limit*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*], [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface-mac-limit *limit*], and [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options mac-table-size *limit*] hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Support for EVPNs introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers.

Support at the [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit *limit*] hierarchy level and hierarchy levels under [edit vlans *vlan-name*] introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X50-D10 for EX Series switches and Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series.

Description Specify the action taken when packets with new source MAC addresses are received after the MAC address limit is reached. If this statement is not configured, packets with new source MAC addresses are forwarded by default.

Default



NOTE: On a QFX Series Virtual Chassis, if you include the shutdown option at the [edit vlans *vlan-name* switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit packet-action] hierarchy level and issue the commit operation, the system generates a commit error. The system does not generate an error if you include the shutdown option at the [edit switch-options interface *interface-name* interface-mac-limit packet-action] hierarchy level.

Disabled. The default is for packets for new source MAC addresses to be forwarded after the MAC address limit is reached.

Options **drop**—Drop packets with new source MAC addresses, and do not learn the new source MAC addresses.



NOTE: On QFX10000 switches, if you include the drop option, you cannot configure unicast reverse-path forwarding (URFP) on integrated routing and bridging (IRB) and MAC limiting on the same interface. If you have an MC-LAG configuration, you cannot configure MAC limiting on the interchassis link (ICL) interface.

drop-and-log—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Drop packets with new source MAC addresses, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

log—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Hold packets with new source MAC addresses, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

none—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Forward packets with new source MAC addresses, and learn the new source MAC address.

shutdown—(EX Series switches and QFX Series only) Disable the specified interface, and generate an alarm, an SNMP trap, or a system log entry.

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

- Related Documentation**
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
 - *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches*
 - *Configuring MAC Limiting (CLI Procedure)*
 - *Configuring Persistent MAC Learning (CLI Procedure)*
 - [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains on page 53](#)
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview*
 - [Understanding Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for Bridge Domains Functioning as Switches with Layer 2 Trunk Ports on page 61](#)
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Overview*
 - *Layer 2 Learning and Forwarding for VLANs Acting as a Switch for a Layer 2 Trunk Port*

CHAPTER 10

Operational Mode Commands for Layer 2 Bridge Domains

- clear bridge mac-table
- clear interfaces mac-database
- clear interfaces mac-database statistics
- show bridge domain
- show bridge flood
- show bridge mac-table
- show bridge statistics
- show interfaces queue

clear bridge mac-table

Syntax	clear bridge mac-table <bridge-domain (all <i>bridge-domain-name</i>)> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <interface <i>interface-name</i>> <learning-vlan id (all-vlan <i>learning-vlan-id</i>)> <mac-address>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Clear learned Layer 2 address information from the media access control (MAC) address table.
Options	<p>none—Clear all learned Layer 2 address information from the MAC address table.</p> <p>bridge-domain (all <i>bridge-domain-name</i>)—(Optional) Clear learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for all bridging domains or for the specified bridging domain.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Clear learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for the specified routing instance.</p> <p>interface <i>interface-name</i>—(Optional) Clear learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for the specified interface.</p> <p>learning-vlan-id (all-vlan <i>learning-vlan-id</i>)—(Optional) Clears learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for all VLANs or for the specified VLAN.</p> <p>mac-address—(Optional) Clear the specified learned Layer 2 address from the MAC address table.</p>
Required Privilege Level	clear
List of Sample Output	clear bridge mac-table on page 120
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear bridge mac-table

```
user@host> clear bridge mac-table
```


clear interfaces mac-database

Syntax	clear interfaces mac-database (<i>interface-name</i> <i>aex</i>) <mac-address <i>mac-address</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3. Support for statement with the aex option introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Clear learned media access control (MAC) addresses from the hardware and MAC database for Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. Static MAC addresses configured by the operator are not cleared.
Options	<p>interface-name—Name of a physical or logical interface. When you clear a physical interface, all learned MAC addresses on all the logical interfaces under the physical interface are cleared.</p> <p>aex—Name of aggregated Ethernet interface.</p> <p>mac-address <i>mac-address</i>—(Optional) Clear only the specified MAC address.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	clear interfaces mac-database on page 121
Output Fields	This command produces no output.

Sample Output

clear interfaces mac-database

```
user@host> clear interfaces mac-database ge-0/0/0.0
```

clear interfaces mac-database statistics

Syntax	<code>clear interfaces mac-database statistics (<i>interface-name</i> all)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Clear statistics that are collected for every MAC address, including policer statistics, on a physical or logical interface or all interfaces.
Options	(<i>interface-name</i> all) —Clear MAC database statistics for the specified physical or logical gigabit or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface. Specify all to clear the MAC database statistics for all interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	clear interfaces mac-database statistics (Gigabit Ethernet) on page 122
Output Fields	This command produces no output.

Sample Output

clear interfaces mac-database statistics (Gigabit Ethernet)

```
user@host> clear interfaces mac-database statistics ge-0/1/0
```

show bridge domain

Syntax	<pre>show bridge domain <brief detail extensive> <bridge-domain (all <i>domain-name</i>)> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <operational></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display bridge domain information.
Options	<p>none—Display information for all bridge domains.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>bridge-domain (all <i>domain-name</i>)— (Optional) Display information about all bridge domains or the specified bridge domain.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display information for the specified routing instance.</p> <p>operational—(Optional) Display information for the operational routing instances.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show bridge domain on page 123 show bridge domain brief on page 123 show bridge domain detail on page 124

Sample Output

show bridge domain

```
user@host> show bridge domain
Instance      Primary Table  Bridging Domain  Type      Active
vs1           bridge.0      vlan100          bridge     2
vs1           bridge.0      vlan200          bridge     0
```

show bridge domain brief

```
user@host> show bridge domain brief
Instance      Primary Table  Bridging Domain  Type      Active
vs1           bridge.0      vlan100          bridge     2
vs1           bridge.0      vlan200          bridge     0
```

show bridge domain detail

```
user@host> show bridge domain detail
Routing Instance:vs1
  Bridging Domain:vlan100
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: bridge                      State: Active
  Interfaces:
    ge-11/0/3.0
    ge-11/1/4.100
    ge-11/1/1.100
    ge-11/1/0.100
    xe-10/2/0.100
    xe-10/0/0.100
  Tables:
    bridge.0                        : 2 macs (2 active)
Routing Instance:vs1
  Bridging Domain:vlan200
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: bridge                      State: Active
  Interfaces:
    ge-11/1/0.200
    ge-11/1/1.200
    ge-11/1/4.200
    xe-10/0/0.200
    xe-10/2/0.200
  Tables:
    bridge.0                        : 0 macs (0 active)
```

show bridge flood

Syntax	<pre>show bridge flood <brief detail extensive> <bridge-domain <i>domain-name</i>> <event-queue> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <route (all-ce-flood all ve-flood alt-root-flood bd-flood mlp-flood re-flood)></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display bridging flooding information.
Options	<p>none—Display all bridging flooding information for all bridging domains.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>bridge-domain <i>domain-name</i>—(Optional) Display bridging flooding information for the specified bridge domain.</p> <p>event-queue—(Optional) Display the queue of pending bridge flood events.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display bridging flooding information for the specified routing instance.</p> <p>route (all-ce-flood all ve-flood alt-root-flood bd-flood mlp-flood re-flood)—(Optional) Display the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all-ce-flood—Display the route for flooding traffic to all customer edge routers if no-local-switching is enabled. all-ve-flood—Display the route for flooding traffic to all VPLS edge routers if no-local-switching is enabled. alt-root-flood—Display the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) alt-root flooding route used for the interface. bd-flood—Display the route for flooding traffic of a bridge domain if no-local-switching is not enabled. mlp-flood—Display the route for flooding traffic to MAC learning chips. re-flood—Display the route for Routing Engine flooding to all interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show bridge flood on page 126 show bridge flood brief on page 126 show bridge flood detail on page 126 show bridge flood extensive on page 127

Output Fields to be provided

Sample Output

show bridge flood

```
user@host> show bridge flood
Name: __juniper_private1__
CEs: 0
VEs: 0
Flood Routes:
  Prefix  Type      Owner      NhType      NhIndex
  0x36/16  MLP_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan100__  flood      426
  0x3a/16  MLP_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan200__  flood      428
Name: vs1::vlan100
CEs: 6
VEs: 0
Flood Routes:
  Prefix  Type      Owner      NhType      NhIndex
  0x35/16  ALL_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan100__  flood      425
  0x35/16  RE_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan100__  flood      425
  0x3780/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  ge-11/0/3.0      flood      425
  0x3b80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  ge-11/1/4.100    flood      425
  0x3c80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  ge-11/1/1.100    flood      425
  0x3d80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  ge-11/1/0.100    flood      425
  0x3e80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  xe-10/2/0.100    flood      425
  0x3f80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  xe-10/0/0.100    flood      425
Name: vs1::vlan200
CEs: 5
VEs: 0
Flood Routes:
  Prefix  Type      Owner      NhType      NhIndex
  0x39/16  ALL_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan200__  flood      427
  0x39/16  RE_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan200__  flood      427
  0x4180/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  ge-11/1/0.200    flood      427
  0x4080/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  ge-11/1/1.200    flood      427
  0x4280/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  ge-11/1/4.200    flood      427
  0x4480/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  xe-10/0/0.200    flood      427
  0x4380/17 ALT_ROOT_RT  xe-10/2/0.200    flood      427
```

show bridge flood brief

```
user@host> show bridge flood brief
Name      Active CEs      Active VEs
__juniper_private1__  0      0
vs1::vlan100      6      0
vs1::vlan200      5      0
```

show bridge flood detail

```
user@host> show bridge flood detail
Name: __juniper_private1__
CEs: 0
VEs: 0
Flood Routes:
  Prefix  Type      Owner      NhType      NhIndex
  0x36/16  MLP_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan100__  flood      426
  0x3a/16  MLP_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan200__  flood      428
Name: vs1::vlan100
```

```

CEs: 6
VEs: 0
Flood Routes:
  Prefix    Type      Owner                NhType    NhIndex
  0x35/16   ALL_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan100__     flood     425
  0x35/16   RE_FLOOD   __vs1+vlan100__     flood     425
  0x3780/17 ALT_ROOT_RT ge-11/0/3.0         flood     425
  0x3b80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT ge-11/1/4.100       flood     425
  0x3c80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT ge-11/1/1.100       flood     425
  0x3d80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT ge-11/1/0.100       flood     425
  0x3e80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT xe-10/2/0.100       flood     425
  0x3f80/17 ALT_ROOT_RT xe-10/0/0.100       flood     425
Name: vs1::vlan200
CEs: 5
VEs: 0
Flood Routes:
  Prefix    Type      Owner                NhType    NhIndex
  0x39/16   ALL_FLOOD  __vs1+vlan200__     flood     427
  0x39/16   RE_FLOOD   __vs1+vlan200__     flood     427
  0x4180/17 ALT_ROOT_RT ge-11/1/0.200       flood     427
  0x4080/17 ALT_ROOT_RT ge-11/1/1.200       flood     427
  0x4280/17 ALT_ROOT_RT ge-11/1/4.200       flood     427
  0x4480/17 ALT_ROOT_RT xe-10/0/0.200       flood     427
  0x4380/17 ALT_ROOT_RT xe-10/2/0.200       flood     427

```

show bridge flood extensive

```

user@host> show bridge flood extensive
Name: __juniper_private1__
CEs: 0
VEs: 0
Flood route prefix: 0x36/16
Flood route type: MLP_FLOOD
Flood route owner: __vs1+vlan100__
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 426
  Interfaces Flooding to:
    Name                Type      NhType    Index
    1c-11/0/0.32769     LC
    1c-10/2/0.32769     LC
    1c-10/0/0.32769     LC
    1c-11/1/0.32769     LC

Flood route prefix: 0x3a/16
Flood route type: MLP_FLOOD
Flood route owner: __vs1+vlan200__
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 428
  Interfaces Flooding to:
    Name                Type      NhType    Index
    1c-10/0/0.32769     LC
    1c-10/2/0.32769     LC
    1c-11/1/0.32769     LC
Name: vs1::vlan100
CEs: 6
VEs: 0

Flood route prefix: 0x35/16
Flood route type: ALL_FLOOD
Flood route owner: __vs1+vlan100__
Nexthop type: flood

```

Nexthop index: 425

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/0/3.0	CE		
ge-11/1/4.100	CE		
ge-11/1/1.100	CE		
ge-11/1/0.100	CE		
xe-10/2/0.100	CE		
xe-10/0/0.100	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x35/16

Flood route type: RE_FLOOD

Flood route owner: __vs1+vlan100__

Nexthop type: flood

Nexthop index: 425

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/0/3.0	CE		
ge-11/1/4.100	CE		
ge-11/1/1.100	CE		
ge-11/1/0.100	CE		
xe-10/2/0.100	CE		
xe-10/0/0.100	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x3780/17

Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT

Flood route owner: ge-11/0/3.0

Nexthop type: flood

Nexthop index: 425

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/0/3.0	CE		
ge-11/1/4.100	CE		
ge-11/1/1.100	CE		
ge-11/1/0.100	CE		
xe-10/2/0.100	CE		
xe-10/0/0.100	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x3b80/17

Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT

Flood route owner: ge-11/1/4.100

Nexthop type: flood

Nexthop index: 425

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/0/3.0	CE		
ge-11/1/4.100	CE		
ge-11/1/1.100	CE		
ge-11/1/0.100	CE		
xe-10/2/0.100	CE		
xe-10/0/0.100	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x3c80/17

Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT

Flood route owner: ge-11/1/1.100

Nexthop type: flood

Nexthop index: 425

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/0/3.0	CE		
ge-11/1/4.100	CE		


```

ge-11/1/1.100    CE
ge-11/1/0.100    CE
xe-10/2/0.100    CE
xe-10/0/0.100    CE

```

```

Flood route prefix: 0x3d80/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: ge-11/1/0.100
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 425

```

```

Interfaces Flooding to:
Name      Type      NhType      Index
ge-11/0/3.0    CE
ge-11/1/4.100  CE
ge-11/1/1.100  CE
ge-11/1/0.100  CE
xe-10/2/0.100  CE
xe-10/0/0.100  CE

```

```

Flood route prefix: 0x3e80/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: xe-10/2/0.100
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 425

```

```

Interfaces Flooding to:
Name      Type      NhType      Index
ge-11/0/3.0    CE
ge-11/1/4.100  CE
ge-11/1/1.100  CE
ge-11/1/0.100  CE
xe-10/2/0.100  CE
xe-10/0/0.100  CE

```

```

Flood route prefix: 0x3f80/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: xe-10/0/0.100
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 425

```

```

Interfaces Flooding to:
Name      Type      NhType      Index
ge-11/0/3.0    CE
ge-11/1/4.100  CE
ge-11/1/1.100  CE
ge-11/1/0.100  CE
xe-10/2/0.100  CE
xe-10/0/0.100  CE

```

```

Name: vs1::vlan200
CEs: 5
VEs: 0

```

```

Flood route prefix: 0x39/16
Flood route type: ALL_FLOOD
Flood route owner: __vs1+vlan200__
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 427

```

```

Interfaces Flooding to:
Name      Type      NhType      Index
ge-11/1/0.200  CE
ge-11/1/1.200  CE
ge-11/1/4.200  CE
xe-10/0/0.200  CE

```

xe-10/2/0.200 CE

Flood route prefix: 0x39/16
Flood route type: RE_FLOOD
Flood route owner: __vs1+vlan200__
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 427

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/1/0.200	CE		
ge-11/1/1.200	CE		
ge-11/1/4.200	CE		
xe-10/0/0.200	CE		
xe-10/2/0.200	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x4180/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: ge-11/1/0.200
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 427

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/1/0.200	CE		
ge-11/1/1.200	CE		
ge-11/1/4.200	CE		
xe-10/0/0.200	CE		
xe-10/2/0.200	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x4080/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: ge-11/1/1.200
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 427

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/1/0.200	CE		
ge-11/1/1.200	CE		
ge-11/1/4.200	CE		
xe-10/0/0.200	CE		
xe-10/2/0.200	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x4280/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: ge-11/1/4.200
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 427

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/1/0.200	CE		
ge-11/1/1.200	CE		
ge-11/1/4.200	CE		
xe-10/0/0.200	CE		
xe-10/2/0.200	CE		

Flood route prefix: 0x4480/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: xe-10/0/0.200
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 427

Interfaces Flooding to:

Name	Type	NhType	Index
------	------	--------	-------

```
ge-11/1/0.200    CE
ge-11/1/1.200    CE
ge-11/1/4.200    CE
xe-10/0/0.200    CE
xe-10/2/0.200    CE
```

```
Flood route prefix: 0x4380/17
Flood route type: ALT_ROOT_RT
Flood route owner: xe-10/2/0.200
Nexthop type: flood
Nexthop index: 427
```

```
Interfaces Flooding to:
```

Name	Type	NhType	Index
ge-11/1/0.200	CE		
ge-11/1/1.200	CE		
ge-11/1/4.200	CE		
xe-10/0/0.200	CE		
xe-10/2/0.200	CE		

show bridge mac-table

Syntax	<pre>show bridge mac-table <age> <brief count detail extensive> <bridge-domain (all <i>bridge-domain-name</i>)> <global-count> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <interface <i>interface-name</i>> <mac-address> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <vlan-id (all-vlan <i>vlan-id</i>)></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 Support for PBB-EVPN instance added in Junos OS Release 16.1 MAC Flag P to indicate a MAC Pinned interface introduced in Junos OS 16.2
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display Layer 2 MAC address information.
Options	<p>none—Display all learned Layer 2 MAC address information.</p> <p>age— (Optional) Display age of a single mac-address.</p> <p>brief count detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>bridge-domain (all <i>bridge-domain-name</i>)—(Optional) Display learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for all bridging domains or for the specified bridging domain.</p> <p>global-count—(Optional) Display the total number of learned Layer 2 MAC addresses on the system.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for the specified routing instance.</p> <p>interface <i>interface-name</i>—(Optional) Display learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for the specified interface.</p> <p>mac-address—(Optional) Display the specified learned Layer 2 MAC address information.</p> <p>vlan-id (all-vlan <i>vlan-id</i>)—(Optional) Display learned Layer 2 MAC addresses for all VLANs or for the specified VLAN.</p>
Additional Information	When Layer 2 protocol tunneling is enabled, the tunneling MAC address 01:00:0c:cd:cd:d0 is installed in the MAC table. When the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), or VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) is configured for Layer 2 protocol tunneling on an interface, the corresponding protocol MAC address is installed in the MAC table.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show bridge mac-table on page 134](#)
[show bridge mac-table \(with Layer 2 Services over GRE Interfaces\) on page 134](#)
[show bridge mac-table \(with VXLAN enabled\) on page 135](#)
[show bridge mac-table age \(for GE interface\) on page 135](#)
[show bridge mac-table age \(for AE interface\) on page 135](#)
[show bridge mac-table count on page 135](#)
[show bridge mac-table detail on page 136](#)
[show bridge mac-table instance pbb-evpn on page 136](#)
[show bridge mac-table on page 136](#)

Output Fields [Table 5 on page 133](#) describes the output fields for the **show bridge mac-table** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 5: show bridge mac-table Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Age	Age of a single mac-address.
Routing instance	Name of the routing instance.
Bridging domain	Name of the bridging domain.
MAC address	MAC address or addresses learned on a logical interface.
MAC flags	Status of MAC address learning properties for each interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S—Static MAC address is configured. • D—Dynamic MAC address is configured. • L—Locally learned MAC address is configured. • C—Control MAC address is configured. • SE—MAC accounting is enabled. • NM—Non-configured MAC. • R—Remote PE MAC address is configured. • P—MAC Pinned interface is configured
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.
MAC count	Number of MAC addresses learned on the specific routing instance or interface.
Learning interface	Name of the logical interface on which the MAC address was learned.
Learning VLAN	VLAN ID of the routing instance or bridge domain in which the MAC address was learned.
VXLAN ID/VXLAN	VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI).

Table 5: show bridge mac-table Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Layer 2 flags	Debugging flags signifying that the MAC address is present in various lists.
Epoch	Spanning Tree Protocol epoch number identifying when the MAC address was learned. Used for debugging.
Sequence number	Sequence number assigned to this MAC address. Used for debugging.
Learning mask	Mask of the Packet Forwarding Engines where this MAC address was learned. Used for debugging.
IPC generation	Creation time of the logical interface when this MAC address was learned. Used for debugging.

Sample Output

show bridge mac-table

```

user@host> show bridge mac-table
MAC flags (S -static MAC, D -dynamic MAC, L -locally learned, C -Control MAC
          SE -Statistics enabled, NM -Non configured MAC, R -Remote PE MAC)

Routing instance : default-switch
Bridging domain : test1, VLAN : 1
  MAC          MAC      Logical      NH      RTR
  address      flags    interface  Index   ID
01:00:0c:cc:cc:cc S,NM    NULL
01:00:0c:cc:cc:cd S,NM    NULL
01:00:0c:cd:cd:d0 S,NM    NULL
64:87:88:6a:17:d0 D        ae0.1
64:87:88:6a:17:f0 D        ae0.1

```

show bridge mac-table (with Layer 2 Services over GRE Interfaces)

```

user@host> show bridge mac-table
MAC flags (S -static MAC, D -dynamic MAC, L -locally learned
          SE -Statistics enabled, NM -Non configured MAC, R -Remote PE MAC)

Routing instance : default-switch
Bridging domain : vlan-1, VLAN : 1
  MAC          MAC      Logical      NH      RTR
  address      flags    interface  Index   ID
00:01:01:00:01:f7 D,SE    gr-1/2/10.0
00:03:00:32:01:f7 D,SE    gr-1/2/10.0
00:00:21:11:11:10 DL       ge-1/0/0.0
00:00:21:11:11:11 DL       ge-1/1/0.0

Routing instance : default-switch
Bridging domain : vlan-2, VLAN : 2
  MAC          MAC      Logical      NH      RTR
  address      flags    interface  Index   ID
00:02:01:33:01:f7 D,SE    gr-1/2/10.1

```

```
00:00:21:11:21:10 DL ge-1/0/0.1
00:00:21:11:21:11 DL ge-1/1/0.1
```

show bridge mac-table (with VXLAN enabled)

```
user@host> show bridge mac-table
MAC flags (S -static MAC, D -dynamic MAC, L -locally learned
          SE -Statistics enabled, NM -Non configured MAC, R -Remote PE MAC)
```

```
Routing instance : default-switch
Bridging domain : vlan-1, VLAN : 1
VXLAN: Id : 100, Multicast group: 233.252.0.1
MAC          MAC          Logical
address      flags        interface
00:01:01:00:01:f7 D,SE vtep.1052010
00:03:00:32:01:f7 D,SE vtep.1052011
00:00:21:11:11:10 DL ge-1/0/0.0
00:00:21:11:11:11 DL ge-1/1/0.0
```

```
Routing instance : default-switch
Bridging domain : vlan-2, VLAN : 2, VXLAN : 200
VXLAN: Id : 200, Multicast group: 233.252.0.2
MAC          MAC          Logical
address      flags        interface
00:02:01:33:01:f7 D,SE vtep.1052010
00:04:00:14:01:f7 D,SE vtep.1052011
00:00:21:11:21:10 DL ge-1/0/0.1
00:00:21:11:21:11 DL ge-1/1/0.1
```

show bridge mac-table age (for GE interface)

```
user@host> show vpls mac-table age 00:02:03:aa:bb:1a instance vpls_instance_1
MAC Entry Age information
Current Age: 4 seconds
```

show bridge mac-table age (for AE interface)

```
user@host> show vpls mac-table age 00:02:03:aa:bb:1a instance vpls_instance_1
MAC Entry Age information
Current Age on FPC1: 102 seconds
Current Age on FPC2: 94 seconds
```

show bridge mac-table count

```
user@host> show bridge mac-table count
2 MAC address learned in routing instance vs1 bridge domain vlan100
```

```
MAC address count per interface within routing instance:
Logical interface      MAC count
ge-11/0/3.0            1
ge-11/1/4.100          0
ge-11/1/1.100          0
ge-11/1/0.100          0
xe-10/2/0.100          1
xe-10/0/0.100          0
```

```
MAC address count per learn VLAN within routing instance:
Learn VLAN ID          MAC count
```

0 2

0 MAC address learned in routing instance vs1 bridge domain vlan200

MAC address count per interface within routing instance:

Logical interface	MAC count
ge-11/1/0.200	0
ge-11/1/1.200	0
ge-11/1/4.200	0
xe-10/0/0.200	0
xe-10/2/0.200	0

MAC address count per learn VLAN within routing instance:

Learn VLAN ID	MAC count
0	0

show bridge mac-table detail

user@host> show bridge mac-table detail

MAC address: 00:00:00:19:1c:db

Routing instance: vs1

Bridging domain: vlan100

Learning interface: ge-11/0/3.0 Learning VLAN: 0

Layer 2 flags: in_ifd, in_ifl, in_vlan, kernel

Epoch: 4

Sequence number: 0

Learning mask: 0x800

IPC generation: 0

MAC address: 00:00:00:59:3a:2f

Routing instance: vs1

Bridging domain: vlan100

Learning interface: xe-10/2/0.100 Learning VLAN: 0

Layer 2 flags: in_ifd, in_ifl, in_vlan, kernel

Epoch: 7

Sequence number: 0

Learning mask: 0x400

IPC generation: 0

show bridge mac-table instance pbb-evpn

user@host> show bridge mac-table instance pbb-evpn

Routing instance : pbb-evpn

Bridging domain : isid-bd10000, ISID : 10000

MAC address	MAC flags	Logical interface	NH Index	RTR ID
00:19:e2:b0:76:eb	D	cbp.1000		
aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:f2	DC		1048576	1048576
aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:f3	DC		1048575	1048575

show bridge mac-table

user@host>run show bridge mac-table

MAC flags (S -static MAC, D -dynamic MAC, L -locally learned, C -Control MAC, O -OVSDB MAC, SE -Statistics enabled, NM -Non configured MAC, R -Remote PE MAC, P -Pinned MAC)

Routing instance : VS-541

Bridging domain : 541, VLAN : 541

MAC MAC Logical NH RTR

address flags interface Index ID

00:00:01:00:00:01 DPRC xe-0/0/3.0

00:00:02:00:00:01 DP xe-0/0/3.0

show bridge statistics

Syntax	show bridge statistics <bridge-domain <i>domain-name</i>> <instance <i>instance-name</i>>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display bridge statistics.
Options	none —Display bridge statistics for all bridge domains in all routing instances. bridge-domain <i>domain-name</i> —(Optional) Display statistics for the specified bridge domain. instance <i>instance-name</i> —(Optional) Display statistics for the specified routing instance.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show bridge statistics on page 138

Sample Output

show bridge statistics

```
user@host> show bridge statistics
Information for routing instance:

Routing instance : __juniper_private1__
  Index: 1                      Sequence number: 0
  MAC limit: 5000              MACs learned: 0
  Static MACs learned: 0       Non config Static MACs learned: 0
  Handle: 0x829e800

Information for routing instance:

Routing instance : vs1
  Bridging domain : vlan100
  Index: 3                      Sequence number: 0
  MAC limit: 5120              MACs learned: 2
  Static MACs learned: 0       Non config Static MACs learned: 0
  Handle: 0x829e400
  Flags: Bridge instance, Config defined, VLAN : 100
  Local interface: ge-11/0/3.0, Index: 79
    Broadcast packets: 1
    Broadcast bytes : 65
    Multicast packets: 0
    Multicast bytes : 0
    Flooded packets : 0
    Flooded bytes : 0
    Unicast packets : 358624489
    Unicast bytes : 23310592305
    Current MAC count: 1 (Limit 1024)
```

```

Local interface: ge-11/1/4.100, Index: 84
  Broadcast packets: 0
  Broadcast bytes : 0
  Multicast packets: 0
  Multicast bytes : 0
  Flooded packets : 0
  Flooded bytes : 0
  Unicast packets : 0
  Unicast bytes : 0
  Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: ge-11/1/1.100, Index: 86
  Broadcast packets: 0
  Broadcast bytes : 0
  Multicast packets: 0
  Multicast bytes : 0
  Flooded packets : 0
  Flooded bytes : 0
  Unicast packets : 0
  Unicast bytes : 0
  Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: ge-11/1/0.100, Index: 87
  Broadcast packets: 0
  Broadcast bytes : 0
  Multicast packets: 0
  Multicast bytes : 0
  Flooded packets : 0
  Flooded bytes : 0
  Unicast packets : 0
  Unicast bytes : 0
  Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: xe-10/2/0.100, Index: 88
  Broadcast packets: 0
  Broadcast bytes : 0
  Multicast packets: 0
  Multicast bytes : 0
  Flooded packets : 0
  Flooded bytes : 0
  Unicast packets : 358627393
  Unicast bytes : 23310781065
  Current MAC count: 1 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: xe-10/0/0.100, Index: 89
  Broadcast packets: 0
  Broadcast bytes : 0
  Multicast packets: 0
  Multicast bytes : 0
  Flooded packets : 0
  Flooded bytes : 0
  Unicast packets : 0
  Unicast bytes : 0
  Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)

Information for routing instance:

Routing instance : vs1
  Bridging domain : vlan200
  Index: 4
  Sequence number: 0
  MAC limit: 5120
  MACs learned: 0
  Static MACs learned: 0
  Non config Static MACs learned: 0
  Handle: 0x829e600
  Flags: Bridge instance, Config defined, VLAN : 200
  Local interface: ge-11/1/0.200, Index: 90

```

```
Broadcast packets: 0
Broadcast bytes : 0
Multicast packets: 0
Multicast bytes : 0
Flooded packets : 0
Flooded bytes : 0
Unicast packets : 0
Unicast bytes : 0
Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: ge-11/1/1.200, Index: 91
Broadcast packets: 0
Broadcast bytes : 0
Multicast packets: 0
Multicast bytes : 0
Flooded packets : 0
Flooded bytes : 0
Unicast packets : 0
Unicast bytes : 0
Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: ge-11/1/4.200, Index: 92
Broadcast packets: 0
Broadcast bytes : 0
Multicast packets: 0
Multicast bytes : 0
Flooded packets : 0
Flooded bytes : 0
Unicast packets : 0
Unicast bytes : 0
Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: xe-10/0/0.200, Index: 93
Broadcast packets: 0
Broadcast bytes : 0
Multicast packets: 0
Multicast bytes : 0
Flooded packets : 0
Flooded bytes : 0
Unicast packets : 0
Unicast bytes : 0
Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
Local interface: xe-10/2/0.200, Index: 94
Broadcast packets: 4
Broadcast bytes : 260
Multicast packets: 0
Multicast bytes : 0
Flooded packets : 0
Flooded bytes : 0
Unicast packets : 0
Unicast bytes : 0
Current MAC count: 0 (Limit 1024)
```

show interfaces queue

Syntax show interfaces queue
 <aggregate | remaining-traffic>
 <both-ingress-egress>
 <egress>
 <forwarding-class *forwarding-class*>
 <ingress>
 <interface-name *interface-name*>
 <l2-statistics>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
both-ingress-egress, **egress**, and **ingress** options introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
l2-statistics option introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description Display class-of-service (CoS) queue information for physical interfaces.

Options **none**—Show detailed CoS queue statistics for all physical interfaces.

aggregate—(Optional) Display the aggregated queuing statistics of all logical interfaces that have traffic-control profiles configured. (Not on the QFX Series.)

both-ingress-egress—(Optional) On Gigabit Ethernet Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, display both ingress and egress queue statistics. (Not on the QFX Series.)

egress—(Optional) Display egress queue statistics.

forwarding-class *forwarding-class*—(Optional) Forwarding class name for this queue. Shows detailed CoS statistics for the queue associated with the specified forwarding class.

ingress—(Optional) On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, display ingress queue statistics. (Not on the QFX Series.)

interface-name *interface-name*—(Optional) Show detailed CoS queue statistics for the specified interface.

l2-statistics—(Optional) Display Layer 2 statistics for MLPPP, FRF.15, and FRF.16 bundles

remaining-traffic—(Optional) Display the remaining-traffic queue statistics of all logical interfaces that have traffic-control profiles configured.

Overhead for Layer 2 Statistics

Transmitted packets and transmitted byte counts are displayed for the Layer 2 level with the addition of encapsulation overheads applied for fragmentation, as shown in [Table 6 on page 142](#). Others counters, such as packets and bytes queued (input) and drop counters, are displayed at the Layer 3 level. In the case of link fragmentation

and interleaving (LFI) for which fragmentation is not applied, corresponding Layer 2 overheads are added, as shown in [Table 6 on page 142](#).

Table 6: Layer 2 Overhead and Transmitted Packets or Byte Counts

Protocol	Fragmentation		LFI
	First fragmentation	Second to <i>n</i> fragmentations	
	Bytes	Bytes	
MLPPP (Long)	13	12	8
MLPPP (short)	11	10	8
MLFR (FRF15)	12	10	8
MFR (FRF16)	10	8	-
MCMLPPP(Long)	13	12	-
MCMLPPP(Short)	11	10	-

Layer 2 Statistics—Fragmentation Overhead Calculation

MLPPP/MC-MLPPP Overhead details:

=====

Fragment 1:

```
Outer PPP header           : 4 bytes
Long or short sequence MLPPP header : 4 bytes or 2 bytes
Inner PPP header           : 1 byte
HDLC flag and FCS bytes    : 4 bytes
```

Fragments 2 .. n :

```
Outer PPP header           : 4 bytes
Long or short sequence MLPPP header : 4 bytes or 2 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS bytes    : 4 bytes
```

MLFR (FRF15) Overhead details:

=====

Fragment 1:

```
Framereley header         : 2 bytes
Control,NLPID              : 2 bytes
Fragmentaion header        : 2 bytes
Inner proto                : 2 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS          : 4 bytes
```

Fragments 2 ...n :

```
Framereley header         : 2 bytes
Control,NLPID              : 2 bytes
Fragmentaion header        : 2 bytes
HDLC flag and FCS          : 4 bytes
```

```

MFR (FRF16) Overhead details:
=====
Fragment 1:
  Fragmentation header : 2 bytes
  Framereelay header   : 2 bytes
  Inner proto          : 2 bytes
  HDLC flag and FCS    : 4 bytes

Fragments 2 ...n :
  Fragmentation header : 2 bytes
  Framereelay header   : 2 bytes
  HDLC flag and FCS    : 4 bytes

```

Overhead with LFI

```

MLPPP(Long & short sequence):
=====
  Outer PPP header      : 4 bytes
  HDLC flag and FCS     : 4 bytes

MLFR (FRF15):
=====
  Framereelay header    : 2 bytes
  Control,NLPID         : 2 bytes
  HDLC flag and FCS     : 4 bytes

```

The following examples show overhead for different cases:

- A 1000-byte packet is sent to a mlppp bundle without any fragmentation. At the Layer 2 level, bytes transmitted is 1013 in 1 packet. This overhead is for MLPPP long sequence encap.
- A 1000-byte packet is sent to a mlppp bundle with a fragment threshold of 250byte. At the Layer 2 level, bytes transmitted is 1061 bytes in 5 packets.
- A 1000-byte LFI packet is sent to an mlppp bundle. At the Layer 2 level, bytes transmitted is 1008 in 1 packet.

remaining-traffic—(Optional) Display the queuing statistics of all logical interfaces that do not have traffic-control profiles configured. (Not on the QFX Series.)

Additional Information For rate-limited interfaces hosted on Modular Interface Cards (MICs), Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs), or Enhanced Queuing DPCs, rate-limit packet-drop operations occur *before* packets are queued for transmission scheduling. For such interfaces, the statistics for queued traffic do not include the packets that have already been dropped due to rate limiting, and consequently the displayed statistics for queued traffic are the same as the displayed statistics for transmitted traffic.



NOTE: For rate-limited interfaces hosted on other types of hardware, rate-limit packet-drop operations occur *after* packets are queued for transmission scheduling. For these other interface types, the statistics for queued traffic include the packets that are later dropped due to rate limiting, and consequently the displayed statistics for queued traffic equals the sum of the statistics for transmitted and rate-limited traffic.

On M Series routers (except for the M320 and M120 routers), this command is valid only for a PIC installed on an enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC).

Queue statistics for aggregated interfaces are supported on the M Series and T Series routers only. Statistics for an aggregated interface are the summation of the queue statistics of the child links of that aggregated interface. You can view the statistics for a child interface by using the **show interfaces statistics** command for that child interface.

When you configure tricolor marking on a 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PIC, for queues 6 and 7 only, the output does not display the number of queued bytes and packets, or the number of bytes and packets dropped because of RED. If you do not configure tricolor marking on the interface, these statistics are available for all queues.

For the 4-port Channelized OC12 IQE PIC and 1-port Channelized OC48 IQE PIC, the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field represents traffic bound for a particular physical interface on the PIC. For all other PICs, the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field represents the total traffic bound for the PIC.

For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs, the **show interfaces queue** command output does not display the number of tail-dropped packets. This limitation does not apply to Packet Forwarding Engine chassis queues.

When fragmentation occurs on the egress interface, the first set of packet counters shows the postfragmentation values. The second set of packet counters (under the **Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues** field) shows the prefragmentation values.

The behavior of the **egress** queues for the **Routing Engine-Generated Traffic** is not same as the configured queue for MLPPP and MFR configurations.

For information about how to configure CoS, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*. For related CoS operational mode commands, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output

- [show interfaces queue \(Rate-Limited Interface on a Gigabit Ethernet MIC in an MPC\) on page 150](#)
- [show interfaces queue \(Aggregated Ethernet on a T320 Router\) on page 151](#)
- [show interfaces queue \(Gigabit Ethernet on a T640 Router\) on page 152](#)
- [show interfaces queue aggregate \(Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC\) on page 153](#)
- [show interfaces queue \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 157](#)

[show interfaces queue both-ingress-egress \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 160](#)
[show interfaces queue ingress \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 162](#)
[show interfaces queue egress \(Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC\) on page 163](#)
[show interfaces queue remaining-traffic \(Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC\) on page 164](#)
[show interfaces queue \(Channelized OC12 IQE Type 3 PIC in SONET Mode\) on page 167](#)
[show interfaces queue \(QFX Series\) on page 177](#)
[show interfaces queue l2-statistics \(lsq interface\) on page 178](#)
[show interfaces queue lsq \(lsq-ifd\) on page 178](#)
[show interfaces queue \(Aggregated Ethernet on a MX series Router\) on page 180](#)

Output Fields [Table 7 on page 145](#) lists the output fields for the **show interfaces queue** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 7: show interfaces queue Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Physical interface	Name of the physical interface.
Enabled	State of the interface. Possible values are described in the “Enabled Field” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .
Interface index	Physical interface's index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.
SNMP ifIndex	SNMP index number for the interface.
Forwarding classes supported	Total number of forwarding classes supported on the specified interface.
Forwarding classes in use	Total number of forwarding classes in use on the specified interface.
Ingress queues supported	On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only, total number of ingress queues supported on the specified interface.
Ingress queues in use	On Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PICs only, total number of ingress queues in use on the specified interface.
Output queues supported	Total number of output queues supported on the specified interface.
Output queues in use	Total number of output queues in use on the specified interface.
Egress queues supported	Total number of egress queues supported on the specified interface.
Egress queues in use	Total number of egress queues in use on the specified interface.

Table 7: show interfaces queue Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Queue counters (Ingress)	<p>CoS queue number and its associated user-configured forwarding class name. Displayed on IQ2 interfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queued packets—Number of queued packets. • Transmitted packets—Number of transmitted packets. • Dropped packets—Number of packets dropped by the ASIC's RED mechanism.
Burst size	(Logical interfaces on IQ PICs only) Maximum number of bytes up to which the logical interface can burst. The burst size is based on the shaping rate applied to the interface.
The following output fields are applicable to both interface component and Packet Forwarding component in the show interfaces queue command:	
Queue	Queue number.
Forwarding classes	Forwarding class name.
Queued Packets	<p>Number of packets queued to this queue.</p> <p>NOTE: For Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 interfaces, the Queued Packets count is calculated by the Junos OS interpreting one frame buffer as one packet. If the queued packets are very large or very small, the calculation might not be completely accurate for transit traffic. The count is completely accurate for traffic terminated on the router.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs or MPCs only, this statistic does not include traffic dropped due to rate limiting. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 143.</p>
Queued Bytes	<p>Number of bytes queued to this queue. The byte counts vary by interface hardware. For more information, see Table 8 on page 148.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs or MPCs only, this statistic does not include traffic dropped due to rate limiting. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 143.</p>
Transmitted Packets	<p>Number of packets transmitted by this queue. When fragmentation occurs on the egress interface, the first set of packet counters shows the postfragmentation values. The second set of packet counters (displayed under the Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues field) shows the prefragmentation values.</p> <p>NOTE: For Layer 2 statistics, see “Overhead for Layer 2 Statistics” on page 141</p>
Transmitted Bytes	<p>Number of bytes transmitted by this queue. The byte counts vary by interface hardware. For more information, see Table 8 on page 148.</p> <p>NOTE: On MX Series routers, this number can be inaccurate when you issue the command for a physical interface repeatedly and in quick succession, because the statistics for the child nodes are collected infrequently. Wait ten seconds between successive iterations to avoid this situation.</p> <p>NOTE: For Layer 2 statistics, see “Overhead for Layer 2 Statistics” on page 141</p>
Tail-dropped packets	<p>Number of packets dropped because of tail drop.</p> <p>NOTE: The Tail-dropped packets counter is not supported on the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p>

Table 7: show interfaces queue Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
RL-dropped packets	<p>Number of packets dropped due to rate limiting.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs, MPCs, and Enhanced Queuing DPCs only, this statistic is not included in the queued traffic statistics. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 143.</p> <p>NOTE: The RL-dropped packets counter is not supported on the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, and is omitted from the output.</p>
RL-dropped bytes	<p>Number of bytes dropped due to rate limiting.</p> <p>For rate-limited interfaces hosted on MICs, MPCs, and Enhanced Queuing DPCs only, this statistic is not included in the queued traffic statistics. For more information, see “Additional Information” on page 143.</p>
RED-dropped packets	<p>Number of packets dropped because of random early detection (RED).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (M Series and T Series routers only) On M320 and M120 routers and the T Series routers, the total number of dropped packets is displayed. On all other M Series routers, the output classifies dropped packets into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low, non-TCP—Number of low-loss priority non-TCP packets dropped because of RED. Low, TCP—Number of low-loss priority TCP packets dropped because of RED. High, non-TCP—Number of high-loss priority non-TCP packets dropped because of RED. High, TCP—Number of high-loss priority TCP packets dropped because of RED. (MX Series routers with enhanced DPCs, and T Series routers with enhanced FPCs only) The output classifies dropped packets into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low—Number of low-loss priority packets dropped because of RED. Medium-low—Number of medium-low loss priority packets dropped because of RED. Medium-high—Number of medium-high loss priority packets dropped because of RED. High—Number of high-loss priority packets dropped because of RED. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), this field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>
RED-dropped bytes	<p>Number of bytes dropped because of RED. The byte counts vary by interface hardware. For more information, see Table 8 on page 148.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (M Series and T Series routers only) On M320 and M120 routers and the T Series routers, only the total number of dropped bytes is displayed. On all other M Series routers, the output classifies dropped bytes into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low, non-TCP—Number of low-loss priority non-TCP bytes dropped because of RED. Low, TCP—Number of low-loss priority TCP bytes dropped because of RED. High, non-TCP—Number of high-loss priority non-TCP bytes dropped because of RED. High, TCP—Number of high-loss priority TCP bytes dropped because of RED. <p>NOTE: Due to accounting space limitations on certain Type 3 FPCs (which are supported in M320 and T640 routers), this field does not always display the correct value for queue 6 or queue 7 for interfaces on 10-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet PICs.</p>

Table 7: show interfaces queue Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Queue-depth bytes	Displays queue-depth average, current, peak, and maximum values for RTP queues. Because queue-depth values cannot be aggregated, displays the values for RTP queues regardless of whether aggregate , remaining-traffic , or neither option is selected.
Queue-depth bytes	Displays queue-depth average, current, peak, and maximum values for RTP queues. Because queue-depth values cannot be aggregated, displays the values for RTP queues regardless of whether aggregate , remaining-traffic , or neither option is selected.
Last-packet enqueued	Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, Last-packet enqueued output field is introduced. If packet-timestamp is enabled for an FPC, shows the day, date, time, and year in the format <i>day-of-the-week month day-date hh:mm:ss yyyy</i> when a packet was enqueued in the CoS queue. When the timestamp is aggregated across all active Packet Forwarding Engines, the latest timestamp for each CoS queue is reported.

Byte counts vary by interface hardware. [Table 8 on page 148](#) shows how the byte counts on the outbound interfaces vary depending on the interface hardware. [Table 8 on page 148](#) is based on the assumption that outbound interfaces are sending IP traffic with 478 bytes per packet.

Table 8: Byte Count by Interface Hardware

Interface Hardware	Output Level	Byte Count Includes	Comments
Gigabit Ethernet IQ and IQE PICs	Interface	Queued: 490 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 12 bytes	The 12 additional bytes include 6 bytes for the destination MAC address + 4 bytes for the VLAN + 2 bytes for the Ethernet type.
		Transmitted: 490 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 12 bytes	
		RED dropped: 496 bytes per packet representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 18 bytes	
	Packet forwarding component	Queued: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet Transmitted: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet	—

Table 8: Byte Count by Interface Hardware (*continued*)

Interface Hardware	Output Level	Byte Count Includes	Comments
Non-IQ PIC	Interface	<p>T Series, TX Series, T1600, and MX Series routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. <p>T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including 4 bytes CRC + the full Layer 1 overhead 8 bytes preamble + 12 bytes Inter frame Gap. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including 4 bytes CRC + the full Layer 1 overhead 8 bytes preamble + 12 bytes Interframe Gap. <p>M Series routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead. <p>PTX Series Packet Transport Routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: The sum of the transmitted bytes and the RED dropped bytes. Transmitted: Full Layer 2 overhead (including all L2 encapsulation and CRC) + 12 inter-packet gap + 8 for the preamble. RED dropped: Full Layer 2 overhead (including all L2 encapsulation and CRC) + 12 inter-packet gap + 8 for the preamble (does not include the VLAN header or MPLS pushed bytes). 	The Layer 2 overhead is 14 bytes for non-VLAN traffic and 18 bytes for VLAN traffic.
	Packet forwarding component	<p>Queued: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet</p> <p>Transmitted: 486 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 8 bytes</p>	For transmitted packets, the additional 8 bytes includes 4 bytes for the PPP header and 4 bytes for a cookie.
IQ and IQE PICs with a SONET/SDH interface	Interface	<p>Queued: 482 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 4 bytes</p> <p>Transmitted: 482 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 4 bytes</p> <p>RED dropped: 482 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 4 bytes</p>	The additional 4 bytes are for the Layer 2 Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) header.
	Packet forwarding component	<p>Queued: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet</p> <p>Transmitted: 486 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 8 bytes</p>	For transmitted packets, the additional 8 bytes includes 4 bytes for the PPP header and 4 bytes for a cookie.

Table 8: Byte Count by Interface Hardware (*continued*)

Interface Hardware	Output Level	Byte Count Includes	Comments
Non-IQ PIC with a SONET/SDH interface	Interface	T Series, TX Series, T1600, and MX Series routers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. M Series routers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet. Transmitted: 483 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + 5 bytes RED dropped: 478 bytes per packet, representing 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet 	For transmitted packets, the additional 5 bytes includes 4 bytes for the PPP header and 1 byte for the packet loss priority (PLP).
Interfaces configured with Frame Relay Encapsulation	Interface	The default Frame Relay overhead is 7 bytes. If you configure the Frame Check Sequence (FCS) to 4 bytes, then the overhead increases to 10 bytes.	
1-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs	Interface	Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including CRC. Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet + the full Layer 2 overhead including CRC.	The Layer 2 overhead is 18 bytes for non-VLAN traffic and 22 bytes for VLAN traffic.
4-port 1G IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs	Packet forwarding component	Queued: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet.	—
8-port 1G IQ2 and IQ2-E PICs		Transmitted: 478 bytes of Layer 3 packet.	

Sample Output

show interfaces queue (Rate-Limited Interface on a Gigabit Ethernet MIC in an MPC)

The following example shows queue information for the rate-limited interface ge-4/2/0 on a Gigabit Ethernet MIC in an MPC. For rate-limited queues for interfaces hosted on MICs or MPCs, rate-limit packet drops occur prior to packet output queuing. In the command output, the nonzero statistics displayed in the **RL-dropped packets** and **RL-dropped bytes** fields quantify the traffic dropped to rate-limit queue 0 output to 10 percent of 1 gigabyte (100 megabits) per second. Because the RL-dropped traffic is not included in the **Queued** statistics, the statistics displayed for queued traffic are the same as the statistics for transmitted traffic.

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-4/2/0
Physical interface: ge-4/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 203, SNMP ifIndex: 1054
  Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
  Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
  Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
    Queued:
      Packets              :          131300649          141751 pps

```

```

Bytes          :          11287964840          99793248 bps
Transmitted:
Packets        :          131300649          141751 pps
Bytes          :          11287964840          99793248 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RL-dropped packets :          205050862          602295 pps
RL-dropped bytes :          13595326612          327648832 bps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
Low            :          0          0 pps
Medium-low    :          0          0 pps
Medium-high   :          0          0 pps
High          :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :          0          0 bps
Low           :          0          0 bps
Medium-low    :          0          0 bps
Medium-high   :          0          0 bps
High          :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
Packets        :          0          0 pps
Bytes          :          0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue (Aggregated Ethernet on a T320 Router)

The following example shows that the aggregated Ethernet interface, **ae1**, has traffic on queues **af1** and **af12**:

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ae1
Physical interface: ae1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 158, SNMP ifIndex: 33 Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 8 in use
Output queues: 8 supported, 8 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
Queued:
Packets        :          5          0 pps
Bytes          :          242          0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets        :          5          0 pps
Bytes          :          242          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: af1
Queued:
Packets        :          42603765          595484 pps
Bytes          :          5453281920          609776496 bps
Transmitted:
Packets        :          42603765          595484 pps
Bytes          :          5453281920          609776496 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :          0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: ef1
Queued:
Packets        :          0          0 pps
Bytes          :          0          0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets        :          0          0 pps
Bytes          :          0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps

```

```

RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
Queued:
Packets : 45 0 pps
Bytes : 3930 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 45 0 pps
Bytes : 3930 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: af11
Queued:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: ef11
Queued:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: af12
Queued:
Packets : 31296413 437436 pps
Bytes : 4005940864 447935200 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 31296413 437436 pps
Bytes : 4005940864 447935200 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: nc2
Queued:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps

```

show interfaces queue (Gigabit Ethernet on a T640 Router)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue
Physical interface: ge-7/0/1, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 150, SNMP ifIndex: 42
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 8 in use
Output queues: 8 supported, 8 in use

```



```

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
  Queued:
    Packets      :          13          0 pps
    Bytes        :         622          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :          13          0 pps
    Bytes        :         622          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: af1
  Queued:
    Packets      :      1725947945      372178 pps
    Bytes        :      220921336960      381110432 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      1725947945      372178 pps
    Bytes        :      220921336960      381110432 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: ef1
  Queued:
    Packets      :          0          0 pps
    Bytes        :          0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :          0          0 pps
    Bytes        :          0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
  Queued:
    Packets      :          571          0 pps
    Bytes        :         49318         336 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :          571          0 pps
    Bytes        :         49318         336 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue aggregate (Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-2/2/9 aggregate
Physical interface: ge-2/2/9, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 238, SNMP ifIndex: 71
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      :      148450735      947295 pps
    Bytes        :      8016344944      409228848 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      76397439       487512 pps
    Bytes        :      4125461868      210602376 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :      72053285      459783 pps
    Low          :      72053285      459783 pps
    Medium-low   :          0          0 pps
    Medium-high  :          0          0 pps

```

```

        High : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes : 3890877444 198626472 bps
        Low : 3890877444 198626472 bps
        Medium-low : 0 0 bps
        Medium-high : 0 0 bps
        High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    Low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
    High : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
    Low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
    High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets : 410278257 473940 pps
    Bytes : 22156199518 204742296 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 4850003 4033 pps
    Bytes : 261900162 1742256 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets : 405425693 469907 pps
    Low : 405425693 469907 pps
    Medium-low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
    High : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes : 21892988124 203000040 bps
    Low : 21892988124 203000040 bps
    Medium-low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
    High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets : 0 0 pps
    Bytes : 0 0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    Low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-low : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
    High : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
    Low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-low : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
    High : 0 0 bps
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use

```

```

Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      :      76605230      485376 pps
    Bytes        :      5209211400    264044560 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      76444631      484336 pps
    Bytes        :      5198235612    263478800 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :      160475      1040 pps
    Low          :      160475      1040 pps
    Medium-low   :      0            0 pps
    Medium-high  :      0            0 pps
    High         :      0            0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :      10912300    565760 bps
    Low              :      10912300    565760 bps
    Medium-low       :      0            0 bps
    Medium-high      :      0            0 bps
    High             :      0            0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :      0            0 pps
    Bytes        :      0            0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      0            0 pps
    Bytes        :      0            0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :      0            0 pps
    Low          :      0            0 pps
    Medium-low   :      0            0 pps
    Medium-high  :      0            0 pps
    High         :      0            0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :      0            0 bps
    Low          :      0            0 bps
    Medium-low   :      0            0 bps
    Medium-high  :      0            0 bps
    High         :      0            0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :      4836136      3912 pps
    Bytes        :      333402032    2139056 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      3600866      1459 pps
    Bytes        :      244858888    793696 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :      1225034      2450 pps
    Low          :      1225034      2450 pps
    Medium-low   :      0            0 pps
    Medium-high  :      0            0 pps
    High         :      0            0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes   :      83302312    1333072 bps
    Low          :      83302312    1333072 bps
    Medium-low   :      0            0 bps
    Medium-high  :      0            0 bps
    High         :      0            0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets      :      0            0 pps
    Bytes        :      0            0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :      0            0 pps

```

Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	Not Available	
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:

Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort

Queued:

Packets	:	77059796	486384 pps
Bytes	:	3544750624	178989576 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	77059797	486381 pps
Bytes	:	3544750670	178988248 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding

Queued:

Packets	:	4846580	3934 pps
Bytes	:	222942680	1447768 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	4846580	3934 pps
Bytes	:	222942680	1447768 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps

```

Medium-low      : 0 0 pps
Medium-high     : 0 0 pps
High            : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Low             : 0 0 bps
Medium-low      : 0 0 bps
Medium-high     : 0 0 bps
High            : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets         : 0 0 pps
Bytes           : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets         : 0 0 pps
Bytes           : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
Low             : 0 0 pps
Medium-low      : 0 0 pps
Medium-high     : 0 0 pps
High            : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Low             : 0 0 bps
Medium-low      : 0 0 bps
Medium-high     : 0 0 bps
High            : 0 0 bps

```

show interfaces queue (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-7/1/3
Physical interface: ge-7/1/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 170, SNMP ifIndex: 70 Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in
use Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets         : 418390039 10 pps
Bytes           : 38910269752 7440 bps
Transmitted:
Packets         : 418390039 10 pps
Bytes           : 38910269752 7440 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
Packets         : 0 0 pps
Bytes           : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets         : 0 0 pps
Bytes           : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes  : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
Packets         : 0 0 pps
Bytes           : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets         : 0 0 pps
Bytes           : 0 0 bps

```

```

Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets      : 7055 1 pps
Bytes        : 451552 512 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      : 7055 1 pps
Bytes        : 451552 512 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets      : 1031 0 pps
Bytes        : 143292 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      : 1031 0 pps
Bytes        : 143292 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RL-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
Packets      : 0 0 pps
Bytes        : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      : 0 0 pps
Bytes        : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RL-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
Packets      : 0 0 pps
Bytes        : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      : 0 0 pps
Bytes        : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RL-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets      : 77009 11 pps
Bytes        : 6894286 7888 bps
Transmitted:
Packets      : 77009 11 pps
Bytes        : 6894286 7888 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RL-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps

```

```

RED-dropped bytes      :                0                0 bps

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:
Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      :                1031                0 pps
    Bytes        :               147328                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                1031                0 pps
    Bytes        :               147328                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      Low, non-TCP :                0                0 pps
      Low, TCP     :                0                0 pps
      High, non-TCP:                0                0 pps
      High, TCP    :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes :                0                0 bps
      Low, non-TCP :                0                0 bps
      Low, TCP     :                0                0 bps
      High, non-TCP:                0                0 bps
      High, TCP    :                0                0 bps
  Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
    Queued:
      Packets      :                0                0 pps
      Bytes        :                0                0 bps
    Transmitted:
      Packets      :                0                0 pps
      Bytes        :                0                0 bps
      Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
        Low, non-TCP :                0                0 pps
        Low, TCP     :                0                0 pps
        High, non-TCP:                0                0 pps
        High, TCP    :                0                0 pps
      RED-dropped bytes :                0                0 bps
        Low, non-TCP :                0                0 bps
        Low, TCP     :                0                0 bps
        High, non-TCP:                0                0 bps
        High, TCP    :                0                0 bps
    Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
      Queued:
        Packets      :                0                0 pps
        Bytes        :                0                0 bps
      Transmitted:
        Packets      :                0                0 pps
        Bytes        :                0                0 bps
        Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
          Low, non-TCP :                0                0 pps
          Low, TCP     :                0                0 pps
          High, non-TCP:                0                0 pps
          High, TCP    :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes :                0                0 bps
          Low, non-TCP :                0                0 bps
          Low, TCP     :                0                0 bps
          High, non-TCP:                0                0 bps
          High, TCP    :                0                0 bps
    Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
      Queued:
        Packets      :               94386               12 pps

```

Bytes	:	13756799	9568 bps
Transmitted:			
Packets	:	94386	12 pps
Bytes	:	13756799	9568 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low, non-TCP	:	0	0 pps
Low, TCP	:	0	0 pps
High, non-TCP	:	0	0 pps
High, TCP	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low, non-TCP	:	0	0 bps
Low, TCP	:	0	0 bps
High, non-TCP	:	0	0 bps
High, TCP	:	0	0 bps

show interfaces queue both-ingress-egress (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-6/2/0 both-ingress-egress
Physical interface: ge-6/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 175, SNMP ifIndex: 121
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                254                0 pps
    Bytes        :            16274                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0                0 pps
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0                0 pps
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0                0 pps
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps

```



```

Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 3 0 pps
    Bytes        : 126 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0 0 pps
    Bytes        : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0 0 pps
    Bytes        : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets      : Not Available
    Bytes        : 0 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0 0 pps
    Bytes        : 0 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:
Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      : 80564692 0 pps
    Bytes        : 3383717100 0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 80564692 0 pps
    Bytes        : 3383717100 0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped packets  : 0 0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes    : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      : 80564685 0 pps
    Bytes        : 3383716770 0 bps

```

```

Transmitted:
  Packets      :      80564685      0 pps
  Bytes       :      3383716770    0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets      :      0      0 pps
  Bytes       :      0      0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :      0      0 pps
  Bytes       :      0      0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets      :      9397      0 pps
  Bytes       :      3809052    232 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :      9397      0 pps
  Bytes       :      3809052    232 bps
  Tail-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps

```

show interfaces queue ingress (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-6/2/0 ingress
Physical interface: ge-6/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 175, SNMP ifIndex: 121
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
  Packets      : Not Available
  Bytes       :      0      0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :      288      0 pps
  Bytes       :      18450    0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets      : Not Available
  Bytes       :      0      0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :      0      0 pps
  Bytes       :      0      0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :      0      0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :      0      0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets      : Not Available
  Bytes       :      0      0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      :      0      0 pps

```

```

Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets : Not Available
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps

```

show interfaces queue egress (Gigabit Ethernet IQ2 PIC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-6/2/0 egress
Physical interface: ge-6/2/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 175, SNMP ifIndex: 121
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets : Not Available
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 3 0 pps
Bytes : 126 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
Packets : Not Available
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
Packets : Not Available
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets : Not Available
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets : 0 0 pps
Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available

```

```

        RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
        RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:
Queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      :                80564692                0 pps
    Bytes        :                3383717100              0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                80564692                0 pps
    Bytes        :                3383717100              0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :                80564685                0 pps
    Bytes        :                3383716770              0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                80564685                0 pps
    Bytes        :                3383716770              0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets      :                0                0 pps
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0                0 pps
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets      :                9538                0 pps
    Bytes        :                3819840                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                9538                0 pps
    Bytes        :                3819840                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :                0                0 bps

```

show interfaces queue remaining-traffic (Gigabit Ethernet Enhanced DPC)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ge-2/2/9 remaining-traffic
Physical interface: ge-2/2/9, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 238, SNMP ifIndex: 71
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Ingress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      :                110208969                472875 pps
    Bytes        :                5951284434              204282000 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                110208969                472875 pps
    Bytes        :                5951284434              204282000 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available

```

```

RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps

```

```

    Medium-low      :          0          0 bps
    Medium-high     :          0          0 bps
    High            :          0          0 bps
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 4 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets        :          109355853      471736 pps
    Bytes          :          7436199152     256627968 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets        :          109355852      471736 pps
    Bytes          :          7436198640     256627968 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    Low            :          0          0 pps
    Medium-low     :          0          0 pps
    Medium-high    :          0          0 pps
    High           :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
    Low            :          0          0 bps
    Medium-low     :          0          0 bps
    Medium-high    :          0          0 bps
    High           :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets        :          0          0 pps
    Bytes          :          0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets        :          0          0 pps
    Bytes          :          0          0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    Low            :          0          0 pps
    Medium-low     :          0          0 pps
    Medium-high    :          0          0 pps
    High           :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
    Low            :          0          0 bps
    Medium-low     :          0          0 bps
    Medium-high    :          0          0 bps
    High           :          0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
  Queued:
    Packets        :          0          0 pps
    Bytes          :          0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets        :          0          0 pps
    Bytes          :          0          0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
  RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    Low            :          0          0 pps
    Medium-low     :          0          0 pps
    Medium-high    :          0          0 pps
    High           :          0          0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes  :          0          0 bps
    Low            :          0          0 bps
    Medium-low     :          0          0 bps
    Medium-high    :          0          0 bps
    High           :          0          0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:

```

```

Packets          :                0          0 pps
Bytes            :                0          0 bps
Transmitted:
Packets          :                0          0 pps
Bytes            :                0          0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
RED-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
  Low             :                0          0 pps
  Medium-low      :                0          0 pps
  Medium-high     :                0          0 pps
  High            :                0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :                0          0 bps
  Low             :                0          0 bps
  Medium-low      :                0          0 bps
  Medium-high     :                0          0 bps
  High            :                0          0 bps

```

show interfaces queue (Channelized OC12 IQE Type 3 PIC in SONET Mode)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue t3-1/1/0:7
Physical interface: t3-1/1/0:7, Enabled, Physical link is Up

Interface index: 192, SNMP ifIndex: 1948

Description: full T3 interface connect to 6ce13 t3-3/1/0:7 for FR testing -
Lam

Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 9 in use

Egress queues: 8 supported, 8 in use

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: DEFAULT

Queued:

Packets          :                214886        13449 pps
Bytes            :                9884756       5164536 bps

Transmitted:

Packets          :                214886        13449 pps
Bytes            :                9884756       5164536 bps
Tail-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
RED-dropped packets :                0          0 pps
  Low             :                0          0 pps
  Medium-low      :                0          0 pps
  Medium-high     :                0          0 pps
  High            :                0          0 pps
RED-dropped bytes :                0          0 bps
  Low             :                0          0 bps

```

Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: REALTIME

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: PRIVATE

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps

Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: CONTROL

Queued:

Packets	:	60	0 pps
Bytes	:	4560	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	60	0 pps
Bytes	:	4560	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: CLASS_B_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: CLASS_C_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps

Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: CLASS_V_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: CLASS_S_OUTPUT, GETS

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps

Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Packet Forwarding Engine Chassis Queues:

Queues: 8 supported, 8 in use

Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: DEFAULT

Queued:

Packets	:	371365	23620 pps
Bytes	:	15597330	7936368 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	371365	23620 pps
Bytes	:	15597330	7936368 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: REALTIME

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Transmitted:			
Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: PRIVATE			
Queued:			
Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Transmitted:			
Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps

Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: CONTROL

Queued:

Packets	:	32843	0 pps
Bytes	:	2641754	56 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	32843	0 pps
Bytes	:	2641754	56 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: CLASS_B_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps

Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 5, Forwarding classes: CLASS_C_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 6, Forwarding classes: CLASS_V_OUTPUT

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: CLASS_S_OUTPUT, GETS

Queued:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps

Transmitted:

Packets	:	0	0 pps
Bytes	:	0	0 bps
Tail-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped packets	:	0	0 pps
Low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-low	:	0	0 pps
Medium-high	:	0	0 pps
High	:	0	0 pps
RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps

Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps

show interfaces queue (QFX Series)

```

user@switch> show interfaces queue xe-0/0/15
Physical interface: xe-0/0/15, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 49165, SNMP ifIndex: 539
Forwarding classes: 12 supported, 8 in use
Egress queues: 12 supported, 8 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    Total-dropped packets: 0          0 pps
    Total-dropped bytes  : 0          0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: fcoe
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    Total-dropped packets: 0          0 pps
    Total-dropped bytes  : 0          0 bps
0 bps
Queue: 4, Forwarding classes: no-loss
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    Total-dropped packets: 0          0 pps
    Total-dropped bytes  : 0          0 bps
Queue: 7, Forwarding classes: network-control
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
    Total-dropped packets: 0          0 pps
    Total-dropped bytes  : 0          0 bps
Queue: 8, Forwarding classes: mcast
  Queued:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      : 0          0 pps
    Bytes        : 0          0 bps

```

```

Tail-dropped packets : Not Available
Total-dropped packets:                0                0 pps
Total-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps

```

show interfaces queue l2-statistics (lsq interface)

```

user@switch> show interfaces queue lsq-2/2/0.2 l2-statistics
Logical interface lsq-2/2/0.2 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 1598)
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Burst size: 0
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
  Queued:
    Packets      :                1                0 pps
    Bytes        :             1001                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                5                0 pps
    Bytes        :             1062                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: ef
  Queued:
    Packets      :                1                0 pps
    Bytes        :             1500                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                6                0 pps
    Bytes        :             1573                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: af
  Queued:
    Packets      :                1                0 pps
    Bytes        :             512                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                3                0 pps
    Bytes        :             549                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
  Queued:
    Packets      :                0                0 pps
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :                0                0 pps
    Bytes        :                0                0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped packets :                0                0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes  :                0                0 bps
=====

```

show interfaces queue lsq (lsq-ifd)

```

user@switch> show interfaces queue lsq-1/0/0
Logical interface lsq-1/0/0 (Index 348) (SNMP ifIndex 660)
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use

```

```

Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Burst size: 0
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: be
  Queued:
    Packets      :          55576          1206 pps
    Bytes        :       29622008       5145472 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :          55576          1206 pps
    Bytes        :       29622008       5145472 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      Low              :          0          0 pps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 pps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 pps
      High             :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
      Low              :          0          0 bps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 bps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 bps
      High             :          0          0 bps
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: ef
  Queued:
    Packets      :          0          0 pps
    Bytes        :          0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :          0          0 pps
    Bytes        :          0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      Low              :          0          0 pps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 pps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 pps
      High             :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
      Low              :          0          0 bps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 bps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 bps
      High             :          0          0 bps
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: af
  Queued:
    Packets      :          0          0 pps
    Bytes        :          0          0 bps
  Transmitted:
    Packets      :          0          0 pps
    Bytes        :          0          0 bps
    Tail-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped packets  :          0          0 pps
    RL-dropped bytes    :          0          0 bps
    RED-dropped packets :          0          0 pps
      Low              :          0          0 pps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 pps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 pps
      High             :          0          0 pps
    RED-dropped bytes   :          0          0 bps
      Low              :          0          0 bps
      Medium-low       :          0          0 bps
      Medium-high      :          0          0 bps

```

```

      High : 0 0 bps
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: nc
Queued:
  Packets : 22231 482 pps
  Bytes : 11849123 2057600 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 22231 482 pps
  Bytes : 11849123 2057600 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps

```

Sample Output

show interfaces queue (Aggregated Ethernet on a MX series Router)

```

user@host> show interfaces queue ae0 remaining-traffic

Physical interface: ae0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 543
Forwarding classes: 16 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
  Packets : 16 0 pps
  Bytes : 1896 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets : 16 0 pps
  Bytes : 1896 0 bps
Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  Low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-low : 0 0 pps
  Medium-high : 0 0 pps
  High : 0 0 pps
RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  Low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-low : 0 0 bps
  Medium-high : 0 0 bps
  High : 0 0 bps
Queue-depth bytes :
Average : 0
Current : 0
Peak : 0
Maximum : 119013376
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: expedited-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets : 0 0 pps
  Bytes : 0 0 bps

```

```

Transmitted:
  Packets      : 0 0 pps
  Bytes        : 0 0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    Low        : 0 0 pps
    Medium-low  : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
    High        : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
    Low        : 0 0 bps
    Medium-low  : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
    High        : 0 0 bps
Queue-depth bytes :
  Average      : 0
  Current      : 0
  Peak         : 0
  Maximum      : 32768
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: assured-forwarding
Queued:
  Packets      : 0 0 pps
  Bytes        : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      : 0 0 pps
  Bytes        : 0 0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    Low        : 0 0 pps
    Medium-low  : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
    High        : 0 0 pps
  RED-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
    Low        : 0 0 bps
    Medium-low  : 0 0 bps
    Medium-high : 0 0 bps
    High        : 0 0 bps
Queue-depth bytes :
  Average      : 0
  Current      : 0
  Peak         : 0
  Maximum      : 32768
Queue: 3, Forwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
  Packets      : 0 0 pps
  Bytes        : 0 0 bps
Transmitted:
  Packets      : 0 0 pps
  Bytes        : 0 0 bps
  Tail-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RL-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
  RL-dropped bytes : 0 0 bps
  RED-dropped packets : 0 0 pps
    Low        : 0 0 pps
    Medium-low  : 0 0 pps
    Medium-high : 0 0 pps
    High        : 0 0 pps

```

RED-dropped bytes	:	0	0 bps
Low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-low	:	0	0 bps
Medium-high	:	0	0 bps
High	:	0	0 bps
Queue-depth bytes	:		
Average	:	0	
Current	:	0	
Peak	:	0	
Maximum	:	6258688	

CHAPTER 11

Operational Mode Commands for Layer 2 Learning

- `clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer`
- `show l2-learning global-information`
- `show l2-learning global-mac-count`
- `show l2-learning instance`
- `show l2-learning interface`
- `show l2-learning mac-move-buffer`

clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer

Syntax	<code>clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer</code> <code><active></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	Clear the MAC move buffer entries.
Options	none — Clear the MAC move buffer entries. active — (Optional) Unblock the interfaces that were blocked by the MAC move action feature. This allows the user to keep the reopen-time configured to a large value, but when the looping error is fixed, the user can manually release the blocking.
Required Privilege Level	clear
List of Sample Output	clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer on page 184 clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer active on page 184
Output Fields	When you enter this command, the MAC move buffer entries are deleted.

Sample Output

clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer

```
user@host> clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer
```

clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer active

```
user@host> clear l2-learning mac-move-buffer active
```


show l2-learning global-information

Syntax	show l2-learning global-information
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display Layer 2 learning process-related information for the entire router.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show l2-learning global-information on page 185
Output Fields	Table 9 on page 185 describes the output fields for the show l2-learning global-information command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 9: show l2-learning global-information Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
MAC aging interval	Configured timeout interval, in seconds, for all MAC table entries.
MAC learning	Status of MAC learning: Enabled or Disabled .
MAC statistics	Status of MAC accounting: Enabled or Disabled .
MAC limit Count	Configured maximum limit on the number of MAC addresses that can be learned.
MAC limit hit flag	Status of the learned MAC limit hit flag: Enabled (the learned MAC exceeds the global MAC limit) or Disabled (the learned MAC does not exceed the global MAC limit).
MAC packet action drop	Status of action to drop packets after the configured MAC address limit is reached: Enabled (packets are dropped) or Disabled (packets are forwarded).

Sample Output

show l2-learning global-information

```

user@host> show l2-learning global-information
Global Configuration:

MAC aging interval      : 300
MAC learning           : Enabled
MAC statistics          : Disabled

```

```
MAC limit Count      : 393215
MAC limit hit flag    : Disabled
MAC packet action drop: Disabled
```

show l2-learning global-mac-count

Syntax	<code>show l2-learning global-mac-count</code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display the total number of dynamic and static MAC addresses learned for the entire router.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show l2-learning global-mac-count on page 187
Output Fields	Displays the total number of dynamic and static MAC addresses learned for the entire router.

Sample Output

show l2-learning global-mac-count

```
user@host> show l2-learning global-mac-count
100 dynamic and static MAC addresses learned globally
```

show l2-learning instance

Syntax `show l2-learning instance`

Release Information (MX Series routers only) Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.

Description Display Layer 2 learning properties for all the configured routing instances.

Options This command has no options.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show l2-learning instance on page 189](#)

Output Fields [Table 10 on page 188](#) describes the output fields for the **show l2-learning instance** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 10: show l2-learning instance Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Routing Instance	Name of routing instance.
Bridging Domain	Name of bridging domain. On MX Series routers you can use the show l2-learning instance <extensive> command option to display the Bridge Service-id information which includes the Config Service ID and the Active Service ID.
Index	Number associated with the routing instance or bridging domain.
Logical System	Name of logical system or Default if no logical system is configured.
Routing instance flags	Status of Layer 2 learning properties for each routing instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DL—MAC learning is disabled. SE—MAC accounting is enabled. AD—Packets are dropped after MAC address limit is reached. LH—The maximum number of MAC addresses has been learned on the routing instance. The routing instance is not able to learn any additional MAC addresses.
MAC limit	Maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned from each interface in the routing instance or bridging domain.

Sample Output

show l2-learning instance

```
user@host> show l2-learning instance
Information for routing instance:
```

```
Routing Instance flags (DL -disable learning, SE -stats enabled,
AD -packet action drop, LH -mac limit hit)
```

Routing Instance	Bridging Domain	Index	Logical System	Routing flags	MAC limit
__juniper_private1__		1	Default		5000
vs1	vlan100	3	Default		5120
vs1	vlan200	4	Default		5120

show l2-learning interface

Syntax	show l2-learning interface
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Added sample output to indicate an EVPN MAC Pinned interface, introduced in Junos OS 16.2R1.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display Layer 2 learning information for all the interfaces.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show l2-learning interface on page 190 show l2 learning-interface on page 191
Output Fields	Table 11 on page 190 describes the output fields for the show l2-learning interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 11: show l2-learning interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.
Index	Index of the interface.
Routing Instance	Number of the routing instance to which the interface belongs.
Interface device	Value of the order in which the Junos OS finds and initializes the interface.
Logical interface flags	Status of Layer 2 learning properties for each interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DL—MAC learning is disabled. • SE—MAC accounting is enabled. • AD—Packets are dropped after the MAC interface limit is reached. • MAC limit—Maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned from the interface. • MP—MAC Pinning enabled.

Sample Output

show l2-learning interface

```
user@host> show l2-learning interface
Information for interface family:
```

Logical Interface flags (DL -disable learning, SE -stats enabled,
AD -packet action drop, LH -mac limit hit)

Logical interface	Index	Routing instance	Interface device	Logical Interface flags	MAC limit
ge-11/0/3.0	79	3	136		1024
ge-11/1/4.100	84	3	150		1024
ge-11/1/1.100	86	3	147		1024
ge-11/1/0.100	87	3	146		1024
xe-10/2/0.100	88	3	144		1024
xe-10/0/0.100	89	3	129		1024
ge-11/1/0.200	90	4	146		1024
ge-11/1/1.200	91	4	147		1024
ge-11/1/4.200	92	4	150		1024
xe-10/0/0.200	93	4	129		1024
xe-10/2/0.200	94	4	144		1024

show l2 learning-interface

```
user@host> run show l2-learning interface
Routing Instance Name : default-switch
Logical Interface flags (DL -disable learning, AD -packet action drop,
                        LH - MAC limit hit, DN - Interface Down, MP - MAC Pinning
enabled)
Logical      BD      MAC      STP      Logical
Interface    Name     Limit    State    Interface flags
ae0.0                8192                MP
```

show l2-learning mac-move-buffer

Syntax	show l2-learning mac-move-buffer <brief detail extensive> <active>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Description	(MX Series routers only) Display action as a result of configuring the MAC address move feature.
Options	none — Display action as a result of the MAC address move feature. brief detail extensive — (Optional) Display the specified level of output. active — (Optional) Display the set of interfaces blocked as a result of the MAC address move action.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show l2-learning mac-move-buffer active on page 192 show l2-learning mac-move-buffer extensive on page 192
Output Fields	Display action as a result of the MAC address move feature.

Sample Output

show l2-learning mac-move-buffer active

```
user@host> show l2-learning mac-move-buffer active
MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:01:01, VLAN Id: 0
  Time Rec : 2012-06-25 06:23:41   Bridge Domain: bd10
  Prev IFL : ge-1/0/5.0           New IFL: ge-1/0/6.0
  IFBD    : ge-1/0/6.0:10        Blocked   : YES
```

show l2-learning mac-move-buffer extensive

```
user@host> show l2-learning mac-move-buffer extensive | display xml
<l2ald-mac-move-buffer>
<l2ald-mac-move-entry junos:style="extensive">
<l2ald-mac-address>aa:00:00:00:02:00</l2ald-mac-address>
<l2ald-learn-vlan-id>0<l2ald-learn-vlan-id>
<l2ald-mac-move-time-rec>11:27:57</l2ald-mac-move-time-rec>
<l2ald-mac-move-bridge-domain>bd</l2ald-mac-move-bridge-domain>
<l2ald-mac-move-from-ifl>ge-1/0/5.200</l2ald-mac-move-from-ifl>
<l2ald-mac-move-to-ifl>ge-1/0/6.200</l2ald-mac-move-to-ifl>
<l2ald-mac-move-to-ifbd>ge-1/0/6.200</l2ald-mac-move-to-ifbd>
<l2ald-mac-move-is-blocked>Yes</l2ald-mac-move-is-blocked>
</l2ald-mac-move-entry>
```