



Junos[®] OS

Monitoring, Sampling, and Collection Services Interfaces Feature Guide



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Documentation and Release Notes

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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 xxxv 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 xxxvi 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 so that we can improve our documentation. You can use either of the following methods:

- Online feedback system—Click TechLibrary Feedback, on the lower right of any page on the [Juniper Networks TechLibrary](#) site, and do one of the following:



- Click the thumbs-up icon if the information on the page was helpful to you.
- Click the thumbs-down icon if the information on the page was not helpful to you or if you have suggestions for improvement, and use the pop-up form to provide feedback.
- 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 <https://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <https://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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- Search for known bugs: <https://prsearch.juniper.net/>
- Find product documentation: <https://www.juniper.net/documentation/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <https://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <https://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <https://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Create a service request online: <https://myjuniper.juniper.net>

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

Creating a Service Request with JTAC

You can create a service request with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Visit <https://myjuniper.juniper.net>.
- 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 <https://support.juniper.net/support/requesting-support/>.

PART 1

Flow Monitoring and Flow Collection Services

- [Understanding Flow Monitoring on page 3](#)
- [Monitoring Traffic Using Active Flow Monitoring on page 29](#)
- [Monitoring Traffic Using Passive Flow Monitoring on page 171](#)
- [Processing and Exporting Multiple Records Using Flow Collection on page 233](#)
- [Logging Flow Monitoring Records with Version 9 and IPFIX Templates for NAT Events on page 247](#)

CHAPTER 1

Understanding Flow Monitoring

- Flow Monitoring Terms and Acronyms on page 3
- Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4
- Flow Monitoring Output Formats on page 10
- Flow Monitoring Version 5 Format Output Fields on page 11
- Flow Monitoring Version 8 Format Output Fields on page 14
- Flow Monitoring Version 9 Format Output Fields on page 21

Flow Monitoring Terms and Acronyms

A

active flow monitoring Technique to lawfully intercept and observe specified data network traffic on an active router participating in the network.

Adaptive Services PIC Advanced PIC that handles active flow monitoring, Network Address Translation (NAT), stateful firewall, and intrusion detection functions. For more information on the Adaptive Services PIC, see the *Junos Services Interfaces Configuration Guide*.

C

cflowd Version 5 and version 8 flow monitoring process that captures flow information from network traffic and exports this data into summary tables. Once captured, flow data can be analyzed as needed. For more information about cflowd, see <http://www.caida.org>.

content destination A recipient of monitored packets sent by a DTCP or dynamic flow capture-enabled monitoring station.

control source A dynamic flow capture client that wants to monitor electronic data or voice transfer over the network. The control source sends filter requests to the dynamic flow capture-enabled monitoring station by using DTCP.

D

DTCP (Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol) Protocol used to specify filtering criteria in a dynamic flow capture environment.

dynamic flow capture Technique that allows DTCP-enabled control sources to send specified filtering criteria in real time to a monitoring station. The monitoring station passively monitors the specified traffic flows on demand and sends the captured packets to content destinations.

E

ES PIC PIC that handles encryption and security services (such as IP Security [IPSec]).

F

flow collector interface Converted Monitoring Services II PIC that processes multiple flow records into compressed ASCII data files and exports these files to an FTP server.

M

Monitoring Services II PIC Advanced PIC that handles passive flow monitoring functions.

Monitoring Services III PIC Advanced PIC that handles dynamic flow capture functions.

Monitoring Services PIC Original PIC that handles passive and active flow monitoring functions.

MultiServices 100 PIC Also referred to as MultiServices PIC Type 1. Advanced PIC that handles active flow capture functions.

MultiServices 400 PIC Also referred to as MultiServices PIC Type 2. Advanced PIC that handles active flow capture functions.

MultiServices 500 PIC Also referred to as MultiServices PIC Type 3. Advanced PIC that handles active flow capture functions.

P

passive flow monitoring Technique to lawfully intercept and observe specified data network traffic on a passive flow monitoring station not participating in the network.

Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches

The flow-monitoring application performs traffic flow monitoring and enables lawful interception of traffic between two routers or switches. Traffic flows can either be passively monitored by an offline router or switch or actively monitored by a router participating in the network.

To configure flow monitoring you need to do the following:

- [Configuring Flow-Monitoring Interfaces on page 5](#)
- [Configuring Flow-Monitoring Properties on page 6](#)
- [Example: Configuring Flow Monitoring on page 8](#)

Configuring Flow-Monitoring Interfaces

To enable flow monitoring on the Monitoring Services PIC, include the **mo-fpc/pic/port** statement at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
mo-fpc/pic/port {
  unit logical-unit-number {
    family inet {
      address address {
        destination address;
      }
      filter {
        group filter-group-number;
        input filter-name;
        output filter-name;
      }
      sampling {
        [ input output ];
      }
    }
  }
  multiservice-options {
    (core-dump | no-core-dump);
    (syslog | no-syslog);
    flow-control-options {
      down-on-flow-control;
      dump-on-flow-control;
      reset-on-flow-control;
    }
  }
}
```

Specify the physical and logical location of the flow-monitoring interface. You cannot use **unit 0**, because it is already used by internal processes. Specify the source and destination addresses. The **filter** statement allows you to associate an input or output filter or a filter group that you have already configured for this purpose. The **sampling** statement specifies the traffic direction: **input**, **output**, or both.

The **multiservice-options** statement allows you to configure properties related to flow-monitoring interfaces:

- Include the **core-dump** statement to enable storage of core files in **/var/tmp**.
- Include the **syslog** statement to enable storage of system logging information in **/var/log**.



NOTE: Boot images for monitoring services interfaces are specified at the `[edit chassis images pic]` hierarchy level. You must include the following configuration to make the flow monitoring feature operable:

```
[edit system]
ntp {
  boot-server ntp.example.net;
  server 172.17.28.5;
}
processes {
  ntp enable;
}
```

For more information, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

- Include the **flow-control-options** statement to configure flow control.



NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1, the multiservices PIC management daemon core file is generated when a prolonged flow control failure occurs and when you configure the setting to generate a core dump during prolonged flow control (by using the **dump-on-flow-control** option with the **flow-control-options** statement). The watchdog functionality continues to generate a kernel core file in such scenarios. In Junos OS Release 14.2 and earlier, an eJunos kernel core file is generated when a prolonged flow control failure occurs and when you configure the setting to generate a core dump during prolonged flow control.

Configuring Flow-Monitoring Properties

To configure flow-monitoring properties, include the **monitoring** statement at the `[edit forwarding-options]` hierarchy level:

```
monitoring name {
  family inet {
    output {
      cflowd hostname port port-number;
      export-format format;
      flow-active-timeout seconds;
      flow-export-destination {
        collector-pic;
      }
      flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
    }
    interface interface-name {
      engine-id number;
      engine-type number;
      input-interface-index number;
      output-interface-index number;
      source-address address;
    }
  }
}
```



```

    }
  }
}

```

A monitoring instance is a named entity that specifies collector information under the **monitoring *name*** statement. The following sections describe the properties you can configure:

- [Directing Traffic to Flow-Monitoring Interfaces on page 7](#)
- [Exporting Flows on page 7](#)
- [Configuring Time Periods When Flow Monitoring Is Active and Inactive on page 8](#)

Directing Traffic to Flow-Monitoring Interfaces

To direct traffic to a flow-monitoring interface, include the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring *name* output]** hierarchy level. By default, the Junos OS automatically assigns values for the **engine-id** and **engine-type** statements:

- **engine-id**—Monitoring interface location.
- **engine-type**—Platform-specific monitoring interface type.

The **source-address** statement specifies the traffic source for transmission of cflowd information; you must configure it manually. If you provide a different **source-address** statement for each monitoring services output interface, you can track which interface processes a particular cflowd record.

By default, the **input-interface-index** value is the SNMP index of the input interface. You can override the default by including a specific value. The **input-interface-index** and **output-interface-index** values are exported in fields present in the cflowd version 5 flow format.

Exporting Flows

To direct traffic to a flow collection interface, include the **flow-export-destination** statement. For more information about flow collection, see [“Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch” on page 41](#).

To configure the cflowd version number, include the **export-format** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring *name* output]** hierarchy level. By default, version 5 is used. Version 8 enables the router software to aggregate the flow information using broader criteria and reduce cflowd traffic. Version 8 aggregation is performed periodically (every few seconds) on active flows and when flows are allowed to expire. Because the aggregation is performed periodically, active timeout events are ignored.

For more information on cflowd properties, see [“Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers” on page 414](#).

Configuring Time Periods When Flow Monitoring Is Active and Inactive

To configure time periods for active flow monitoring and intervals of inactivity, include the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring *name* output]** hierarchy level:

- The **flow-active-timeout** statement specifies the time interval between flow exports for active flows. If the interval between the time the last packet was received and the time the flow was last exported exceeds the configured value, the flow is exported.

This timer is needed to provide periodic updates when a flow has a long duration. The active timeout setting enables the router to retain the start time for the flow as a constant and send out periodic cflowd reports. This in turn allows the collector to register the start time and determine that a flow has survived for a duration longer than the configured active timeout.



NOTE: In active flow monitoring, the cflowd records are exported after a time period that is a multiple of 60 seconds and greater than or equal to the configured active timeout value. For example, if the active timeout value is 90 seconds, the cflowd records are exported at 120-second intervals. If the active timeout value is 150 seconds, the cflowd records are exported at 180-second intervals, and so forth.

- The **flow-inactive-timeout** statement specifies the interval of inactivity for a flow that triggers the flow export. If the interval between the current time and the time that the last packet for this flow was received exceeds the configured inactive timeout value, the flow is allowed to expire.

If the flow stops transmitting for longer than the configured inactive timeout value, the router or switch purges it from the flow table and exports the cflowd record. As a result, the flow is forgotten as far as the PIC is concerned and if the same 5-tuple appears again, it is assigned a new start time and considered a new flow.

Both timers are necessary. The active timeout setting is needed to provide information for flows that constantly transmit packets for a long duration. The inactive timeout setting enables the router or switch to purge flows that have become inactive and that can waste tracking resources.



NOTE: The router must contain an Adaptive Services, Multiservices, or Monitoring Services PIC for the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements to take effect.

Example: Configuring Flow Monitoring

The following is an example of flow-monitoring properties configured to support input SONET/SDH interfaces, output monitoring services interfaces, and export to cflowd for flow analysis. To complete the configuration, you also need to configure the interfaces and set up a virtual private network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. For

information on cflowd, see [“Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers” on page 414](#).

```
[edit forwarding-options]
monitoring group1 {
  family inet {
    output {
      cflowd 192.168.245.2 port 2055;
      export-format cflowd-version-5;
      flow-active-timeout 60;
      flow-inactive-timeout 30;
      interface mo-4/0/0.1 {
        engine-id 1;
        engine-type 1;
        input-interface-index 44;
        output-interface-index 54;
        source-address 192.168.245.1;
      }
      interface mo-4/1/0.1 {
        engine-id 2;
        engine-type 1;
        input-interface-index 45;
        output-interface-index 55;
        source-address 192.168.245.1;
      }
      interface mo-4/2/0.1 {
        engine-id 3;
        engine-type 1;
        input-interface-index 46;
        output-interface-index 56;
        source-address 192.168.245.1;
      }
      interface mo-4/3/0.1 {
        engine-id 4;
        engine-type 1;
        input-interface-index 47;
        output-interface-index 57;
        source-address 192.168.245.1;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
15.1	Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1, the multiservices PIC management daemon core file is generated when a prolonged flow control failure occurs and when you configure the setting to generate a core dump during prolonged flow control (by using the dump-on-flow-control option with the flow-control-options statement).

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Configuring Services Interface Redundancy on M and T Series Routers using Flow Monitoring on page 55](#)
- [Example: Configuring Active Monitoring on an M, MX or T Series Router's Logical System on page 44](#)

Flow Monitoring Output Formats

When you implement passive flow monitoring and active flow monitoring, you should be familiar with flow monitoring formats and fields. Version 5 and version 8 export data into specified fields. Version 9 exports data into templates.

The flow monitoring station monitors the traffic flow and exports the data in flow format to an external server. The Junos OS collects information about the following fields:

- Source and destination IP address
- Total number of bytes and packets sent
- Start and end times of the data flow
- Source and destination port numbers
- TCP flags
- IP protocol and IP type of service
- Originating AS of source and destination address
- Source and destination address prefix mask lengths
- Next-hop router's IP address
- MPLS label (version 9 only)
- ICMP (version 9 only)

Detailed descriptions of the formats are available as follows:

- [Flow Monitoring Version 5 Format Output Fields on page 11](#)

- [Flow Monitoring Version 8 Format Output Fields on page 14](#)
- [Flow Monitoring Version 9 Format Output Fields on page 21](#)

Flow Monitoring Version 5 Format Output Fields

A detailed explanation of version 5 packet formats and fields is shown in the following figures and tables:

- [Figure 1 on page 11](#)
- [Table 3 on page 11](#)
- [Figure 2 on page 12](#)
- [Table 4 on page 12](#)

Figure 1: Version 5 Packet Header Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Version		Count	
sysUptime			
UNIX seconds			
UNIX nanoseconds			
Flow sequence number			
Engine type	Engine ID	Reserved	

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Table 3: Export Version 5 Packet Header Fields

Field	Description	Comments
Version	5	—
Count	The number of records in the Protocol Data Unit (PDU) or packet	—
sysUptime	Current time elapsed, in milliseconds, since the router started	—
UNIX seconds	Current seconds since 0000 UTC 1970	NTP synchronized time; the clock on each services PIC is autonomous (200–400 msec jitter) across PICs in a chassis
UNIX nanoseconds	Residual nanoseconds since 0000 UTC 1970	See Comments above for UNIX seconds
Flow sequence number	Sequence number of total flows received	—
Engine type	User-configured 8-bit value	Also known as VIP type on other vendors' equipment

Table 3: Export Version 5 Packet Header Fields (continued)

Field	Description	Comments
Engine ID	User-configured 8-bit value	—

Figure 2: Version 5 Flow-Export Flow Header Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Source IP address			
Destination IP address			
Next-hop IP address			
Input ifIndex		Output ifIndex	
Packets			
Bytes			
Start time of flow			
End time of flow			
Source port		Destination port	
Padding	TCP flags	IP protocol	TOS
Source AS		Destination AS	
Source mask length	Dest. mask length	Padding	

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Table 4: Export Version 5 Flow-Export Flow Header Fields

Field	Description	Comments
Source IP address	Source IP address of the flow	—
Destination IP address	Destination IP address of the flow	—
Next-hop IP address	IP address of the router where flows are forwarded	—
Input ifIndex	SNMP index value for the input interface where the router receives flows	<p>Junos OS Release 5.7 and later—Dynamically inserted, but overridden by manual configuration</p> <p>Junos OS Release 5.5—Manually set</p> <p>Junos OS Release 5.4—Set to zero</p>
Output ifIndex	SNMP index value for the output interface where the router forwards flows	<p>Junos OS Release 5.7 and later—Dynamically inserted, but overridden by manual configuration</p> <p>Junos OS Release 5.5—Manually set</p> <p>Junos OS Release 5.4—Set to zero</p>

Table 4: Export Version 5 Flow-Export Flow Header Fields (continued)

Field	Description	Comments
Packets	Total number of packets received in a flow	–
Bytes	Total number of bytes received in a flow	–
Start time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the start of the flow	System up time for the services PIC accepting flows
End time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the end of the flow	System up time for the services PIC accepting flows
Source port	Source application port	–
Destination port	Destination application port	The ICMP type is placed in the high-order byte and the ICMP type code is placed in the low-order byte of this field
TCP flags	TCP flags set in the flow	–
IP protocol	IP protocol number	–
TOS	IP type of service	–
Source AS	AS number of the source address	Junos OS Release 5.7 and later—Dynamically inserted if AS information is available
Destination AS	AS number of the destination address	Junos OS Release 5.7 and later—Dynamically inserted if AS information is available
Source mask length	Source address network mask length	–
Dest. mask length	Destination address network mask length	–
Padding	Bytes available to ensure a minimum packet length	–

Useful formulas for flow monitoring are:

- start flow timestamp absolute = $unixTime \times 1000 - (sysUptime - \text{start flow timestamp})$
- end flow timestamp absolute = $unixTime \times 1000 - (sysUptime - \text{end flow timestamp})$



NOTE: In the 2-byte destination port field of the export version 5 flow-export flow format, the following information can be derived:

- High-order byte—ICMP type
- Low-order byte—ICMP type code

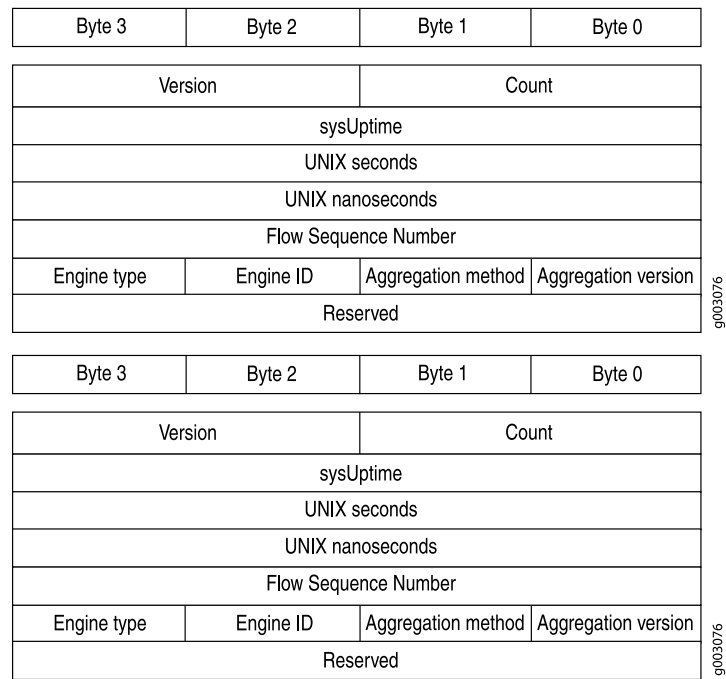
For example, if the ICMP type is 3 (00000011 in binary) and the ICMP type code is network unreachable (Type Code 0, or 00000000 in binary), the resulting destination port field value is 00000011 00000000 (768 in decimal).

For more information on ICMP type and type code, see RFC 792 at <http://www.ietf.org>.

Flow Monitoring Version 8 Format Output Fields

A detailed explanation of version 8 packet formats and fields is shown as follows:

- [Figure 3 on page 15](#)
- [Table 5 on page 15](#)
- [Figure 4 on page 16](#)
- [Table 6 on page 16](#)
- [Figure 5 on page 16](#)
- [Table 7 on page 17](#)
- [Figure 6 on page 18](#)
- [Table 8 on page 18](#)
- [Figure 7 on page 19](#)
- [Table 9 on page 19](#)
- [Figure 8 on page 20](#)
- [Table 10 on page 20](#)

Figure 3: Version 8 Template Flow Format*Table 5: Version 8 Flow Template Fields*

Field	Description
Version	8
Count	The number of records in the protocol data unit (PDU) or packet
sysUptime	Current time elapsed, in milliseconds, since the router started
UNIX seconds	Current seconds since 0000 UTC 1970
UNIX nanoseconds	Residual nanoseconds since 0000 UTC 1970
Flow sequence number	Sequence counter of total flows received
Engine type	Type of flow switching engine
Engine ID	ID number of the flow switching engine
Aggregation method	Aggregation method used
Aggregation version	Version of the aggregation export
Reserved	Empty field reserved for future usage

Figure 4: Version 8 AS Aggregation Flow Entry Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flows			
Packets			
Bytes			
Start Time of Flow			
End Time of Flow			
Source AS		Destination AS	
Input interface		Output interface	

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Table 6: Version 8 AS Aggregation Flow Entry Fields

Field	Description
Flows	Total number of flows
Packets	Total number of packets received in a flow
Bytes	Total number of bytes received in a flow
Start time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the start of the flow
End time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the end of the flow
Source AS	AS number of the source address
Destination AS	AS number of the destination address
Input interface	SNMP index value for the input interface where the router receives flows
Output interface	SNMP index value for the output interface where the router forwards flows

Figure 5: Version 8 Protocol/Port Aggregation Flow Entry Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flows			
Packets			
Bytes			
Start Time of Flow			
End Time of Flow			
IP Protocol	Padding	Reserved	
Source port		Destination port	

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Table 7: Version 8 Protocol/Port Aggregation Flow Entry Fields

Field	Description
Flows	Total number of flows
Packets	Total number of packets received in a flow
Bytes	Total number of bytes received in a flow
Start time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the start of the flow
End time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the end of the flow
IP protocol	IP protocol number
Padding	Bytes available to ensure a minimum packet length
Reserved	Empty field reserved for future usage
Source port	Source application port
Destination port	Destination application port

Figure 6: Version 8 Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flows			
Packets			
Bytes			
Start Time of Flow			
End Time of Flow			
Source prefix			
Destination prefix			
Source Mask Length	Dest. Mask Length	Reserved	
Source AS		Destination AS	
Input interface		Output interface	

9003079

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flows			
Packets			
Bytes			
Start Time of Flow			
End Time of Flow			
Source prefix			
Destination prefix			
Source Mask Length	Dest. Mask Length	Reserved	
Source AS		Destination AS	
Input interface		Output interface	

9003079

Table 8: Version 8 Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Fields

Field	Description
Flows	Total number of flows
Packets	Total number of packets received in a flow
Bytes	Total number of bytes received in a flow
Start time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the start of the flow
End time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the end of the flow
Source prefix	Source IP address prefix
Destination prefix	Destination IP address prefix
Source mask length	Source address network mask length

Table 8: Version 8 Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Dest. mask length	Destination address network mask length
Reserved	Empty field reserved for future usage
Source AS	AS number of the source address
Destination AS	AS number of the destination address
Input interface	SNMP index value for the input interface where the router receives flows
Output interface	SNMP index value for the output interface where the router forwards flows

Figure 7: Version 8 Source Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flows			
Packets			
Bytes			
Start Time of Flow			
End Time of Flow			
Source prefix			
Source Mask Length	Padding	Source AS	
Input interface		Reserved	

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Table 9: Version 8 Source Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Fields

Field	Description
Flows	Total number of flows
Packets	Total number of packets received in a flow
Bytes	Total number of bytes received in a flow
Start time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the start of the flow
End time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the end of the flow
Source prefix	Source IP address prefix
Source mask length	Source address network mask length
Padding	Bytes available to ensure a minimum packet length

Table 9: Version 8 Source Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Source AS	AS number of the source address
Input interface	SNMP index value for the input interface where the router receives flows
Reserved	Empty field reserved for future usage

Figure 8: Version 8 Destination Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flows			
Packets			
Bytes			
Start Time of Flow			
End Time of Flow			
Destination prefix			
Dest. Mask Length	Padding	Destination AS	
Output interface		Reserved	

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Table 10: Version 8 Destination Prefix Aggregation Flow Entry Fields

Field	Description
Flows	Total number of flows
Packets	Total number of packets received in a flow
Bytes	Total number of bytes received in a flow
Start time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the start of the flow
End time of flow	System up time, in seconds, at the end of the flow
Destination prefix	Destination IP address prefix
Dest. mask length	Destination address network mask length
Padding	Bytes available to ensure a minimum packet length
Destination AS	AS number of the destination address
Output interface	SNMP index value for the output interface where the router forwards flows
Reserved	Empty field reserved for future usage

For more information about version 5 and version 8 packet formats and fields, see <http://www.caida.org>.

Flow Monitoring Version 9 Format Output Fields

A detailed explanation of active flow monitoring version 9 packet formats and fields is shown as follows:

- [Table 11 on page 21](#)
- [Figure 9 on page 23](#)
- [Table 12 on page 23](#)
- [Figure 11 on page 26](#)
- [Table 12 on page 23](#)
- [Figure 12 on page 27](#)
- [Table 16 on page 27](#)
- [Figure 13 on page 28](#)
- [Table 17 on page 28](#)

The Junos OS supports the version 9 template formats:

Table 11: Flow Monitoring Version 9 Template Formats

Template	Fields
IPv4	<p>Flow selectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and destination IP address • Source and destination address prefix mask lengths • Source and destination port numbers • IP protocol and IP type of service • ICMP type <p>Flow nonselectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCP flags • Input and output SNMP • Input bytes • Input packets • Start time • End time

Table 11: Flow Monitoring Version 9 Template Formats (continued)

Template	Fields
MPLS	<p>Flow selectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPLS label 1 • MPLS label 2 • MPLS label 3 <p>Flow nonselectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input and output SNMP • Input bytes • Input packets • Start time • End time
MPLS_IPv4	<p>Flow selectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPLS label 1 • MPLS label 2 • MPLS label 3 • MPLS top-level FEC address <p>Flow nonselectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input and output SNMP • Input bytes • Input packets • Start time • End time
IPv6	<p>Flow selectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP protocol and IP type of service • Source and destination port numbers • Input SNMP • Source and destination IPv6 address • ICMP type <p>Flow nonselectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes • Input packets • TCP flags • Output SNMP • Source and destination autonomous system • Last and first switched • IPv6 source and destination mask • IP protocol version • IPv6 next hop

Table 11: Flow Monitoring Version 9 Template Formats (continued)

Template	Fields
Peer AS billing	<p>Flow selectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPv4 class of service Ingress interface information BGP peer destination AS number BGP IPv4 next hop address <p>Flow nonselectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input and output SNMP Input bytes Input packets First switch Last switched <p>NOTE: Peer AS billing traffic is not supported for active flow monitoring version 9 configuration on PTX5000 routers tethered to CSE2000.</p>

Figure 9: Version 9 Flow Header Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Version		Count	
sysUptime			
UNIX seconds			
Flow Sequence Number			
Source ID			

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Table 12: Version 9 Flow Header Fields

Field	Description
Version	9
Count	Total number of records in the protocol data unit (PDU) or packet. This number includes all of the options FlowSet records, template FlowSet records, and data FlowSet records.
sysUptime	Current time elapsed, in milliseconds, since the router started.
UNIX seconds	Current seconds since 0000 UTC 1970.
Flow sequence number	Sequence counter of total flows received.

Table 12: Version 9 Flow Header Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Source ID	32-bit value that identifies the data exporter. Version 9 uses the integrated field diagnostics (IFD) SNMP index of the PIC or device that is exporting the data flow. This field is equivalent to engine type and engine ID fields found in versions 5 and 8.

Figure 10: Version 9 Template FlowSet Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flowset ID = 0		Length	
Template ID 256		Field Count	
Field Type 1		Field Length 1	
Field Type 2		Field Length 2	
...		...	
Field Type N		Field Type N	
Template ID 257		Field Count	
Field Type 1		Field Length 1	

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Table 13: Version 9 Template FlowSet Fields

Field	Description
FlowSet ID	FlowSet type. FlowSet ID 0 is reserved for the Template FlowSet.
Length	FlowSet length. Individual template FlowSets might contain multiple template records, which means that the length of template FlowSets varies.
Template ID	Unique template ID assigned to each newly generated template. Templates numbered 256 and higher define data formats. Templates numbered 0 through 255 define FlowSet IDs.
Field Count	Fields in the template record. This field allows the collector to determine the end of the current template record and the start of the next.
Field Type	Field type. These are defined in Table 14 on page 25 .
Field Length	Length, in bytes, of the corresponding field type.

Table 14: Field Type Definitions Supported in Junos OS

Field Type	Description
1	IN_BYTES: The number of bytes associated with an IP flow. By default, the length is 4 bytes.
2	IN_PKTS: The number of packets associated with an IP flow. By default, the length is 4 packets.
4	PROTOCOL: The IP protocol byte.
5	TOS: The type-of-service byte setting of an incoming packet.
6	TCP_FLAGS: The cumulative TCP flags associated with a flow.
7	L4_SRC_PORT: The TCP/UDP source port.
8	IPv4_SRC_ADDR: The IPv4 source address.
9	SRC_MASK: The number of contiguous bits in the source subnet mask.
10	INPUT_SNMP: The IFD SNMP input interface index. By default, the length is 2.
11	L4_DST_PORT: The TCP/UDP destination port number.
12	IPv4_DST_ADDR: The IPv4 destination address.
13	DST_MASK: The number of contiguous bits in the destination subnet mask.
14	OUTPUT_SNMP: The IFD SNMP output interface index. By default, the length is 2.
16	SRC_AS: The source autonomous system number. This is always set to zero.
17	DST_AS: The destination autonomous system number. This is always set to zero.
18	BGP_IPV4_NEXT_HOP: The BGP IPv4 next-hop address.
21	LAST_SWITCHED: The uptime of the device (in milliseconds) at which the last packet of the flow was switched.
22	FIRST_SWITCHED: The uptime of the device (in milliseconds) at which the first packet of the flow was switched.
29	IPv6_SRC_MASK: The length of the IPv6 source mask, in contiguous bits.
30	IPv6_DST_MASK: The length of the IPv6 destination mask, in contiguous bits.
32	ICMP_TYPE: The ICMP type.

Table 14: Field Type Definitions Supported in Junos OS (continued)

Field Type	Description
34	SAMPLING_INTERVAL: The rate at which packets are sampled. As an example, a rate of 100 means that one packet is sampled for every 100 packets in the data flow.
35	SAMPLING_ALGORITHM: The type of algorithm being used. 0x01 indicates deterministic sampling and 0x02 indicates random sampling.
47	MPLS_TOP_LABEL_IP_ADDRESS: The MPLS top- label address.
60	IP_PROTOCOL_VERSION: The IP protocol version being used.
62	IPV6_NEXT_HOP: The IPv6 address of the next-hop router.
70	MPLS_LABEL_1: The first MPLS label in the stack.
71	MPLS_LABEL_2: The second MPLS label in the stack.
72	MPLS_LABEL_3: The third MPLS label in the stack.
128	DST_PEER_AS: The destination of the BGP peer AS.

Figure 11: Version 9 Data FlowSet Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flowset ID = Template ID		Length	
Record 1 - Field Value 1		Record 1 - Field Value 2	
Record 1 - Field Value 3		...	
Record 2 - Field Value 1		Record 2 - Field Value 2	
Record 2 - Field Value 3		Record 2 - Field Value 2	
Record 3 - Field Value 1		...	
...		Padding	

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Table 15: Version 9 Data FlowSet Format

Field	Description
FlowSet ID = Template ID	Data FlowSet that associated with a FlowSet ID. The FlowSet ID maps to a previously generated template ID. The flow collector must use the FlowSet ID to find the corresponding template record and decode the flow records from the FlowSet.
Length	FlowSet length. Data FlowSets are fixed in length.

Table 15: Version 9 Data FlowSet Format (continued)

Field	Description
Record Number - Field Value Number	Flow data records, each containing a set of field values. The template record identified by the FlowSet ID dictates the type and length of the field values.
Padding	Bytes (in zeros) that the exporter inserts so that the subsequent FlowSet starts at a 4-byte aligned boundary.

Figure 12: Version 9 Options Template Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flowset ID = 1		Length	
Template ID		Option Scope Length	
Option Length		Scope 1 Field Type	
Scope 1 Field Length		...	
Scope N Field Length		Option 1 Field Type	
Option 1 Field Length		...	
Option M Field Length		Padding	

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Table 16: Version 9 Options Template Format

Field	Description
FlowSet ID	FlowSet type. FlowSet ID 1 is reserved for the options template.
Length	FlowSet length. Option template FlowSets are fixed in length.
Template ID	Template ID of the options template. Options template values are greater than 255.
Option Scope Length	Length, in bytes, of any scope field definition that is part of the options template record.
Scope 1 Field Type	Relevant process. The Junos OS supports the system process (1).
Scope 1 Field Length	Length, in bytes, of the option field.
Padding	Bytes the exporter inserts so that the subsequent FlowSet starts at a 4-byte aligned boundary.

Figure 13: Active Flow Monitoring Version 9 Options Data Record Format

Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0
Flowset ID = Template ID		Length	
Record 1 - Scope 1 Value		Record 1 - Option Field 1 Value	
Record 1 - Option Field 2 Value		...	
Record 2 - Option Field 2 Value		...	
Record 3 - Scope 1 Value		Record 3 - Option Field 1 Value	
...		Padding	

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Table 17: Active Flow Monitoring Version 9 Options Data Record Format

Field	Description
FlowSet ID = Template ID	ID that precedes each options data flow record. The FlowSet ID maps to a previously generated template ID. The collector must use the FlowSet ID to find the corresponding template record and decode the options data flow records from the FlowSet.
Length	FlowSet length. Option FlowSets are fixed in length.
Number of Flow Data Records	Remainder of the options data FlowSet is a collection of flow data records, each containing a set of field values. The template record identified by the FlowSet ID dictates the type and length of the field values.
Padding	Bytes (in zeros) the exporter inserts so that the subsequent FlowSet starts at a 4-byte aligned boundary.

CHAPTER 2

Monitoring Traffic Using Active Flow Monitoring

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Understanding Active Flow Monitoring PICs and Options on M, MX and T Series Routers

In active flow monitoring, the router participates in both the monitoring application and in the normal routing functionality of the network. Although the Monitoring Services PIC was designed initially for use as an offline passive flow monitoring tool, it can also be used in an active flow monitoring topology.

[Table 18 on page 31](#) shows which Juniper Networks PICs and corresponding routers support active flow monitoring. For more information on Juniper Networks PICs, see the PIC guide that corresponds to your router.

Table 18: Passive and Active Flow Monitoring PIC Support

PIC Type and Service	M5/M10	M7i/M10i	M20	M40e	M120	M160	T Series/ M320	TX Matrix
Monitoring Services PIC: active flow monitoring	Yes (version 8 only)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (version 8 only)	No	No
Monitoring Services II PIC: flow collection services	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes (version 8 only)	No	No
Adaptive Services PIC: active flow monitoring	Yes (version 8 only)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (version 8 only)	No	No
Adaptive Services II PIC: active flow monitoring	Yes (version 8 only)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (version 8 only)	Yes	Yes

Table 18: Passive and Active Flow Monitoring PIC Support (continued)

PIC Type and Service	M5/M10	M7i/M10i	M20	M40e	M120	M160	T Series/ M320	TX Matrix
Adaptive Services II PIC: flow-tap services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MultiServices 100 PIC: active flow monitoring	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
MultiServices 400 PIC: active flow monitoring	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
MultiServices 500 PIC: active flow monitoring	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Junos OS-enabled active flow monitoring	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Specified packets can be filtered and sent to the monitoring interface. For the Monitoring Services PIC, the interface name contains the **mo-** prefix. For the Adaptive Services PICs and MultiServices PICs, the interface name contains the **sp-** prefix.



NOTE: If you upgrade from the Monitoring Services PIC to the Adaptive Services PIC or MultiServices PIC for active flow monitoring, you must modify the interface name of your monitoring interface from **mo-fpc/pic/port** to **sp-fpc/pic/port**.

The major active flow monitoring actions you can configure at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level are as follows:

- Sampling, with the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy. This option extracts limited information (such as the source and destination IP address) from a copy of some of the packets in a flow, while the original packets are forwarded to the intended destination. This option is extended to define active sampling on a per Packet Forwarding Engine basis by defining a sampling instance that specifies a name for the sampling parameters and binding the instance to the particular Packet Forwarding Engine.
- Templates, with the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** and **[edit services monitoring]** hierarchies. With active flow monitoring support for version 5, version 8, and the customizing version 9, you can use templates to organize the data gathered from sampling.

- Discard accounting, with the **[edit forwarding-options accounting]** hierarchy. This option quarantines unwanted packets, creates flow monitoring records that describe the packets, and discards the packets instead of forwarding them.
- Port mirroring, with the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring]** hierarchy. This option makes one full copy of all packets in a flow and delivers the copy to a single destination.
- Multiple port mirroring, with the **[edit forwarding-options next-hop-group]** hierarchy. This option allows multiple copies of selected traffic to be delivered to multiple destinations. (Multiple port mirroring requires a Tunnel Services PIC.)
- Flow-tap services processing, with the **[edit services flow-tap]** hierarchy. This option sends copies of packets that match dynamic filter criteria to one or more content destinations.

Unlike passive flow monitoring, you do not need to configure a monitoring group. Instead, you can send filtered packets to a monitoring services or adaptive services interface (**mo-** or **sp-**) by using sampling or discard accounting. Optionally, you can configure port mirroring or multiple port mirroring to direct packets to additional interfaces.

These active flow monitoring options provide a wide variety of actions that can be performed on network traffic flows. However, the following restrictions apply:

- The router can perform either sampling *or* port mirroring at any one time.
- The router can perform either forwarding *or* discard accounting at any one time.

Because the Monitoring Services PIC, Adaptive Services PIC, and MultiServices PIC allow only one action to be performed at any one time, the following configuration options are available:

- Sampling and forwarding
- Sampling and discard accounting
- Port mirroring and forwarding
- Port mirroring and discard accounting
- Sampling and port mirroring on different sets of traffic

To configure active flow monitoring, complete these steps:

- [Defining a Firewall Filter on M, MX and T Series Routers to Select Traffic for Active Flow Monitoring on page 73](#)
- [Configuring Actively Monitored Interfaces on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 68](#)
- [Processing IPv4 traffic on an M, MX or T Series Router Using Monitoring services, Adaptive services or Multiservices Interfaces on page 74](#)
- [Collecting Flow Records on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 69](#)
- [Rerouting Packets on an M, MX or T Series Router with Port Mirroring on page 149](#)
- [Load-balancing Traffic Across PICs for Active Flow Monitoring on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 99](#)

- [Sending Port-Mirrored Traffic from an M, MX or T Series Router to Multiple Export Interfaces by Using Next-Hop Groups on page 100](#)
- [Sending Packets to a Mediation Device on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 300](#)

Active Flow Monitoring System Requirements for M and T Series Routers

To implement active flow monitoring, your system must meet these minimum requirements:

- Junos 10.4 or later for peer AS billing support on flow monitoring version 9
- Junos 9.3R2 or later for IPv6 support on flow monitoring version 9
- Junos 9.3R2 or later for multiple flows for flow monitoring version 9
- Junos OS Release 9.0 or later for version 9 flow aggregation to multiple flow servers
- Junos OS Release 8.5 or later for active flow monitoring support on MultiServices 500 PICs
- Junos OS Release 8.3 or later for flow monitoring version 9 support, MPLS support, and active flow monitoring support on MultiServices 100 and 400 PICs
- Junos OS Release 8.2 or later for M120 router support and for flow monitoring version 5 and 8 support on MultiServices 100 and 400 PICs
- Junos OS Release 8.1 or later for the flow-tap services application on Adaptive Services II PICs installed in M7i, M10i, M20, M40e, M320, and T Series routers
- Junos OS Release 7.4 or later for port mirroring of IPv6 packets
- Junos OS Release 7.3 or later for active flow monitoring on Adaptive Services II PICs installed in TX Matrix platforms
- Junos OS Release 7.0 or later for active flow monitoring on Adaptive Services II PICs installed in T Series and M320 routers
- Junos OS Release 6.0 or later for the Adaptive Services PIC
- Junos OS Release 5.7 or later for the automatic insertion of AS numbers and SNMP index values for input and output interfaces into records, port mirroring to multiple ports, and discard accounting
- Junos OS Release 5.6 or later for the Monitoring Services PIC
- M5, M7i, M10, M10i, M20, M40e, M120, M160, M320, or T Series router with an Internet Processor II ASIC or later
- Type 1 enhanced FPCs
- Two M Series or T Series PICs of your choice: One to receive incoming traffic and one to forward outgoing traffic (the second PIC or PIM is not necessary for discard accounting)
- Export PICs to connect to the collector or packet analyzer
- Tunnel Services PIC (required for multiple port mirroring or **mo-** interface load balancing)

- Flow collector version 5, 8, or 9
- ES PIC and packet analyzers (optional)

Related Documentation

- [Passive Flow Monitoring System Requirements for T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 175](#)
- [Active Flow Monitoring PIC Specifications for M and T Series Routers on page 36](#)

When to Use Active Flow Monitoring Applications on M30, M40e, MX Series and T Series Routers

Flow monitoring can be used for many different reasons such as network planning, accounting, usage-based network billing, security, and monitoring for Denial-of-Service attacks.

Some examples of the types of things you can use flow monitoring for are:

- Tracking what kind of traffic is entering or exiting an ISP or corporate network.
- Tracking traffic flows between BGP autonomous systems.
- Tracking traffic flows between enterprise network regions.
- Taking a snapshot of the existing quality-of-service (QoS) policy results prior to making changes in QoS policy in case you need to roll back changes later in the process.
- Verifying that load balancing techniques are performing as intended.
- Capturing a base line of current network performance prior to making changes intended to improve performance so that you know if the changes are helping.
- Discovering if network users at an enterprise are using bandwidth for work-related activities or for non work-related activities.

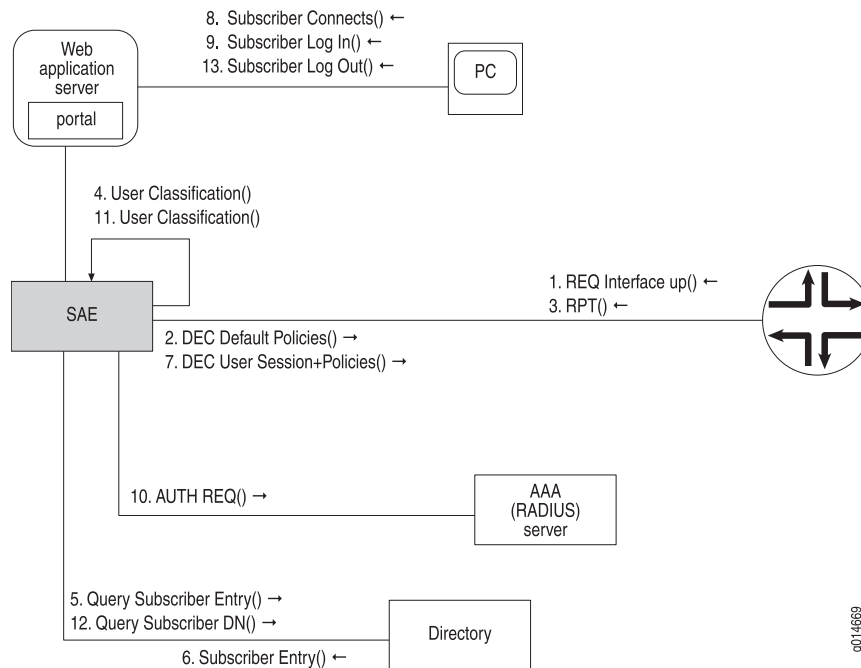
Examples of how flow monitoring helps with network administration include the following:

- A large service provider uses active flow monitoring on its core uplinks as a way to collect data on the protocols in use, packet sizes, and flow durations to better understand the usage of its Internet service offering. This helps the provider understand where network growth is coming from.
- Service providers bill customers for the data sent or bandwidth used by sending captured flow data to third-party billing software.
- At a large enterprise, VoIP users at a remote site complained of poor voice quality. The flow monitoring reports showed that the VoIP traffic did not have the correct type of service settings.
- Users on an enterprise network, reported network slowdowns. The flow monitoring reports showed that one user's PC was generating a large portion of the network traffic. The PC was infected with malware.

- A growing enterprise planned to deploy new business management software and needed to know what type of network bandwidth demand the new software would create. During the software trial period, flow monitoring reports were used to identify the expected increase in traffic.

Thus, while flow monitoring is traditionally associated with traffic analysis, it also has a role in accounting and security.

Figure 14: Active Flow Monitoring



Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring Versions on M40e, M320 and T Series Routers on page 40](#)

Active Flow Monitoring PIC Specifications for M and T Series Routers

For Monitoring Services PIC specifications, see [Table 19 on page 36](#) and [Table 20 on page 37](#). For Adaptive Services PIC specifications, see [Table 21 on page 37](#). For MultiServices PIC specifications, see [Table 22 on page 38](#) and [Table 23 on page 38](#).

Table 19: Monitoring Services PIC Specifications

Specification	Description
Physical dimensions	Single-wide PIC that occupies one PIC slot
Connectors	DB-9 diagnostic serial console port

Table 19: Monitoring Services PIC Specifications (continued)

Specification	Description
Status LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The PIC is offline; it is safe to remove it from the chassis. • Green—The PIC is operating normally. • Amber—The PIC is initializing. • Red—The PIC has an error or failure; no further harm can be done by removing it from the chassis.
Application LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The service is not running. • Green—The service is running under acceptable load. • Amber—The service is overloaded.

Table 20: Monitoring Services II PIC Specifications

Specification	Description
Physical dimensions	Single-wide PIC that occupies one PIC slot
Connectors	N/A
Status LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The PIC is offline; it is safe to remove it from the chassis. • Green—The PIC is operating normally. • Amber—The PIC is initializing. • Red—The PIC has an error or failure; no further harm can be done by removing it from the chassis.
Application LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The flow collector is not running. • Green—The flow collector is running under acceptable load. • Amber—The flow collector is overloaded.

Table 21: Adaptive Services PIC Specifications

Specification	Description
Physical dimensions	Single-wide PIC that occupies one PIC slot
Connectors	N/A

Table 21: Adaptive Services PIC Specifications (continued)

Specification	Description
Status LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The PIC is offline; it is safe to remove it from the chassis. • Green—The PIC is operating normally. • Amber—The PIC is initializing. • Red—The PIC has an error or failure; no further harm can be done by removing it from the chassis.
Application LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The flow collector is not running. • Green—The flow collector is running under acceptable load. • Amber—The flow collector is overloaded.

Table 22: MultiServices 100 PIC

Specification	Description
Physical dimensions	Single-wide PIC that occupies one PIC slot
Connectors	N/A
Status LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The PIC is offline; it is safe to remove it from the chassis. • Green—The PIC is operating normally. • Amber—The PIC is initializing. • Red—The PIC has an error or failure; no further harm can be done by removing it from the chassis.
Application LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The service is not running. • Green—The service is running under acceptable load. • Amber—The service is overloaded.

Table 23: MultiServices 400 PIC

Specification	Description
Physical dimensions	Single-wide PIC that occupies one PIC slot
Connectors	N/A

Table 23: MultiServices 400 PIC (continued)

Specification	Description
Status LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The PIC is offline; it is safe to remove it from the chassis. • Green—The PIC is operating normally. • Amber—The PIC is initializing. • Red—The PIC has an error or failure; no further harm can be done by removing it from the chassis.
Application LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The service is not running. • Green—The service is running under acceptable load. • Amber—The service is overloaded.

Table 24: MultiServices 500 PIC

Specification	Description
Physical dimensions	Single-wide PIC that occupies one PIC slot
Connectors	N/A
Status LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The PIC is offline; it is safe to remove it from the chassis. • Green—The PIC is operating normally. • Amber—The PIC is initializing. • Red—The PIC has an error or failure; no further harm can be done by removing it from the chassis.
Application LED	<p>One tricolor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off—The service is not running. • Green—The service is running under acceptable load. • Amber—The service is overloaded.

Related Documentation

- [Passive Flow Monitoring System Requirements for T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 175](#)
- [Active Flow Monitoring System Requirements for M and T Series Routers on page 34](#)

Understanding Active Flow Monitoring Versions on M40e, M320 and T Series Routers

Flow monitoring versions 5, 8, and 9 support active flow monitoring. For active flow monitoring, the monitoring station participates in the network as an active router. The major actions the router can perform during active flow monitoring are as follows:

- Sampling—The router selects and analyzes only a portion of the traffic.
- Sampling with templates—The router selects, analyzes, and arranges a portion of the traffic into templates.
- Sampling per sampling instance—The router selects, analyzes, and arranges a portion of the traffic according to the configuration and binding of a sampling instance.
- Port mirroring—The router copies entire packets and sends the copies to another interface.
- Multiple port mirroring—The router sends multiple copies of monitored packets to multiple export interfaces with the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.
- Discard accounting—The router accounts for selected traffic before discarding it. Such traffic is not forwarded out of the router. Instead, the traffic is quarantined and deleted.
- Flow-tap processing—The router processes requests for active flow monitoring dynamically by using the Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP).

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring on T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 172](#)

Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch

A flow monitoring application performs traffic flow monitoring and enables lawful interception of packets transiting between two devices. Traffic flows can either be passively monitored by an offline device or actively monitored by a device participating in the network.

Using a Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge or T Series Core router or EX9200, a selection of PICs (including the Monitoring Services PIC, Adaptive Services [AS] PIC, Multiservices PIC, or Multiservices DPC) and other networking hardware, you can monitor traffic flow and export the monitored traffic. Monitoring traffic allows you to do the following:

- Gather and export detailed information about IP version 4 (IPv4) traffic flows between source and destination nodes in your network.
- Sample all incoming IPv4 traffic on the monitoring interface and present the data in cflowd record format.
- Perform discard accounting on an incoming traffic flow. That is, intercept unwanted traffic, discard it, and perform accounting on the discarded packets.
- Encrypt or tunnel outgoing cflowd records, intercepted IPv4 traffic, or both.
- Direct filtered traffic to different packet analyzers and present the data in its original format (port mirror).



NOTE: Monitoring Services PICs, AS PICs, and Multiservices PICs must be mounted on an Enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) in an M Series or T Series router.

Multiservices DPCs installed in Juniper Networks MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms support the same functionality, with the exception of the passive monitoring and flow-tap features.

Although the Monitoring Services PIC was designed initially for use as an offline passive flow monitoring tool, it can also be used in an active flow monitoring topology. In contrast, the AS or Multiservices PIC is designed exclusively for active flow monitoring. To use either the Monitoring Services PIC, AS PIC, or Multiservices PIC for active flow monitoring, you must install the PIC in an M Series or T Series router. The router participates in both the monitoring application and in the normal routing functionality of the network.

Starting with Junos OS Release 11.4, support for active monitoring is extended to logical systems running on T Series and MX Series routers. A logical system is a partition created from a physical router that performs independent routing tasks. Several logical systems in a single router with their own interfaces, policies, instances, and routing tables can perform functions handled by several different routers. A shared services PIC handles flows from all the logical systems. Only version 9 flows, IPv4, and MPLS templates are supported. See [“Example: Configuring Active Monitoring on an M, MX or T Series Router’s](#)

[Logical System](#)" on page 44 for a sample configuration that enables active monitoring on a logical system.

Specified packets can be filtered and sent to the monitoring interface. For the Monitoring Services PIC, the interface name contains the **mo-** prefix. For the AS or Multiservices PIC, the interface name contains the **sp-** prefix.



NOTE: If you upgrade from the Monitoring Services PIC to the Adaptive Services or Multiservices PIC for active flow monitoring, you must change the name of your monitoring interface from *mo-fpc/pic/port* to *sp-fpc/pic/port*.

The major active flow monitoring actions you can configure at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level are as follows:

- Sampling, with the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy. This option sends a copy of the traffic stream to an AS or Monitoring Services PIC, which extracts limited information (such as the source and destination IP address) from some of the packets in a flow. The original packets are forwarded to the intended destination as usual.
- Discard accounting, with the **[edit forwarding-options accounting]** hierarchy. This option quarantines unwanted packets, creates cflowd records that describe the packets, and discards the packets instead of forwarding them.
- Port mirroring, with the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring]** hierarchy. This option makes one full copy of all packets in a flow and delivers the copy to a single destination. The original packets are forwarded to the intended destination.
- Multiple port mirroring, with the **[edit forwarding-options next-hop-group]** hierarchy. This option allows multiple copies of selected traffic to be delivered to multiple destinations. (Multiple port mirroring requires a Tunnel Services PIC.)

Unlike passive flow monitoring, you do not need to configure a monitoring group. Instead, you can send filtered packets to a monitoring services or adaptive services interface (**mo-** or **sp-**) by using sampling or discard accounting. Optionally, you can configure port mirroring or multiple port mirroring to direct packets to additional interfaces.

These active flow monitoring options provide a wide variety of actions that can be performed on network traffic flows. However, the following restrictions apply:

- The router or switch can perform sampling *or* port mirroring at any one time.
- The router or switch can perform forwarding *or* discard accounting at any one time.

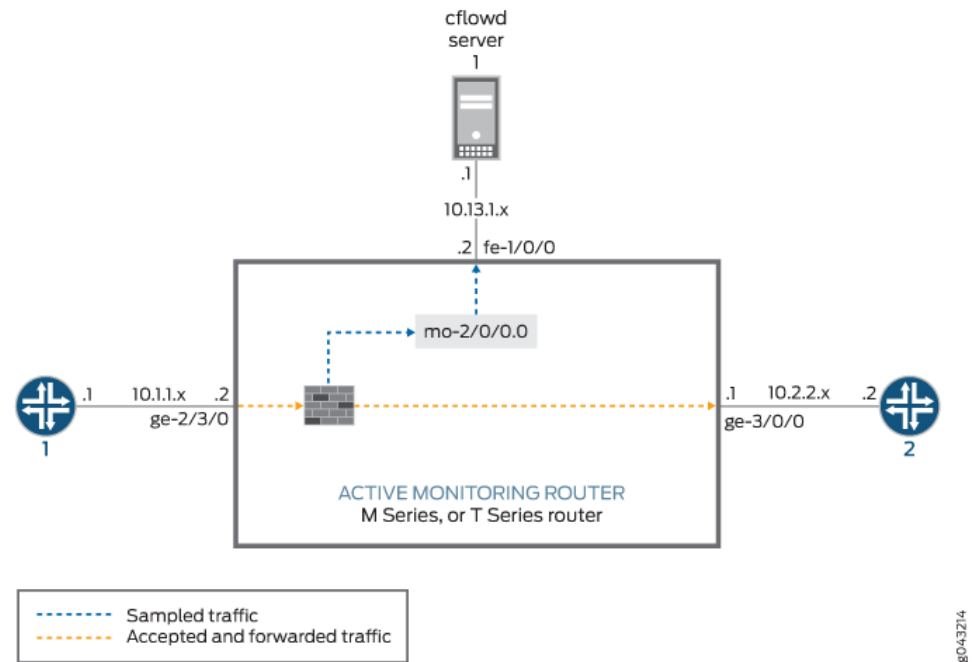
Because the Monitoring Services, AS, and Multiservices PICs allow only one action to be performed at any one time, the following configuration options are available:

- Sampling and forwarding
- Sampling and discard accounting
- Port mirroring and forwarding

- Port mirroring and discard accounting
- Sampling and port mirroring on different sets of traffic

Figure 15 on page 43 shows a sample topology.

Figure 15: Active Monitoring Configuration Topology



In Figure 15 on page 43, traffic from Router 1 arrives on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet ge-2/3/0 interface. The exit interface on the monitoring router leading to destination Router 2 is ge-3/0/0, but this can be any interface type (such as SONET, Gigabit Ethernet, and so on). The export interface leading to the cflowd server is fe-1/0/0.

To enable active monitoring, configure a firewall filter on the interface ge-2/3/0 with the following match conditions:

- Traffic matching certain firewall conditions is sent to the Monitoring Services PIC using filter-based forwarding. This traffic is quarantined and not forwarded to other routers.
- All other traffic is port-mirrored to the Monitoring Services PIC. Port mirroring copies each packet and sends the copies to the port-mirroring next hop (in this case, a Monitoring Services PIC). The original packets are forwarded out of the router as usual.

To learn more about passive flow monitoring, active flow monitoring, cflowd versions 5 and 8, and flow monitoring version 9 see the following:

- Version 9: RFC 3954 at <http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc3954.html>
- Versions 5 and 8: Cooperative Association for Internet Data Analysis (CAIDA) website at <http://www.caida.org>

- *Junos Services Interfaces Configuration Guide*
- *Junos Policy Framework Configuration Guide*
- Internet draft draft-cavuto-dtcp-01.txt, *DTCP: Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol* (expires March 2007)

For more information on IPSec and the ES PIC, see the *Junos System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring Versions on M40e, M320 and T Series Routers on page 40](#)
- [Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring on T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 172](#)
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring Using either a Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router, or PICs on page 173](#)
- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)
- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Configuring Services Interface Redundancy on M and T Series Routers using Flow Monitoring on page 55](#)
- [Example: Configuring Active Monitoring on an M, MX or T Series Router's Logical System on page 44](#)

Example: Configuring Active Monitoring on an M, MX or T Series Router's Logical System

This example shows a sample configuration that allows you to configure active monitoring on a logical M-series, MX-series, T-series, or PTX Series system.

The following section shows the configuration on the master router:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
sampling {
  instance inst1 {
    input {
      rate 1;
    }
    family inet;
    output {
      flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
        port 2055;
        version9 {
          template {
            ipv4;
```

```

    }
  }
}
}
interface sp-0/1/0 {
  source-address 10.11.12.13;
}
}
}
family mpls;
output {
  flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
    port 2055;
    version9 {
      template {
        mpls;
      }
    }
  }
}
interface sp-0/1/0 {
  source-address 10.11.12.13;
}
}
}
services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version9 {
      template ipv4 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        ipv4-template;
        template-refresh-rate {
          packets 1000;
          seconds 10;
        }
        option-refresh-rate {
          packets 1000;
          seconds 10;
        }
      }
      template mpls {
        mpls-template;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

The configuration for the logical router uses the input parameters and the output interface for sampling from the master router. Each logical router should have separate template definitions for the flow-server configuration. The following section shows the configuration on the logical router:

```

logical-systems {

```

```
ls-1 {
  firewall {
    family inet {
      filter test-sample {
        term term-1 {
          then {
            sample;
            accept;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          filter {
            input test-sample;
            output test-sample;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  forwarding-options {
    sampling {
      instance sample-inst1 {
        family inet;
        output {
          flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
            port 2055;
            version9 {
              template {
                ipv4-ls1;
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    family mpls;
    output {
      flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
        port 2055;
        version9 {
          template {
            mpls-ls1;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version9 {
      template ipv4-ls1 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        ipv4-template;
        template-refresh-rate {
          packets 1000;
          seconds 10;
        }
        option-refresh-rate {
          packets 1000;
          seconds 10;
        }
      }
      template mpls-ls1 {
        mpls-template;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)
- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Configuring Services Interface Redundancy on M and T Series Routers using Flow Monitoring on page 55](#)

Example: Configuring Flow Monitoring on an MX Series Router with MS-MIC and MS-MPC

This example shows how you can configure Junos Traffic Vision for flow monitoring on an MX Series Router with MS-MIC and MS-MPC, and contains the following sections:

- [Hardware and Software Requirements on page 48](#)
- [Junos Traffic Vision Support on MS-MIC and MS-MPC on page 48](#)
- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on MS-MIC on page 49](#)
- [Verification on page 54](#)

Hardware and Software Requirements

This example requires an MX Series router that has:

- Junos OS Release 13.2 running on it.
- An MS-MIC installed in it.

Junos Traffic Vision Support on MS-MIC and MS-MPC

Junos Traffic Vision (previously known as Jflow) is the accounting service that is available on the MS-MIC and MS-MPC. Junos Traffic Vision enables users to keep track of the packets received on the MS-MIC or MS-MPC and to generate flow records that contain information such as the source address of the packet, the destination address of the packet, packets and byte counts, and so on. Junos Traffic Vision implementation does not interrupt the traffic, instead it makes a copy of the incoming packet and sends that copy to the service interface card for analyzing the information and maintaining the record.

Starting with Release 13.2, the Junos OS extension-provider packages come preinstalled on a multiservices MIC and MPC (MS-MIC and MS-MPC). The **adaptive-services** configuration at the **[edit chassis fpc number pic number]** hierarchy level is preconfigured on these cards.

Before you configure Junos Traffic Vision on an MS-MIC or an MS-MPC, you must create a firewall filter that has **sample** configured as action, and apply that to the interface on which you want to monitor the traffic. The flow-collector in Junos Traffic Vision implementations is a device for collecting the flow records. The flow collector is typically deployed outside the network.



NOTE: For more information about configuring firewall filters, see the *Junos OS Firewall Filters Configuration Guide*.

On MS-MIC and MS-MPC, Junos OS supports Junos Traffic Vision Version 9 (v9). Junos Traffic Vision v9 supports sampling of IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS traffic. A services interface card is essential for the v9 implementation, and hence this is often known as PIC-based monitoring.

You can configure the maximum time for which the flow records are stored on the services interface card. The active timeout and inactive timeout values, configured while defining the template, control the export of flow records to the collector. An MS-MIC can store a maximum of 14 million flow records, whereas an MS-MPC can store up to 30 million flows per NPU.



NOTE: In Junos Traffic Vision configurations using the Junos OS extension-provider package, modifying the following statements after flow monitoring has been initiated causes all existing flows to expire:

- At the [edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* family (inet |inet6 |mpls) output] and [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet |inet6 |mpls) output] hierarchy levels:
 - flow-server *ip-address*
 - flow-server port *port-number*
 - flow-server template *template*
- At the [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template *template-name* mpls-ipv4-template] and [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template *template-name* mpls-template] hierarchy levels:
 - label-position

Because these changes can disrupt the ongoing flow monitoring, we recommend that you do not change these values after flow monitoring has been initiated on a device. The changes made to these configuration statements when flow monitoring is going on, apply only to the newly created flows.

Also, note that these changes do not disrupt flow monitoring on devices running Jflow configuration using the Junos OS Layer 2 services package. However, even in the case of Layer 2 service package-based configuration, the changes are applied only to the newly created flows. The existing flows continue to use the initial settings.



NOTE: When Junos Traffic Vision is configured on the MS-MIC and MS-MPC, the next-hop address and outgoing interfaces are incorrectly displayed in the IPv4 and IPv6 flow records when the destination of the sampled flow is reachable through multiple paths.

Configuring Flow Monitoring on MS-MIC

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.



NOTE: You can follow the same procedure and use the same configuration for configuring flow monitoring on MS-MPC.

Enabling the Services Interface Card

```
set interfaces ms-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet
```

Configuring the Template and Timers

```
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 flow-active-timeout 120
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 flow-inactive-timeout 60
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 ipv4-template
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 template-refresh-rate packets
100
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 template-refresh-rate seconds
600
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 option-refresh-rate packets
100
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 option-refresh-rate seconds
600
```

Configuring Service Set Properties

```
set services service-set ss1 jflow-rules sampling
set services service-set ss1 sampling-service service-interface ms-2/0/0.0
```

Configuring Forwarding Options and Flow Server Settings

```
set forwarding-options sampling input rate 10
set forwarding-options sampling input run-length 18
set forwarding-options sampling family inet output flow-server 10.44.4.3 port 1055
set forwarding-options sampling family inet output flow-server 10.44.4.3 version9
template template1
set forwarding-options sampling family inet output interface ms-2/0/0.0 source-address
203.0.113.1
```

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure the services interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router1# set interfaces ms-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet
user@router1# set interfaces ms-2/0/0 unit 1 family inet6
user@router1# set interfaces ms-2/0/0 unit 2 family mpls
```

2. Configure the template properties and the export policy timers.

```
[edit services]
user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1
user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1 flow-active-timeout
120
user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1 flow-inactive-timeout
60
user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1 ipv4-template
user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1 template-refresh-rate
packets 100
```

```

user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1 template-refresh-rate
seconds 600
user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1 option-refresh-rate
packets 100
user@router1# set flow-monitoring version9 template template1 option-refresh-rate
seconds 600

```

Table 25: Quick Reference to Key Configuration Statements at This Hierarchy Level

Configuration Statement	Description
flow-active-timeout	Configures the interval (in seconds) after which an active flow is exported. Range is 10 through 600 seconds, and the default value is 60 seconds.
flow-inactive-timeout	Configures the interval (in seconds) of inactivity after which a flow is marked inactive. Range is 10 through 600 seconds, and the default value is 60 seconds.
<i>ipv4-template ipv6-template mpls-template mpls-ipv4-template</i>	Specifies the type of traffic for which the template is used for.
template-refresh-rate	Specifies the template refresh rate either as number of packets (range is 1 through 480,000 and the default value is 4800) or in seconds (the range is 10 through 600 and the default is 60). Because the communication between the flow generator and the flow collector is a one-way communication, the flow generator has to regularly send updates about template definitions to the flow collector. The value configured for this statement controls the frequency of such updates.
option-refresh-rate	Specifies the option refresh rate either as number of packets (range is 1 through 480,000 and the default value is 4800) or in seconds (the range is 10 through 600 and the default is 60).

3. Configure service set properties.

```

[edit services]
user@router1# set service-set ss1 jflow-rules sampling
user@router1# set service-set ss1 sampling-service service-interface ms-2/0/0.0

```

Table 26: Quick Reference to Configuration Statements at This Hierarchy Level

Configuration Statement	Description
sampling	Configures the service set to handle sampling/flow monitoring activities.

Table 26: Quick Reference to Configuration Statements at This Hierarchy Level (continued)

Configuration Statement	Description
service-interface	Specifies the service interface associated with the service set. The interface configured here should match the interface configured at the [edit forwarding-options sampling family inet output] . Also, note that the interface should not be associated with any other service set.

4. Configure forwarding options and flow-server properties.

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router1# set sampling input rate 10
user@router1# set sampling input run-length 18
user@router1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 10.44.4.3 port 1055
user@router1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 10.44.4.3 version9 template
template1
user@router1# set sampling family inet output interface ms-2/0/0.0 source-address
203.0.113.1
```



NOTE: You can specify the sampling parameters either at the global level (as shown in this example) or at the FPC level by defining a sampling instance. To define a sampling instance, include the instance statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level, and the **sampling-instance** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc number]** hierarchy level to associate the sampling instance with an FPC. Under the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance]** hierarchy level, you must also include the input and output configurations explained in this step.

Table 27: Quick Reference to Key Configuration Statements at this Hierarchy Level

Configuration Statement	Description
rate	The ratio of the number of packets to be sampled. For example, if you specify a rate of 10, every tenth packet (1 packet out of 10) is sampled. The range is 1 through 16000000(16M).
run-length	The number of samples following the initial trigger event. This enables you to sample packets following those already being sampled. The range is 0 through 20, and the default is 0.
flow-server	A host system to collect sampled flows using the version 9 format.

Table 27: Quick Reference to Key Configuration Statements at this Hierarchy Level (continued)

Configuration Statement	Description
source-address	An IPv4 address to be used as the source address of the exported packet.

Result From the configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show chassis fpc 2**, **show interfaces**, and **show forwarding-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@router1# show interfaces
ms-2/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
}
```

```
user@router1# show services
flow-monitoring {
  version9 {
    template template1 {
      flow-active-timeout 120;
      flow-inactive-timeout 60;
      template-refresh-rate {
        packets 100;
        seconds 600;
      }
      option-refresh-rate {
        packets 100;
        seconds 600;
      }
      ipv4-template;
    }
  }
}
service-set ssl {
  jflow-rules {
    sampling;
  }
  sampling-service {
    service-interface ms-2/0/0.0
  }
}
```

```
user@router1# show forwarding-options
sampling {
  input {
    rate 10;
    run-length 18;
```

```
}
family inet {
  output {
    flow-server 10.44.4.3 {
      port 1055;
      version9 {
        template {
          template1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  interface ms-2/0/0.0 {
    source-address 203.0.113.1;
  }
}
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Junos Traffic Vision Configuration on page 54](#)
- [Viewing the Flow Details on page 54](#)
- [Viewing Details of Errors That Occurred on the Services Interface on page 55](#)

Verifying the Junos Traffic Vision Configuration

Purpose Verify that Junos Traffic Vision is enabled on the router.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show services accounting status** command.

```
user@router1> show services accounting status

Service Accounting interface: ms-2/0/0
Export format: 9, Route record count: 2093
IFL to SNMP index count: 35, AS count: 2
Configuration set: Yes, Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes
```

Meaning Shows the service interface on which monitoring is configured, and also provides information about the export format used (version 9 in this case).

Viewing the Flow Details

Purpose View the flow details on the interface configured for flow monitoring.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show services accounting flow** command.

```
user@router1> show services accounting flow
```


Flow information

```

Service Accounting interface: ms-2/0/0, Local interface index: 229
Flow packets: 220693, Flow bytes: 24276230
Flow packets 10-second rate: 99, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 10998
Active flows: 10, Total flows: 12
Flows exported: 199, Flows packets exported: 718
Flows inactive timed out: 2, Flows active timed out: 199

```

Viewing Details of Errors That Occurred on the Services Interface

Purpose View details of errors, if any, on the interface that is configured for flow monitoring.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show services accounting errors** command.

```
user@router1> show services accounting errors
```

Error information

```

Service Accounting interface: ms-2/0/0
Service sets dropped: 0, Active timeout failures: 0
Export packet failures: 0, Flow creation failures: 0
Memory overload: No

```

- Related Documentation**
- *Multiservices MIC and Multiservices MPC (MS-MIC and MS-MPC) Overview*
 - *Example: Configuring Junos VPN Site Secure on MS-MIC and MS-MPC*

Configuring Services Interface Redundancy on M and T Series Routers using Flow Monitoring

Active monitoring services configurations on AS, Multiservices PICs, and Multiservices DPCs support redundancy. To configure redundancy, you specify a redundancy services PIC (**rsp**) interface in which the primary AS or Multiservices PIC is active and a secondary PIC is on standby. If the primary PIC fails, the secondary PIC becomes active, and all service processing is transferred to it. If the primary PIC is restored, it remains on standby and does not preempt the secondary PIC; you need to manually restore the services to the primary PIC. To determine which PIC is currently active, issue the **show interfaces redundancy** command.



NOTE: On flow-monitoring configurations, the only service option supported is *warm standby*, in which one backup PIC supports multiple working PICs. Recovery times are not guaranteed, because the configuration must be completely restored on the backup PIC after a failure is detected. However, configuration is preserved and available on the new active PIC.

As with the other services that support warm standby, you can issue the **request interfaces (revert | switchover)** command to switch manually between the primary and secondary flow monitoring interfaces.

For more information, see *Configuring AS or Multiservices PIC Redundancy*. For information on operational mode commands, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

A sample configuration follows.

```
interface {
  rsp0 {
    redundancy-options {
      primary sp-0/0/0;
      secondary sp-1/3/0;
    }
    unit 0 {
      family inet;
    }
  }
}
interface {
  ge-0/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input as_sample;
        }
      }
      address 10.58.255.49/28;
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    instance instance1 { # named instances of sampling parameters
      input {
        rate 1;
        run-length 0;
        max-packets-per-second 65535;
      }
      family inet {
        output {
          flow-server 10.10.10.2 {
            port 5000;
            version 5;
          }
          flow-active-timeout 60;
          interface rsp0 {
            source-address 10.10.10.1;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
firewall {
  filter as_sample {
    term t1 {
      then {
```

```

        sample;
        accept;
    }
}
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)
- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Example: Configuring Active Monitoring on an M, MX or T Series Router's Logical System on page 44](#)

Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250

Active flow monitoring is implemented on the Packet Forwarding Engine. The Packet Forwarding Engine performs functions such as creating and updating flows, and updating flow records. The flow records are sent out in industry-standard IPFIX or version 9 format. Support for active flow monitoring with IPFIX templates on QFX10002 switches was added in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.

On routers with MS-PICs or MS-DPCs, IPv4 and IPv6 fragments are processed accurately. The flow monitoring application creates two flows for every fragmented flow. The first fragment that has the complete Layer 4 information forms the first flow with 5-tuple data and subsequently, all the fragmented packets related to this flow form another flow with the Layer 4 fields set to zero.

The following considerations apply to the inline flow-monitoring instance configuration:

- Sampling run-length and clip-size are not supported.
- For inline configurations, collectors are not reachable via **fxp0**.
- Inline flow monitoring does not support **cflowd**. Therefore, inline flow monitoring does not support the local dump option, which is available only with **cflowd**.
- The number of collectors that are supported depends on the device:
 - On MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 16.1R4 and later, you can export flow records to four collectors under a family with the same source IP address for Inline-JFlow. The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) can export the flow record, flow record template, option data, and option data template packet to all configured collectors. You can configure the multiple collectors at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance name]** hierarchy level.
 - For inline configurations on all other devices, each family can support only one collector.

Inline active flow monitoring is available in four hierarchies levels:

- **[edit chassis]**—At this level, you associate the sampling instance with the FPC on which the media interface is present (except on the MX80 and MX104—see [“Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers” on page 387](#)). If you are configuring sampling of IPv4 flows, IPv6 flows or VPLS flows, you can configure the flow hash table size for each family, as described below.
- **[edit firewall]**—At this level, you configure a firewall filter for the family of traffic to be sampled. You must attach this filter to the interface on which you want to sample the traffic.
- **[edit forwarding-options]**—At this level, you configure a sampling instance and associate the template with the sampling instance. At this level, you also configure the flow-server IP address and port number as well as the flow export rate.
- **[edit services flow-monitoring]**—At this level, you configure the template properties for inline flow monitoring.

Before you configure inline active flow monitoring, you should ensure that you have adequately-sized hash tables for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and VPLS flow sampling. These tables can use one to fifteen 256K areas. Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of 1024. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of fifteen 256K areas. The IPv6 table is assigned a default value of 1024, and the VPLS table is assigned a default value of 1024. When anticipated traffic volume requires larger tables, allocate larger tables.

To allocate flow hash tables:

1. Go to the [edit-flow-table-size] hierarchy level for inline services on the FPC that processes the monitored flows.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size
```

2. Specify the required sizes for the sampling hash tables.

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size]
user@host# set bridge-flow-table-size units
user@host# set ipv4-flow-table-size units
user@host# set ipv6-flow-table-size units
user@host# set mpls-flow-table-size units
user@host# set vpls-flow-table-size units
```



NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the `bridge-flow-table-size` option is available and the `vpls-flow-table-size` option is deprecated; use the `bridge-flow-table-size` option instead. The `bridge-flow-table-size` option supports both VPLS and bridge records.



NOTE: The total number of units used for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and VPLS cannot exceed 15. Also, starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, changing the flow hash table size does *not* automatically reboot the FPC (for earlier releases changing the flow hash table size triggers the FPC to reboot).

To configure inline active flow monitoring on MX Series routers (except for MX80 and MX104 routers), EX Series switches, and T4000 routers with Type 5 FPC:

1. Enable inline active flow monitoring and specify the source address for the traffic.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (bridge | inet | inet6
| mpls | vpls ) output]
user@host# set inline-jflow source address address
```

2. Specify the template to use with the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (bridge | inet | inet6
| mpls | vpls ) output flow-server hostname]
user@host# set (version9 | version-ipfix) template template-name
```

3. Configure a template to specify output properties.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@host# set (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name
```

4. (Optional) Configure the interval after which an active flow is exported.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-active-timeout seconds
```

5. (Optional) Configure the interval of activity that marks a flow as inactive.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-inactive-timeout seconds
```

6. (Optional) Configure the template refresh rate in either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

7. (Optional) Configure the refresh rate in either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

8. Specify the type of record that the template is used for.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set (bridge-template|ipv4-template|ipv6-template|mpls-ipv4-template
| mpls-template | peer-as-billing-template | vpls-template)
```

The **vpls-template** option is only for IPFIX templates.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the **bridge-template** option is available and the **vpls-template** option is deprecated; use the **bridge-template** option instead. The **bridge-template** option supports both VPLS and bridge records and is for both IPFIX and version9 templates.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the **MPLS-ipv4-template** option is deprecated for inline flow monitoring. To configure MPLS records starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, use the **mpls-template** option and the **tunnel-observation** option. This is described in step 9.

9. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1 for the MX Series, if you are configuring any type of MPLS flow records, perform the following:
 - a. Specify the MPLS template.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set mpls-template
```

- b. Configure the type of MPLS flow records to create.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set tunnel-observation [ipv4 | ipv6]
```

The **tunnel-observation** values enable the creation of the following types of flow records:

- **ipv4**—MPLS-IPv4 flows
- **ipv6**—MPLS-IPv6 flows

You can configure multiple values for **tunnel-observation**.

For an MPLS traffic type that does *not* match any of the **tunnel-observation** values, plain MPLS flow records are created. For example, if you only configure **ipv4**, then MPLS-IPv6 traffic results in plain MPLS flow records.

If you do not configure **tunnel-observation**, plain MPLS flow records are created.

- c. If you are running inline flow monitoring on a Lookup (LU) card, enable sideband mode to create MPLS-IPv6 flow records.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services]
user@host# set use-extended-flow-memory
```

If you are running inline flow monitoring on an LU card and do not enable sideband mode, then MPLS-IPv6 traffic results in plain MPLS flow records.

10. (Optional) Include the flow direction value in the template.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-key flow-direction
```

The reported data field contains 0x00 (ingress) or 0x01 (egress). If you do not include the **flow-key flow-direction** statement, the flow direction data field contains the invalid value 0xFF.

11. (Optional) Include VLAN IDs in both the ingress and egress directions in the flow key.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-key vlan-id
```

This statement is not required for ingress and egress VLAN ID reporting on interfaces.

12. Associate the sampling instance with the FPC on which you want to implement inline active flow monitoring.

For MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, use the following command:

```
[edit ]
user@host# set chassis fpc fpc-number sampling-instance instance-name.
```

- a. Confirm the configuration by running the following show command:

```
user@host# show chassis
```

```
fpc 0 {
    sampling-instance sample-ins1;
}
```

For MX5, MX10, MX40, and MX80, use the following command:

```
[edit ]
user@host# set chassis tfeb slot 0 sampling-instance instance-name.
```

- a. Confirm the configuration by running the following show command:

```
user@host# show chassis
```

```
tfeb {
    slot 0 {
        sampling-instance sample-ins1;
    }
}
```

```
    }  
}
```

For MX104, use the following command:

```
[edit]  
user@host# set chassis afeb slot 0 sampling-instance instance-name.
```

- a. Confirm the configuration by running the following show command:

```
user@host# show chassis
```

```
afeb {  
  slot 0 {  
    sampling-instance sample-ins1;  
  }  
}
```

This example shows the sampling configuration for an instance that supports inline active flow monitoring on **family inet**:

```
[edit]  
user@host> show forwarding-options  
sampling {  
  instance {  
    sample-ins1 {  
      input {  
        rate 1;  
      }  
      family inet {  
        output {  
          flow-server 192.0.2.2 {  
            port 2055;  
            version-ipfix {  
              template {  
                ipv4;  
              }  
            }  
          }  
          inline-jflow {  
            source-address 10.11.12.13;  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Here is the output format configuration:

```
[edit]  
user@host> show services flow-monitoring
```



```

services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version-ipfix {
      template ipv4 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        ipv4-template;
        template-refresh-rate {
          packets 1000;
          seconds 10;
        }
        option-refresh-rate {
          packets 1000;
          seconds 10;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The following example shows the output format configuration for chassis **fpc 0**:

```

[edit]
user@host> show services flow-monitoring
sampling-instance instance-1; {
  inline-services {
    flow-table-size {
      ipv4-flow-table-size 8;
      ipv6-flow-table-size 7;
    }
  }
}

```

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the MPLS-ipv4-template option is deprecated for inline flow monitoring. To configure MPLS records starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, use the mpls-template option and the tunnel-observation option.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the bridge-flow-table-size option is available and the vpls-flow-table-size option is deprecated; use the bridge-flow-table-size option instead.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the bridge-template option is available and the vpls-template option is deprecated; use the bridge-template option instead.
16.1R4	On MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 16.1R4 and later, you can export flow records to four collectors under a family with the same source IP address for Inline-JFlow.
16.1R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of 1024.
16.1R1	Also, starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, changing the flow hash table size does <i>not</i> automatically reboot the FPC

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers on page 387](#)
- [Example: Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX Series and T4000 Routers on page 406](#)
- [inline-jflow on page 831](#)

Configuring Flow Offloading on MX Series Routers

The Junos OS enables you to configure flow offloading for PICS on MX Series routers using Modular Port Concentrator (MPCs) with Modular Interface Cards (MICs). Flows are offloaded to Fast Update Filters (FUFs) on the Packet Forwarding Engine. Offloading produces the greatest benefits when applied to long-lasting or high-bandwidth flows.

The maximum number of active offloads is 200,000 per PIC. When offloaded flows are deleted, more flows can be offloaded.

To configure flow offloading:

- At the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* services-options]** hierarchy level, enter the **trio-flow-offload minimum-bytes *minimum-bytes*** statement.

```

user@host# edit services interface-name
[edit services interface-name services-options]
user@host# set trio-flow-offload minimum-bytes minimum-bytes

```

In the following example, flows are offloaded when they consist of no less than 1024 bytes:

```
user@host# edit services ms-0/1/0
[edit services ms-0/1/0 services-options]
user@host# set trio-flow-offload minimum-bytes 1024
```

Related • [trio-flow-offload on page 994](#)
Documentation

Configuring Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

You can use flow monitoring to help with network administration. Active flow monitoring on PTX Series routers allows you to collect sampled packets, then the router does GRE encapsulation of the packets and sends them to a remote server for flow processing. The GRE encapsulation includes an interface index and GRE key field. The GRE encapsulation removes MPLS tags. You configure one or more port-mirroring instances to define which traffic to sample and configure a server to receive the GRE encapsulated packets. You configure a firewall filter on interfaces where you want to capture flows. You can configure as many as 48 port-mirroring instances.

To configure the router to do GRE encapsulation of sampled packets and send them to a remote server for flow processing:

1. Configure one or more server profiles that specify a host where GRE encapsulated sampled packets are sent, and optionally, a source address to include in the header of each sampled packet.
 - a. Specify a name for each server profile and an IP address of the host where sampled packets are sent:

```
[edit services hosted-services]
user@host# set server-profile server-profile-name server-address ipv4-address
```

- b. (Optional) For each server profile, specify a source address to include in the header of each sampled packet:

```
[edit services hosted-services server-profile server-profile-name]
user@host# set client-address ipv4-address
```



NOTE: The default client address is 0.0.0.0. You must specify an IPv4 address as the client address. You can also specify the loopback address or management interface address as the client address.

2. Configure one or more port-mirroring instances.
 - a. Specify a name for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring]
user@host# set instance instance-name
```



NOTE: You can configure a maximum of 48 port-mirroring instances.

- b. Specify a protocol family for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name]
user@host# set family (inet | inet6 )
```

3. To set the ratio of the number of packets to sample, specify a value from 1 through 65,535 for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name input]
user@host# set rate number
```



NOTE: You must specify a value for the rate statement. The default value is zero, which effectively disables sampling. If, for example, you specify a rate value of 4, every fourth packet (1 packet out of 4) is sampled.

4. (Optional) Specify the number of samples to collect after the initial trigger event for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name input]
user@host# set run-length number
```



NOTE: The default value is zero. You can specify a number up to 20.

5. To designate a host where sampled traffic is sent, specify the name of server profile configured at the **[edit services hosted-services]** hierarchy level for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name family ( inet | inet6 )
output]
user@host# set server-profile server-profile-name
```

6. Configure one or more firewall filters.

- a. For each firewall filter, specify a protocol family, filter name, and match conditions:

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# set filter family (inet | inet6) filter filter-name term term-name from
match-conditions
```

- b. For each firewall filter you configure, specify the name of a port-mirroring instance you configured at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level as a nonterminating action so that the traffic that matches that instance is sampled:

```
[edit firewall family (inet | inet6) filter filter-name term term-name]
user@host# set then port-mirroring instance instance-name
```

7. Apply each firewall filter to an interface to evaluate incoming traffic:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set family (inet | inet6) filter input firewall-filter-name
```



NOTE: Active flow monitoring is supported only on incoming traffic. You cannot apply firewall filters to evaluate outgoing traffic.

8. Configure the remote server, where GRE encapsulated packets are sent, to perform flow processing.

**Related
Documentation**

- *Configuring Port Mirroring*
- *hosted-services*
- *port-mirroring*
- *server-profile (Active Flow Monitoring)*
- *Firewall Filter Nonterminating Actions*

Configuring Actively Monitored Interfaces on M, MX and T Series Routers

Configure the input interfaces and apply the firewall filter that you defined earlier. Unlike passive flow monitoring, the input interfaces for active flow monitoring are not restricted, so you can select most standard network interfaces (such as ATM1 or Ethernet-based interfaces) as the input.

If you configure active flow monitoring with sampling, you can configure an interface filter in place of a firewall filter with the **sampling** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name-fpc/pic/port* unit *unit-number* family *inet*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-2/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input active_filter;
        }
        address 10.36.11.2/32 {
          destination 10.36.11.1;
        }
        sampling {
          (input | output | [input output]);
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Collecting Flow Records on M, MX and T Series Routers

Traffic flows can be exported in flow monitoring version 5, 8, and 9 formats for active flow monitoring. The default export format for flow monitoring records is version 5. To change the export format to flow monitoring version 8, include the **version 8** statement at either the **[edit forwarding-options accounting *name* output flow-server *flow-server-address*]** or the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output flow-server *flow-server-address*]** hierarchy level. To change the export format to flow monitoring version 9, include the **version9 template *template-name*** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output flow-server *flow-server-address*]** hierarchy level. For more information on flow record formats, see [“Flow Monitoring Output Formats” on page 10](#).

To capture flow data generated by the Monitoring Services PIC, Adaptive Services PIC, or MultiServices PIC and export it to a flow server, you can use one of the following active flow monitoring methods:

- [Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Sampling Group on page 71](#)
- [Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with an Accounting Group on page 70](#)
- [Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Template on page 72](#)
- [Replicating M, MX and T Series Routing Engine-Based Sampling to Multiple Flow Servers on page 75](#)
- [Replicating Version 9 Flow Aggregation From M, MX and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 76](#)

- [Configuring Routing Engine-Based Sampling on M, MX and T Series Routers for Export to Multiple Flow Servers on page 77](#)
- [Configuring an Aggregate Export Timer on M, MX and T Series Routers for Version 8 Records on page 99](#)

Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with an Accounting Group

To perform discard accounting on specified traffic, you can collect flow records with the **accounting** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. Like sampling, your topology must be simple (for example, one input interface and one export interface).

Again, you can collect flow records by specifying input and output interfaces. You can configure the input interface to perform discard accounting by applying a firewall filter that contains the **then discard accounting** statement. This match condition directs the filtered traffic to be converted into flow records and exported for analysis by the monitoring services or adaptive services interface. The original packets are then sent to the discard process. For the output, remember to specify the IP address and port of your flow server and the services interface you plan to use for processing flow records.

You must configure a source address, but the **engine-id** and **engine-type** output interface statements are added automatically. You can override these values manually to track different flows with a single flow collector. SNMP input and output interface index information is captured in flow records by default when you configure discard accounting.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  accounting counter1 {
    output {
      flow-inactive-timeout 65;
      flow-active-timeout 65;
      flow-server 10.60.2.1 {
        port 2055;
        version 8;
        aggregation {
          protocol-port;
          source-destination-prefix;
        }
      }
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 {
      engine-id 1;
      engine-type 11;
      source-address 10.60.2.2;
    }
  }
}
```


Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Sampling Group

If your needs for active flow monitoring are simple, you can collect flow records with a sampling group. Sampling does not require you to configure a monitoring group (as required in passive flow monitoring) because you can configure flow server information in the **sampling** hierarchy. When you wish to sample traffic, include the **sampling** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

The typical sampling configuration has one input interface and one export interface. The input interface is activated by the **then sample** statement in a firewall filter term. This match condition directs traffic to the sampling process. Alternatively, you can use an interface-based filter in place of a firewall filter if you include the **sampling** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name-fpc/pic/port* unit *unit-number* family inet]** hierarchy level.

There are two types of sampling available: PIC-based sampling and Routing Engine-based sampling. PIC-based sampling occurs when a monitoring services or adaptive services interface is the target for the output of the sampling process. To enable PIC-based sampling, include the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output]** hierarchy level and specify a monitoring services or adaptive services interface as the output interface. If an output interface is not specified in the sampling configuration, sampling is performed by the Routing Engine.

To specify a flow server in a sampling configuration, include the **flow-server** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output]** hierarchy level. You must specify the IP address, port number, and flow monitoring version of the destination flow server. Routing Engine-based sampling supports flow aggregation of up to eight flow servers (version 5 servers and version 8 only) at a time. The export packets are replicated to all flow servers configured to receive them. In contrast, PIC-based sampling allows you to specify just one version 5 flow server and one version 8 server simultaneously. Flow servers operating simultaneously must have different IP addresses.

As part of the output interface statements, you must configure a source address. In contrast, the interface-level statements of **engine-id** and **engine-type** are both added automatically. However, you can override these values with manually configured statements to track different flows with a single flow collector, as needed. When you configure sampling, SNMP input and output interface index information is captured in flow records by default.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      rate 1;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        flow-inactive-timeout 15;
        flow-server 10.60.2.1 {
          port 2055;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        version 5;
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 {
        engine-id 5;
        engine-type 55;
        source-address 10.60.2.2;
    }
}
}
}
}
}

```

Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Template

Flow monitoring version 9, which is based on RFC 3954, provides a way to organize flow data into templates. Version 9 also provides a way to actively monitor IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and peer AS billing traffic. Version 9 is not supported on the AS-I PIC.

To activate templates in flow monitoring, you must configure a template and include that template in the version 9 flow monitoring configuration. Version 9 does not work in conjunction with versions 5 and 8.

To configure a version 9 template, include the **template *template-name*** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9]** hierarchy level. The Junos OS supports five different templates: **ipv4-template**, **ipv6-template**, **mpls-template**, **mpls-ipv4-template**, and **peer-as-billing-template**. To view the fields selected in each of these templates, see [“Flow Monitoring Version 9 Format Output Fields” on page 21](#).

```

[edit]
services flow-monitoring {
  version9 { # Specifies flow monitoring version 9.
    template mpls { # Specifies template you are configuring.
      template-refresh-rate {
        packets 6000; # The default is 4800 packets and the range is 1–480000
        # packets.
        seconds 90; # The default is 60 seconds and the range is 1–600 seconds.
        option--refresh-rate {
          packets 3000; # The default is 4800 packets and the range is 1–480000
          # packets.
          seconds 30; # The default is 60 seconds and the range is 1–600.
          flow-active-timeout 60; # The default is 60 seconds and the range is
            # 10–600.
          flow-inactive-timeout 30; # The default is 60 seconds and the range 10–600.
          template-refresh-rate seconds 10; # The default is 60 seconds and the
            # range is 10–600
          option-refresh-rate seconds 10; # The default is 60 seconds and the range
            # is 10–600 seconds.
        mpls-template {
          label-positions [1 | 2 | 3]; # Specifies label position for the MPLS template.
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
}
}
```

You can export to multiple templates at a time to a maximum of eight flow servers for AS PICs and one flow server for all other PICs. To assign a template to a flow output, include the **template *template-name*** statement at the [edit forwarding options sampling output flow-server version9] hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      family mpls {
        rate 1;
        run-length 1;
      }
    }
    output {
      flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # The IP address and port of the flow server.
        port 2055;
        source-address 192.0.2.1;
        version9 { # Records are sent to the flow server using version 9 format.
          template { # Indicates a template will organize records.
            mpls; # Records are sent to the MPLS template.
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Defining a Firewall Filter on M, MX and T Series Routers to Select Traffic for Active Flow Monitoring

The first step in active flow monitoring is to configure the match conditions for acceptable traffic or quarantined traffic. Common match actions for active flow monitoring include **sample**, **discard**, **accounting**, **port-mirror**, and **accept**. To configure, include the desired action statements and a counter as part of the **then** statement in a firewall filter and apply the filter to an interface.

In sampling, the router reviews a portion of the traffic and sends reports about this sample to the flow monitoring server. Discard accounting traffic is counted and monitored, but not forwarded out of the router. Port-mirrored traffic is copied and sent to another interface. Accepted traffic is forwarded to the intended destination.

Most of these match combinations are valid. However, you can either port-mirror or sample with the same traffic at the same time, but not perform more than one action simultaneously on the same packets.

```
[edit]
firewall {
```

```
family inet {
  filter active_filter {
    term quarantined_traffic {
      from {
        source-address {
          10.36.1.2/32;
        }
      }
      then {
        count quarantined-counter;
        sample;
        discard accounting;
      }
    }
    term copy_and_forward_the_rest {
      then {
        port-mirror;
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Processing IPv4 traffic on an M, MX or T Series Router Using Monitoring services, Adaptive services or Multiservices Interfaces

You configure the monitoring services, adaptive services, or multiservices interfaces with the **family inet** statement so they can process IPv4 traffic. However, you must remember that a monitoring services interface uses an **mo-** prefix and adaptive services and multiservices interfaces use an **sp-** prefix.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  sp-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.36.100.1/32 {
          destination 10.36.100.2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Active flow monitoring records leave the router through an export interface to reach the flow monitoring server.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  fe-1/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
```

```

family inet {
    address 10.60.2.2/30;
}
}
}
}

```

Replicating M, MX and T Series Routing Engine-Based Sampling to Multiple Flow Servers

Routing Engine-based sampling supports up to eight flow servers for both flow monitoring version 5 and version 8 configurations. The total number of flow servers is limited to eight, regardless of how many are configured for version 5 or version 8.

When you configure version 5 or version 8 sampling, the export packets are replicated to all flow servers configured to receive them. If two flow servers are configured to receive version 5 records, both flow servers will receive records for a specified flow.



NOTE: With Routing-Engine-based sampling, if multiple flow servers are configured with version 8 export format, all of them must use the same aggregation type (for example, all flow servers receiving version 8 export could be configured for source-destination aggregation type).

The following configuration example allows replication of export packets to two flow servers.

```

[edit]
forwarding-options {
    sampling {
        input {
            rate 1;
        }
    }
    output {
        flow-server 10.10.3.2 {
            port 2055;
            version 5;
            source-address 192.168.164.119;
        }
        flow-server 172.17.20.62 {
            port 2055;
            version 5;
            source-address 192.168.164.119;
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

Replicating Version 9 Flow Aggregation From M, MX and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers

With this feature, you can configure up to eight flow servers to receive packets for a version 9 flow monitoring template. Once a flow server is configured to receive this data, it will also receive the following periodic version 9 flow monitoring updates:

- Options data
- Template definition

With Routing Engine-based sampling, if multiple collectors are configured with version 8 export format, all of them must use the same aggregation-type.

The option and template definition refresh period is configured on a per-template basis at the `[edit services flow-monitoring]` hierarchy level.

The following configuration example allows replication of version 9 export packets to two flow servers.

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      family inet {
        rate 1;
      }
    }
    output {
      flow-server 10.10.3.2 {
        port 2055;
        version9 {
          template {
            ipv4;
          }
        }
      }
      flow-server 172.17.20.62 {
        port 2055;
        version9 {
          template {
            ipv4;
          }
        }
      }
      flow-inactive-timeout 30;
      flow-active-timeout 60;
      interface sp-4/0/0 {
        source-address 10.10.3.4;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
 - [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring Versions on M40e, M320 and T Series Routers on page 40](#)
 - [When to Use Active Flow Monitoring Applications on M30, M40e, MX Series and T Series Routers on page 35](#)
 - [Replicating M, MX and T Series Routing Engine-Based Sampling to Multiple Flow Servers on page 75](#)

Configuring Routing Engine-Based Sampling on M, MX and T Series Routers for Export to Multiple Flow Servers

Routing Engine-based sampling supports up to eight flow servers for both version 5 and version 8 configurations. The total number of collectors is limited to eight, regardless of how many are configured for version 5 or version 8. When you configure sampling, the export packets are replicated to all collectors configured to receive them. If two collectors are configured to receive version 5 records, both collectors will receive records for a specified flow.

The following configuration example allows replication of export packets to two collectors.

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      family inet {
        rate 1;
      }
    }
    output {
      cflowd 10.10.3.2 {
        port 2055;
        version 5;
        source-address 192.168.164.119;
      }
      cflowd 172.17.20.62 {
        port 2055;
        version 5;
        source-address 192.168.164.119;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Copying Traffic to a PIC While an M, MX or T Series Router Forwards the Packet to the Original Destination

Traffic sampling enables you to copy traffic to a Physical Interface Card (PIC) while the router forwards the packet to its original destination. This example describes how to configure a router to perform sampling on the Routing Engine using the **sampled** process.

For this method, you configure a filter (input or output) with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement. In addition, for VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) Routing Engine-based sampling, you configure a VRF routing instance that maps to an interface. Each VRF instance corresponds with a forwarding table. Routes on the interface go into the corresponding forwarding table.

For VRF Routing Engine-based sampling, the kernel queries the correct VRF route table based on the ingress interface index for the received packet. For interfaces configured in VRF, the sampled packets contain the correct input and output interface SNMP index, the source and destination AS numbers, and the source and destination mask.



NOTE: With Junos OS Release 10.1, VRF Routing Engine-based sampling is performed only on IPv4 traffic. You cannot use Routing Engine-based sampling on IPv6 traffic or on MPLS label-switched paths.

This example describes how to configure and verify VRF Routing Engine-based sampling on one router in a four-router topology.

- [Requirements on page 78](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 79](#)
- [Configuration on page 79](#)
- [Verification on page 95](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

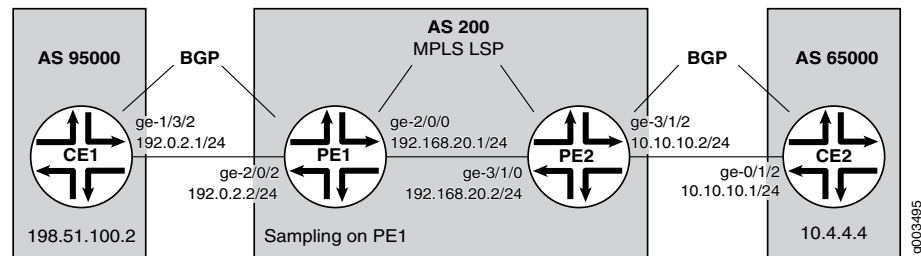
- Junos OS Release 10.1 or later
- M Series, MX Series, or T Series router

Before you configure VRF Routing Engine-Based sampling on your router, be sure you have an active connection between the routers on which you configure sampling. In addition, you need to have an understanding of VRF to configure the interfaces and routing instances that form the basis of the sampling configuration; and an understanding of the BGP, MPLS, and OSPF protocols to configure the other routers in the network to bring up the sampling configuration.

Overview and Topology

The scenario in this example illustrates VRF Routing Engine-based sampling configured on the PE1 router in a four-router network. The CE routers use BGP as the routing protocol to communicate with the PE routers. MPLS LSPs pass traffic between the PE routers. Packets from the CE1 router are sampled on the PE1 router. Regular traffic is forwarded to the original destination (the CE2 router).

Figure 16: Routing Engine-Based Sampling Network Topology



Configuration

In this configuration example, the VRF Routing Engine-based sampling is configured on the PE1 router that samples the traffic that goes through the interface and routes configured in the VRF. The configurations on the other three routers are included to show the sampling configuration on the PE1 router working in the context of a network.

To configure VRF Routing Engine-based sampling for the network example, perform these tasks:

- [Configuring the CE1 Router on page 79](#)
- [Configuring the PE1 Router on page 81](#)
- [Configuring the PE2 Router on page 87](#)
- [Configuring the CE2 Router on page 93](#)

Configuring the CE1 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this step, you configure interfaces, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the CE1 router. To configure the CE1 router:

1. Configure one interface with two IP addresses. One address is for traffic to the PE1 router; the other address is to check that traffic is flowing to the CE2 router:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-ce1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
user@router-ce1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.2/8
```

2. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router-ce1# set autonomous-system 95000
```

3. Configure BGP as the routing protocol between the CE router and the PE router:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 type external
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 export my_lo0_addr
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 peer-as 200
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 neighbor 192.0.2.2
```

4. Configure the policies that ensure that the CE routers exchange routing information. In this example, Router CE1 exchanges routing information with Router CE2:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term one from protocol direct
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term one from route-filter
10.255.15.32/32 exact
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term one then accept
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term four from protocol direct
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term four from route-filter
203.0.113.0/8 exact
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term four then accept
```

Results The output below shows the configuration of the CE1 router:

```
[edit]
user@router-ce1# show
[...Output Truncated...]
interfaces {
    ge-1/3/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.0.2.1/24;
                address 198.51.100.2/8;
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    autonomous-system 95000;
}
protocols {
    bgp {
        group to_r1 {
            type external;
            export my_lo0_addr;
            peer-as 200;
            neighbor 192.0.2.2;
        }
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement my_lo0_addr {
        term one {
            from {
                protocol direct;
                route-filter 10.255.15.32/32 exact;
            }
            then accept;
        }
        term four {
            from {
                protocol direct;
                route-filter 203.0.113.0/8 exact;
            }
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
```

Configuring the PE1 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure In this step, you configure a filter with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement and apply the filter to the ingress interface. You also configure a VRF routing instance with import and export policies. In addition, you configure interfaces, forwarding options, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the PE1 router. To configure the PE1 router:

1. Create the **fw** firewall filter that is applied to the logical interface being sampled:

```
[edit firewall]
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 1 from protocol tcp
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 1 from port bgp
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 1 then accept
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 2 then sample
```

2. Configure two interfaces, one interface that connects to the CE1 router (**ge-2/0/2**), and another that connects to the PE2 router (**ge-2/0/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.20.1/24
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

3. Enable MPLS on the interface that connects to the PE2 router (**ge-2/0/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

4. On the interface that connects to the CE1 router, apply the **fw** filter that was configured in the firewall configuration:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet filter input fw
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet filter output fw
```

5. Configure the management (**fxp0**) and loopback (**lo0**) interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.69.153/21
user@router-pe1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
```

6. Configure the **sampld** log file in the **/var/log** directory to record traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions file sampled
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions file world-readable
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions flag all
```

7. Specify the sampling rate and threshold value for traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe1# set sampling input rate 1
user@router-pe1# set sampling input run-length 0
user@router-pe1# set sampling input max-packets-per-second 20000
```

8. Specify active and inactive flow periods, and the router (**198.51.100.2**) that sends out the monitored information:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-active-timeout 60
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-inactive-timeout 60
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 local-dump
```

```
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version 500
```

9. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router-pe1# set autonomous-system 200
```

10. Configure RSVP to support MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) between the PE routers:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-pe1# set rsvp interface all
user@router-pe1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

11. Configure an MPLS LSP from the PE1 router to the PE2 router:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-pe1# set mpls label-switched-path R1toR2 from 192.168.20.1
user@router-pe1# set mpls label-switched-path R1toR2 to 192.168.20.2
user@router-pe1# set mpls interface all
user@router-pe1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

12. Configure an internal BGP group for the PE routers. Include the **family inet-vpn unicast** statement to enable BGP to carry network layer reachability information (NLRI) parameters and for BGP peers to only carry unicast routes for forwarding:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-pe1# set bgp group to_r2 type internal
user@router-pe1# set bgp group to_r2 local-address 192.168.20.1
user@router-pe1# set bgp group to_r2 neighbor 192.168.20.2 family inet-vpn unicast
```

13. Configure OSPF as the interior gateway protocol (IGP) and to compute the MPLS LSPs:

```
user@router-pe1# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@router-pe1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@router-pe1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

14. Create the extended community that is applied in the policy options configuration:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe1# set community vpna-comm members target:200:100
```

15. Define the **vpna-export** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-export** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol direct
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then community add vpna-comm
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then accept
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term two then reject
```

16. Define the **vpna-import** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-import** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from community vpna-comm
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term one then accept
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term two then reject
```

17. Configure a VRF routing instance so that routes received from the provider edge-provider edge (PE-PE) session can be imported into any of the instance's VRF secondary routing tables:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 instance-type vrf set vrf1 interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 route-distinguisher 10.255.15.51:1
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 vrf-import vpna-import
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 vrf-export vpna-export
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer type external
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer peer-as 95000
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer as-override
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer neighbor 192.168.30.1
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer neighbor 192.0.2.1
```

Results Check the results of the configuration for the PE1 router:

```

user@router-pe1> show configuration
[...Output Truncated...]
}
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.20.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-2/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input fw;
          output fw;
        }
        address 192.0.2.2/24;
      }
    }
  }
  fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.69.153/21;
      }
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 127.0.0.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    traceoptions {
      file sampled world-readable;
      flag all;
    }
    input {
      rate 1;
      run-length 0;
      max-packets-per-second 20000;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
          port 2055;
          local-dump;
          version 500;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
[...Output Truncated...]
  autonomous-system 200;
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path R1toR2 {
      from 192.168.20.1;
      to 192.168.20.2;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  bgp {
    group to_r2 {
      type internal;
      local-address 192.168.20.1;
      neighbor 192.168.20.2 {
        family inet-vpn {
          unicast;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface all;
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement vpna-export {
    term one {
      from protocol [ bgp direct ];
      then {
        community add vpna-comm;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term two {
      then reject;
    }
  }
}
```



```

policy-statement vpna-import {
  term one {
    from {
      protocol bgp;
      community vpna-comm;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term two {
    then reject;
  }
}
community vpna-comm members target:200:100;
}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter fw {
      term 1 {
        from {
          protocol tcp;
          port bgp;
        }
        then accept;
      }
      term 2 {
        then sample;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-instances {
  vrf1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-2/0/2.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.15.51:1;
    vrf-import vpna-import;
    vrf-export vpna-export;
    protocols {
      bgp {
        group customer {
          type external;
          peer-as 95000;
          as-override;
          neighbor 192.168.30.1;
          neighbor 192.0.2.1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}

```

Configuring the PE2 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this step, you configure a filter with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement and apply the filter to the ingress interface. You also configure a VRF routing instance with import and export policies. In addition, you configure interfaces, forwarding options, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the PE2 router. To configure the PE2 router:

1. Create the **fw** firewall filter that is applied to the logical interface being sampled:

```
[edit firewall]
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 1 from protocol tcp
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 1 from port bgp
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 1 then accept
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 2 then sample
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 2 then accept
```

2. Configure two interfaces, one interface that connects to the CE2 router (**ge-3/1/2**), and another that connects to the PE1 router (**ge-3/1/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.20.2/24
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/24
```

3. Enable MPLS on the interface that connects to the PE1 router (**ge-3/1/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

4. On the interface that connects to the CE2 router, apply the **fw** filter that was configured in the firewall configuration:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family inet filter input fw
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family inet filter output fw
```

5. Configure the **sampled** log file in the **/var/log** directory to record traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe2# set sampling traceoptions file sampled
user@router-pe2# set sampling traceoptions file world-readable
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions flag all
```

6. Specify the sampling rate and threshold value for traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe2# set sampling input rate 1
user@router-pe2# set sampling input run-length 0
user@router-pe2# set sampling input max-packets-per-second 20000
```

7. Specify active and inactive flow periods, and the router (**198.51.100.2**) that sends out the monitored information:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-active-timeout 60
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-inactive-timeout 60
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055
```

```

user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 local-dump
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version 500

```

8. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```

[edit routing-options]
user@router-pe2# set autonomous-system 200

```

9. Configure RSVP to support MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) between the PE routers:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set rsvp interface all
user@router-pe2# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable

```

10. Configure an MPLS LSP from the PE2 router to the PE1 router:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set mpls label-switched-path R2toR1 from 192.168.20.2
user@router-pe2# set mpls label-switched-path R2toR1 to 192.168.20.1
user@router-pe2# set mpls interface all
user@router-pe2# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable

```

11. Configure an internal BGP group for the PE routers. Include the **family inet-vpn unicast** statement to enable BGP to carry network layer reachability information (NLRI) parameters and for BGP peers to only carry unicast routes for forwarding:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set bgp group to_r1 type internal
user@router-pe2# set bgp group to_r1 local-address 192.168.20.2
user@router-pe2# set bgp group to_r1 neighbor 192.168.20.1 family inet-vpn unicast

```

12. Configure OSPF as the interior gateway protocol (IGP) and to compute the MPLS LSPs:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@router-pe2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@router-pe2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable

```

13. Create the extended community that is applied in the policy options configuration:

```

[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe2# set community vpna-comm members target:200:100

```

14. Define the **vpna-export** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-export** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```

[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol direct
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then community add vpna-comm
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then accept
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term two then reject

```

15. Define the **vpna-import** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-import** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from community vpna-comm
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term one then accept
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term two then reject
```

16. Configure a VRF routing instance so that routes received from the provider edge-provider edge (PE-PE) session can be imported into any of the instance's VRF secondary routing tables:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 instance-type vrf
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 interface ge-3/1/2.0
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 route-distinguisher 10.255.19.12:1
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 vrf-import vpna-import
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 vrf-export vpna-export
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 type external
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 peer-as 65000
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 as-override
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 neighbor 10.10.10.1
```

Results Check the results of the configuration for the PE2 router:

```

user@router-pe2> show configuration
[...Output Truncated...]
}
interfaces {
  ge-3/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.20.2/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-3/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input fw;
          output fw;
        }
        address 10.10.10.2/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    traceoptions {
      file sampled world-readable;
      flag all;
    }
    input {
      rate 1;
      run-length 0;
      max-packets-per-second 20000;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
          port 2055;
          local-dump;
          version 500;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
[...Output Truncated...]
  autonomous-system 200;
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path R2toR1 {
      from 192.168.20.2;
      to 192.168.20.1;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  bgp {
    group to_r1 {
      type internal;
      local-address 192.168.20.2;
      neighbor 192.168.20.1 {
        family inet-vpn {
          unicast;
        }
      }
      neighbor 192.0.2.1;
    }
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface all;
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement vpna-export {
    term one {
      from protocol [ bgp direct ];
      then {
        community add vpna-comm;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term two {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  policy-statement vpna-import {
    term one {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
        community vpna-comm;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term two {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  community vpna-comm members target:200:100;
```

```

}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter fw {
      term 1 {
        from {
          protocol tcp;
          port bgp;
        }
        then accept;
      }
      term 2 {
        then {
          sample;
          accept;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-instances {
  vrf1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-3/1/2.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.19.12:1;
    vrf-import vpna-import;
    vrf-export vpna-export;
    protocols {
      bgp {
        group R3-R4 {
          type external;
          peer-as 65000;
          as-override;
          neighbor 10.10.10.1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}

```

Configuring the CE2 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this step, you configure interfaces, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the CE2 router. To configure the CE2 router:

1. Configure one interface with two IP addresses. One address is for traffic to the PE2 router and the other address is to check that traffic is flowing from the CE1 router:

```

[edit interfaces]
user@router-ce2# set ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/24
user@router-ce2# set ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.4.4.4/16

```

2. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```

[edit routing-options]
user@router-ce1# set autonomous-system 65000

```

3. Configure BGP as the routing protocol between the CE and the PE routers:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 type external
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 export l3vpn-policy
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 peer-as 200
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 neighbor 10.10.10.2
```

4. Configure the policies that ensure that the CE routers exchange routing information. In this example, Router CE2 exchanges routing information with Router CE1:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term one from protocol direct
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term one from route-filter
10.255.15.75/32 exact
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term one then accept
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term two from protocol direct
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term two from route-filter 10.4.0.0/16
exact
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term two then accept
```


Results The output below shows the configuration of the CE2 router:

```
[edit]
user@router-ce2# show
[...Output Truncated...]
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.10.10.1/24;
        address 10.4.4.4/16;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  autonomous-system 65000;
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group R3-R4 {
      type external;
      export l3vpn-policy;
      peer-as 200;
      neighbor 10.10.10.2;
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement l3vpn-policy {
    term one {
      from {
        protocol direct;
        route-filter 10.255.15.75/32 exact;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term two {
      from {
        protocol direct;
        route-filter 10.4.0.0/16 exact;
      }
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

After you have completed the configuration of the four routers, you can verify that traffic is flowing from the CE1 router to the CE2 router, and you can observe the sampled traffic

from two locations. To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

- [Verifying the Traffic Flow Between the CE Routers on page 96](#)
- [Verifying Sampled Traffic on page 96](#)
- [Cross Verifying Sampled Traffic on page 97](#)

Verifying the Traffic Flow Between the CE Routers

Purpose Use the **ping** command to verify traffic between the CE routers.

Action From the CE1 router, issue the **ping** command to the CE2 router:

```
user@router-ce2> ping 10.4.4.4 source 198.51.100.2
PING 10.4.4.4 (10.4.4.4): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.4.4.4: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.861 ms
64 bytes from 10.4.4.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.869 ms
64 bytes from 10.4.4.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.786 ms
^C
--- 10.4.4.4 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.786/0.839/0.869/0.037 ms
```

Meaning The output from the **ping** command shows that the **ping** command was successful. Traffic is flowing between the CE routers.

Verifying Sampled Traffic

Purpose You can observe the sampled traffic using the **show log sampled** command from the CLI or from the router shell using the **tail -f /var/log/sampled** command. In addition, you can collect the logs in a flowcollector. The same information appears in the output of both commands and in the flow collector. For information about using a flow collector, see [““Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers” on page 244”](#) and [““Example: Configuring a Flow Collector Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router” on page 220.”](#)

Action From the PE1 router, use the **show log sampled** command:

```

user@router-pe1> show log sampled
[...Output Truncated...]
Nov 16 23:24:19   Src addr: 198.51.100.2
Nov 16 23:24:19   Dst addr: 10.4.4.4
Nov 16 23:24:19   Nhop addr: 192.168.20.2
Nov 16 23:24:19   Input interface: 503      # SNMP index of the incoming interface on PE1
Nov 16 23:24:19   Output interface: 505      # SNMP index of the outgoing interface on
PE1
Nov 16 23:24:19   Pkts in flow: 5
Nov 16 23:24:19   Bytes in flow: 420
Nov 16 23:24:19   Start time of flow: 602411369
Nov 16 23:24:19   End time of flow: 602415369
Nov 16 23:24:19   Src port: 0
Nov 16 23:24:19   Dst port: 2048
Nov 16 23:24:19   TCP flags: 0x0
Nov 16 23:24:19   IP proto num: 1
Nov 16 23:24:19   TOS: 0x0
Nov 16 23:24:19   Src AS: 95000      # The autonomous system of CE1
Nov 16 23:24:19   Dst AS: 65000,,,,, # The autonomous system of CE2
Nov 16 23:24:19   Src netmask len: 8
Nov 16 23:24:19   Dst netmask len: 16
Nov 16 23:24:19   cflowd header:
Nov 16 23:24:19   Num-records: 1
Nov 16 23:24:19   Version: 500
Nov 16 23:24:19   Flow seq num: 13
Nov 16 23:24:19   Sys Uptime: 602450382 (msecs)
Nov 16 23:24:19   Time-since-epoch: 1258413859 (secs)
Nov 16 23:24:19   Engine id: 0
Nov 16 23:24:19   Engine type: 0
Nov 16 23:24:19   Sample interval: 1
[...Output Truncated...]

```

Meaning The output from the **show log sampled** command shows the correct SNMP index for the incoming and outgoing interfaces on the PE1 router. Also, the source and destination addresses for the autonomous systems for the two CE routers are correct.

Cross Verifying Sampled Traffic

Purpose You can also double check that the sampled traffic is the correct traffic by using the **show interface interface-name fpc/pic/port.unit-number | match SNMP** command and the **show route route-name detail** command.

Action The following output is a cross check of the output in the [“Verifying Sampled Traffic” on page 96](#) task:

```

user@router-pe1> show interfaces ge-2/0/2.0 | match SNMP
Logical interface ge-2/0/2.0 (Index 76) (SNMP ifIndex 503)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000000 Encapsulation: ENET2

user@router-pe1> show route 10.4.4.4 detail

vrf1.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.4.0.0/16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP Preference: 170/-101
    Route Distinguisher: 10.255.19.12:1
    Next hop type: Indirect
    Next-hop reference count: 6
    Source: 192.168.20.2
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 659
    Next hop: 192.168.20.2 via ge-2/0/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
    Label operation: Push 299776
    Protocol next hop: 192.168.20.2
    Push 299776
    Indirect next hop: 8e6f780 1048574
    State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 200 Peer AS: 200
    Age: 3d 19:49:32 Metric2: 65535
    Task: BGP_200.20.20.20.2+179
    Announcement bits (3): 0-RT 1-BGP RT Background 2-KRT
    AS path: 65000 I
    AS path: Recorded
    Communities: target:200:100
    Import Accepted
    VPN Label: 299776
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.10.10.2
    Primary Routing Table bgp.13vpn.0

```

Meaning The output of the **show interfaces ge-2/0/2.0 | match SNMP** command shows that the SNMP ifIndex field has the same value (503) as the output for the **show log sampled** command in the [“Verifying Sampled Traffic” on page 96](#) task, indicating that the intended traffic is being sampled.

The output of the **show route 10.4.4.4 detail** command shows that the source address 10.4.4.4, the source mask (16), and the source AS (65000) have the same values as the output for the **show log sampled** command in the [“Verifying Sampled Traffic” on page 96](#) task, indicating that the intended traffic is being sampled.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)
-

Configuring an Aggregate Export Timer on M, MX and T Series Routers for Version 8 Records

When you use flow monitoring version 8 records for active flow monitoring, you can configure an aggregate export timer. To configure this timer, include the **aggregate-export-interval** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output]** hierarchy level. The timer value has a default minimum setting of 90 seconds and a maximum value of 1800 seconds.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    output {
      aggregate-export-interval duration;
    }
  }
}
```

Load-balancing Traffic Across PICs for Active Flow Monitoring on M, MX and T Series Routers

For active flow monitoring, you can load-balance traffic across multiple Monitoring Services PICs using the same method as passive flow monitoring. The only difference is that you do not configure the input interface with the **passive-monitor-mode** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

To load-balance traffic for active flow monitoring, port-mirror the incoming packets to a tunnel services interface. Redirect this copy of the traffic to a filter-based forwarding instance by applying a firewall filter to the tunnel services interface. Configure the instance to send the traffic to a group of monitoring services interfaces. Finally, use a monitoring group to send flow records from the monitoring services interfaces to a flow server.



NOTE: When you load-balance port-mirrored traffic across several Monitoring Services interfaces, there are some limitations:

- The original Monitoring Services PIC supports this method. You cannot use a Monitoring Services II PIC.
- You must use the suite of **show passive-monitoring** commands to monitor traffic. The **show services accounting** commands are not supported.
- Because load-balanced traffic is routed through the Tunnel Services PIC, the total throughput of the load-balanced traffic coming from the Monitoring Services PICs cannot exceed the bandwidth of the tunnel interface.

For detailed information on this method, see “[Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding](#)” on page 200.

Sending Port-Mirrored Traffic from an M, MX or T Series Router to Multiple Export Interfaces by Using Next-Hop Groups

To send port-mirrored traffic to multiple flow servers or packet analyzers, you can use the **next-hop-group** statement. The router can make up to 16 copies of traffic per group and send the traffic to the next-hop group members you configure. A maximum of 30 groups can be configured on a router at any given time. The port-mirrored traffic can be sent to any interface, except aggregated SONET/SDH, aggregated Ethernet, loopback (**lo0**), or administrative (**fxp0**) interfaces. To configure multiple port mirroring with next-hop groups, include the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

You must port-mirror the initial traffic to a tunnel interface so that it can be filtered and duplicated. Also, you need configure only the interface names for point-to-point interfaces, but you must configure the interface names and a next hop for multipoint interfaces (such as Ethernet).

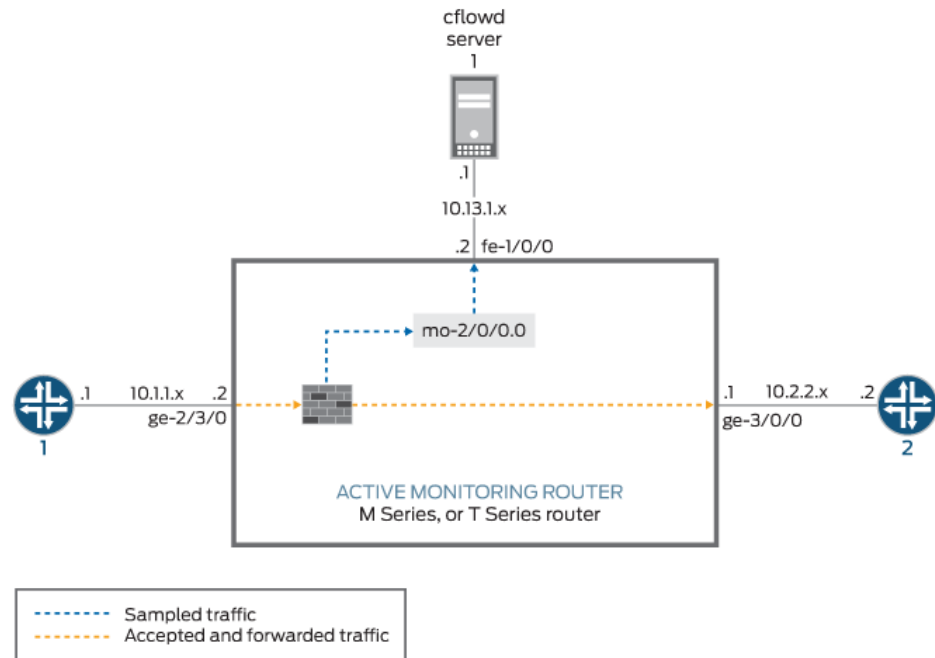
```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  port-mirroring {
    family inet {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      output {
        interface vt-3/3/0.1;
        no-filter-check;
      }
    }
  }
  next-hop-group ftp-traffic {
    interface so-4/3/0.0;
    interface so-0/3/0.0;
  }
  next-hop-group http-traffic {
    interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.12.1.2;
    }
    interface ge-1/2/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.13.1.2;
    }
  }
  next-hop-group default-collect {
    interface so-7/0/0.0;
    interface so-7/0/1.0;
  }
}
```



NOTE: Next-hop groups are supported on M Series routers only, except the M120 router and the M320 router.

Example: Sampling Configuration for M, MX and T Series Routers

Figure 17: Active Flow Monitoring—Sampling Configuration Topology Diagram



In Figure 17 on page 101, traffic from Router 1 arrives on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet **ge-2/3/0** interface. The exit interface on the monitoring router that leads to destination Router 2 is **ge-3/0/0**. In active flow monitoring, both the input interface and exit interface can be any interface type (such as SONET/SDH, Gigabit Ethernet, and so on). The export interface leading to the flow server is **fe-1/0/0**.

Configure a firewall filter to sample, count, and accept all traffic. Apply the filter to the input interface, and configure the exit interface (for traffic forwarding), the adaptive services interface (for flow processing), and the export interface (for exporting flow records).

Configure sampling at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. Include the IP address and port of the flow server with the **flow-server** statement and specify the adaptive services interface to be used for flow record processing with the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level.

Router 1

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  sp-2/0/0 { # This adaptive services interface creates the flow records.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.5.5.1/32 {
          destination 10.5.5.2;
```

```

    }
  }
}
fe-1/0/0 { # This is the interface where records are sent to the flow server.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.60.2.2/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-2/3/0 { # This is the input interface where all traffic enters the router.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input catch_all; # This is where the firewall filter is applied.
      }
      address 10.1.1.1/20;
    }
  }
}
ge-3/0/0 { # This is the interface where the original traffic is forwarded.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.2.2.1/24;
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling { # Traffic is sampled and sent to a flow server.
    input {
      rate 1; # Samples 1 out of x packets (here, a rate of 1 sample per packet).
    }
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # The IP address and port of the flow server.
        port 2055;
        version 5; # Records are sent to the flow server using version 5 format.
      }
      flow-inactive-timeout 15;
      flow-active-timeout 60;
      interface sp-2/0/0 { # Adding an interface here enables PIC-based sampling.
        engine-id 5; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
        engine-type 55;
        source-address 10.60.2.2; # You must configure this statement.
      }
    }
  }
}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter catch_all { # Apply this filter on the input interface.
      term default {

```



```

        then {
            sample;
            count counter1;
            accept;
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your configuration is correct, use the following commands on the monitoring station that is configured for active flow monitoring:

- **show services accounting errors**
- **show services accounting (flow | flow-detail)**
- **show services accounting memory**
- **show services accounting packet-size-distribution**
- **show services accounting status**
- **show services accounting usage**
- **show services accounting aggregation template template-name *name* (detail | extensive | terse)** (version 9 only)

Most active flow monitoring operational mode commands contain equivalent output information to the following passive flow monitoring commands:

- **show services accounting errors = show passive-monitoring error**
- **show services accounting flow = show passive-monitoring flow**
- **show services accounting memory = show passive-monitoring memory**
- **show services accounting status = show passive-monitoring status**
- **show services accounting usage = show passive-monitoring usage**

The active flow monitoring commands can be used with most active flow monitoring applications, including sampling, discard accounting, port mirroring, and multiple port mirroring. However, you can use the passive flow monitoring commands only with configurations that contain a monitoring group at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring]** hierarchy level.

The following shows the output of the **show** commands used with the configuration example:

```

user@router1> show services accounting errors
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 542
Service name: (default sampling)
Error information

```

```

Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
Memory free list failures: 0
Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: Yes

```

```
user@router1> show services accounting flow-detail limit 10
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
```

```
Service name: (default sampling)
```

Protocol	Source Address	Source Port	Destination Address	Destination Port	Packet count	Byte count
udp(17)	10.1.1.2	53	10.0.0.1	53	4329	3386035
ip(0)	10.1.1.2	0	10.0.0.2	0	4785	3719654
ip(0)	10.1.1.2	0	10.0.1.2	0	4530	3518769
udp(17)	10.1.1.2	0	10.0.7.1	0	5011	3916767
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.3.0.1	20	1	1494
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.168.80.1	20	1	677
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.69.192.1	20	1	446
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.239.240.1	20	1	1426
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.126.160.1	20	1	889
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.71.224.1	20	1	1046

```
user@router1> show services accounting memory
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
```

```
Service name: (default sampling)
```

```
Memory utilization
```

```
Allocation count: 437340, Free count: 430681, Maximum allocated: 6782
```

```
Allocations per second: 3366, Frees per second: 6412
```

```
Total memory used (in bytes): 133416928, Total memory free (in bytes): 133961744
```

```
user@router1> show services accounting packet-size-distribution
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
```

```
Service name: (default sampling)
```

Range start	Range end	Number of packets	Percentage packets
64	96	1705156	100

```
user@router1> show services accounting status
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
```

```
Service name: (default sampling)
```

```
Interface state: Monitoring
```

```
Group index: 0
```

```
Export interval: 60 secs, Export format: cflowd v5
```

```
Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 55, Engine ID: 5
```

```
Route record count: 13, IFL to SNMP index count: 30, AS count: 1
```

```
Time set: Yes, Configuration set: Yes
```

```
Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes
```

```
user@router1> show services accounting usage
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
```

```
Service name: (default sampling)
```

```
CPU utilization
```

```
Uptime: 4790345 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 1668537848 microseconds
```

```
Load (5 second): 71%, Load (1 minute): 63%
```

Example: Sampling Instance Configuration on an MX480 Router

You can configure active sampling using a sampling instance and associate that sampling instance to a particular FPC, MPC, or DPC. In addition, you can define multiple sampling instances associated with multiple destinations and protocol families per sampling instance destination.



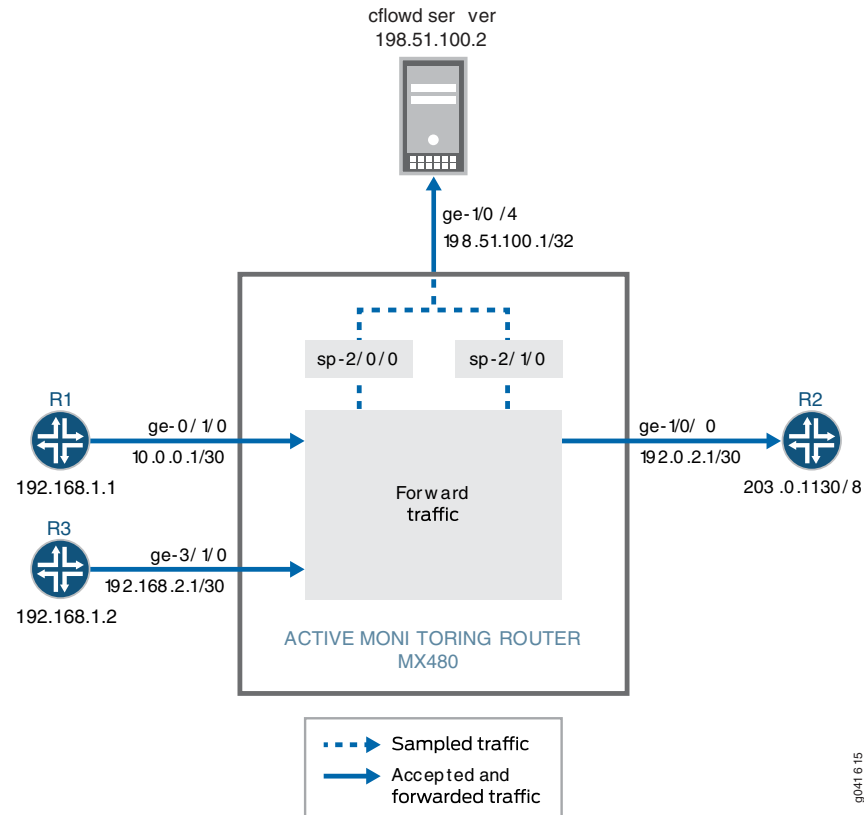
NOTE: This procedure also works on T Series routers, M320, M120, EX Series switches, and other MX Series routers.

- [Example Network Details on page 105](#)
- [Example Router Configuration on page 106](#)
- [Configuration Commands Used for the Configuration Example on page 109](#)
- [Verifying Your Work on page 110](#)

Example Network Details

The following example shows the configuration of two sampling instances on an MX480 router running Junos OS Release 9.6.

Figure 18: Active Flow Monitoring—Sampling Instance Configuration Topology Diagram



In [Figure 18 on page 105](#), packets from Router 1 arrive on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet **ge-0/1/0** interface, the packets are sampled by the services interface **sp-2/0/0** and sent to the cflowd server by the export interface **ge-1/0/4**. Packets from Router 3 arrive on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet **ge-3/1/0** interface, the packets are sampled by the services interface **sp-2/1/0** and sent to the cflowd server by the export interface **ge-1/0/4**. Normal traffic flow from **ge-0/1/0** and **ge-3/1/0** to **ge-1/0/0** and on to Router 2 continues undisturbed during the sampling process. In active flow monitoring, both the input interface and exit interface can be any interface type (such as SONET/SDH, Gigabit Ethernet, and so on).

Only one sampling instance can be attached to an FPC, MPC, or DPC. Multiple families can be configured under a sampling instance. Each family can have its own collector address. You can define sampling instances and attach each instance to different FPCs, or a single sampling instance can be attached to all FPCs.

The sampling configuration for this example includes the following:

- Two sampling instances, **s0** and **s1**, configured to collect sampling data at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. The **flow-server** statement includes the IP address, port, and template of the flow server. The **interface** statement includes the services interface, **sp-2/0/0** or **sp-2/1/0**, for flow record processing, and the source address of the incoming router on the sampled interface.
- The binding of the two sampling instances to FPCs 0 and 3. These are configured with the **sampling-instance** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot]** hierarchy level.
- Sampling activated on the input interfaces **ge-0/1/0** and **ge-3/1/0** using the **sampling** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family family]** hierarchy level.

In this example, the **ping** command is issued on Router 1 to Router 2 via the MX480 router to generate traffic. After the packets are generated, **show** commands are issued to verify that the sampling configuration is working as expected.

Example Router Configuration

The following output shows the configuration of an MX480 router with two sampling instances.

```
user@MX480-router> show configuration
[...Output Truncated...]
}
chassis {
    fpc 0 { # The fpc number is associated with the interface on which sampling
is enabled, ge-0/1/0 in this statement.
        sampling-instance s0;
    }
    fpc 3 { # The fpc number is associated with the interface on which sampling
is enabled, ge-3/1/0 in this statement.
        sampling-instance s1;
    }
}
interfaces {
    ge-0/1/0 { # This interface has sampling activated.
```

```

    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            sampling { # Here sampling is activated.
                input;
            }
            address 10.0.0.1/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-1/0/0 { # The interface on which packets are exiting the router.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.0.2.1/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-1/0/4 { # The interface connected to the cflowd server.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 198.51.100.1/32;
        }
    }
}
sp-2/0/0 { # The service interface that samples the packets from Router 1.
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
    }
}
sp-2/1/0 { # The service interface that samples the packets from Router 3.
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
    }
}
ge-3/1/0 { # This interface has sampling activated.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            sampling { # Here sampling is activated.
                input;
            }
            address 192.168.2.1/30;
        }
    }
}
}
forwarding-options {
    sampling {
        instance {
            s0 {
                input {
                    rate 1;
                    run-length 0;
                }
                family inet {
                    output {
                        flow-server 198.51.100.2 { # The address of the external
server.
                                port 2055;
                                version9 {
                                    template {
                                        v4

```


Configuration Commands Used for the Configuration Example

The following **set** commands are used for the configuration of the sampling instance in this example. Replace the values in these commands with values relevant to your own network.

- **set chassis fpc 0 sampling-instance s0**
- **set chassis fpc 3 sampling-instance s1**
- **set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet sampling input**
- **set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet address**
- **set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address**
- **set interfaces sp-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet**
- **set interfaces sp-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet**
- **set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet sampling input**
- **set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 input rate 1**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 input run-length 0**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version9 template v4;**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 family inet output interface sp-2/0/0 source-address 192.168.1.1**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 input rate 1**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 input run-length 0**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version9 template v4;**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 family inet output interface sp-2/1/0 source-address 192.168.1.2**
- **set routing-options static route 203.0.113.0/8 next-hop 192.0.2.2**
- **set services flow-monitoring version9 template v4 flow-active-timeout 30**
- **set services flow-monitoring version9 template v4 flow-inactive-timeout 30**
- **set services flow-monitoring version9 template v4 ipv4-template**

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your configuration is working as expected, use the following commands on the router that is configured with the sampling instance:

- **show services accounting aggregation template template-name *template-name***
- **show services accounting flow**

The following shows the output of the **show** commands issued on the MX480 router used in this configuration example:

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting aggregation template template-name v4
```

Source Address	Destination Address	Src Port/ICMP Type	Dst Port/ICMP Code	Proto	TOS	Packet Count
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	14
10.0.0.5	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.5	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting aggregation template template-name v4
```

Source Address	Destination Address	Src Port/ICMP Type	Dst Port/ICMP Code	Proto	TOS	Packet Count
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.5	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.5	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting flow
```

Flow information

Interface name: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 152

Flow packets: 884, Flow bytes: 56576

Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 628

Active flows: 10, Total flows: 35

Flows exported: 75, Flows packets exported: 14

Flows inactive timed out: 25, Flows active timed out: 75

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting flow
```

Flow information

Interface name: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 152

Flow packets: 898, Flow bytes: 57472

Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 628


```

Active flows: 10, Total flows: 35
Flows exported: 75, Flows packets exported: 14
Flows inactive timed out: 25, Flows active timed out: 75

```

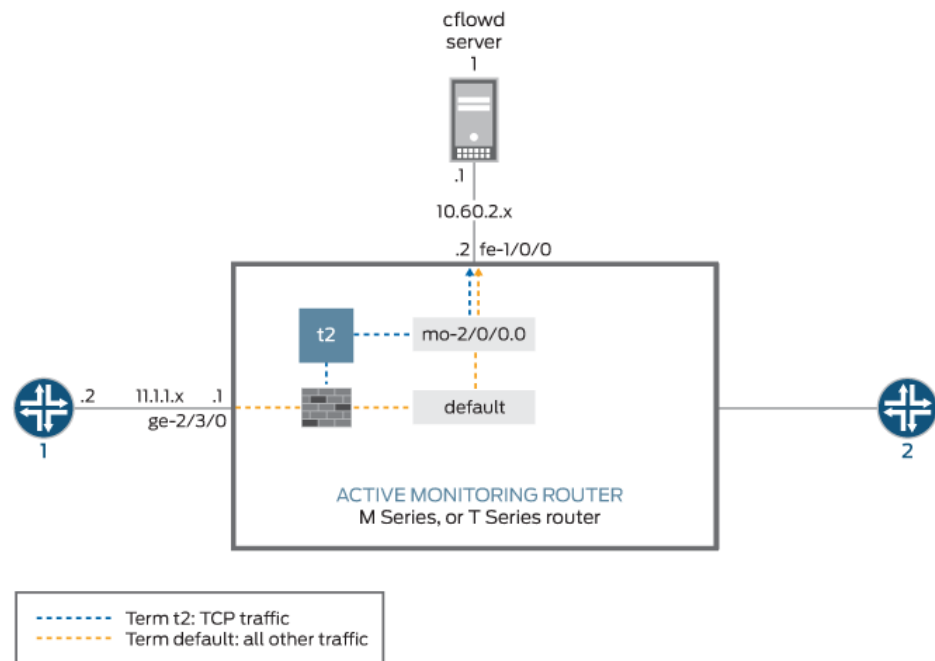
Related Documentation

- [Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches on page 330](#)
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring PICS and Options on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 31](#)
- [sampling-instance](#)

Example: Sampling and Discard Accounting Configuration on M, MX and T Series Routers

Discard accounting allows you to sample traffic, send it to a flow server for analysis, and discard all packets without forwarding them to their intended destination. Discard accounting is enabled with the **discard accounting group-name** statement in a firewall filter at the **[edit firewall family inet filter filter-name term term-name then]** hierarchy level. Then, the filter is applied to an interface with the **filter** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family inet]** hierarchy level and processed with the **output** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options accounting group-name]** hierarchy level.

Figure 19: Active Flow Monitoring—Sampling and Discard Accounting Topology Diagram



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In [Figure 19 on page 111](#), traffic from Router 1 arrives on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet **ge-2/3/0** interface. The export interface leading to the flow server is **fe-1/0/0** and there is no exit interface.

In this example, TCP traffic is sent to one accounting group and all other traffic is diverted to a second group. After being sampled and counted, the two types of traffic are acted upon by the sampling and accounting processes. These processes create flow records and send the records to the version 8 flow server for analysis. Because multiple types of traffic are sent to the same server, we recommend that you configure the **engine-id**, **engine-type**, and **source-address** statements manually in your accounting and sampling hierarchies. This way, you can differentiate between traffic types when they arrive at the flow server.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  sp-2/0/0 { # This adaptive services interface creates the flow records.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.5.5.1/32 {
          destination 10.5.5.2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  fe-1/0/0 { # This is the interface where records are sent to the flow server.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.60.2.2/30;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-2/3/0 { # This is the input interface where traffic enters the router.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input catch_all;
        }
        address 10.1.1.1/20;
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling { # The router samples the traffic.
    input {
      rate 100; # One out of every 100 packets is sampled.
    }
  }
  family inet {
    output { # The sampling process creates and exports flow records.
      flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # You can configure a variety of settings.
        port 2055;
        version 8;
        aggregation { # Aggregation is unique to flow version 8.
```

```

        protocol-port;
        source-destination-prefix;
    }
}
aggregate-export-interval 90;
flow-inactive-timeout 60;
flow-active-timeout 60;
interface sp-2/0/0 { # This statement enables PIC-based sampling.
    engine-id 5; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
    engine-type 55;
    source-address 10.60.2.2; # You must configure this statement.
}
}
}
accounting counter1 { # This discard accounting process handles default traffic.
    output { # This process creates and exports flow records.
        flow-inactive-timeout 65;
        flow-active-timeout 65;
        flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # You can configure a variety of settings.
            port 2055;
            version 8;
            aggregation { # Aggregation is unique to version 8.
                protocol-port;
                source-destination-prefix;
            }
        }
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 { # This statement enables PIC-based discard accounting.
        engine-id 1; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
        engine-type 11;
        source-address 10.60.2.3; # You must configure this statement.
    }
}
}
accounting t2 { # The second discard accounting process handles the TCP traffic.
    output { # This process creates and exports flow records.
        aggregate-export-interval 90;
        flow-inactive-timeout 65;
        flow-active-timeout 65;
        flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # You can configure a variety of settings for the server.
            port 2055;
            version 8;
            aggregation { # Aggregation is unique to version 8.
                protocol-port;
                source-destination-prefix;
            }
        }
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 { # This statement enables PIC-based discard accounting.
        engine-id 2; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
        engine-type 22;
        source-address 10.60.2.4; # You must configure this statement.
    }
}
}
}
}
firewall {

```

```

family inet {
  filter catch_all { # Apply the firewall filter on the input interface.
    term t2 { # This places TCP traffic into one group for sampling and
      from { # discard accounting.
        protocol tcp;
      }
      then {
        count c2; # The count action counts traffic as it enters the router.
        sample; # The sample action sends the traffic to the sampling process.
        discard accounting t2; # The discard accounting discards traffic.
      }
    }
  }
  term default { # Performs sampling and discard accounting on all other traffic.
    then {
      count counter; # The count action counts traffic as it enters the router.
      sample; # The sample action sends the traffic to the sampling process.
      discard accounting counter1; # This activates discard accounting.
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your configuration is correct, use the following commands on the monitoring station that is configured for active flow monitoring:

- **show services accounting aggregation** (for version 8 flows only)
- **show services accounting errors**
- **show services accounting (flow | flow-detail)**
- **show services accounting memory**
- **show services accounting packet-size-distribution**
- **show services accounting status**
- **show services accounting usage**

The following shows the output of the **show** commands used with the configuration example:

```
user@host> show services accounting flow name t2
```

```

Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: t2
Flow information
Flow packets: 56130820, Flow bytes: 3592372480
Flow packets 10-second rate: 13024, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 833573
Active flows: 600, Total flows: 600
Flows exported: 28848, Flows packets exported: 960
Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 35400

```

```
user@host> show services accounting
```

```

Service Name:
  (default sampling)
  counter1
  t2

user@host> show services accounting aggregation protocol-port detail name t2
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: t2

  Protocol: 6, Source port: 20, Destination port: 20
  Start time: 442794, End time: 6436260
  Flow count: 1, Packet count: 4294693925, Byte count: 4277471552

user@host> show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name
t2 limit 10 order packets
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 542
Service name: t2

```

Source Prefix	Destination Prefix	Input SNMP Index	Output SNMP Index	Flow count	Packet count	Byte count
10.1.1.2/20	10.225.0.1/0	24	26	0	13	9650
10.1.1.2/20	10.143.80.1/0	24	26	0	13	10061
10.1.1.2/20	10.59.176.1/0	24	26	0	13	10426
10.1.1.2/20	10.5.32.1/0	24	26	0	13	12225
10.1.1.2/20	10.36.16.1/0	24	26	0	13	9116
10.1.1.2/20	10.1.96.1/0	24	26	0	12	11050
10.1.1.2/20	10.14.48.1/0	24	26	0	13	10812
10.1.1.2/20	10.31.192.1/0	24	26	0	13	11473
10.1.1.2/20	10.129.144.1/0	24	26	0	13	7647
10.1.1.2/20	10.188.160.1/0	24	26	0	13	10056

```

user@host> show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name
t2 extensive limit 3
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 542
Service name: t2

  Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20
  Destination address: 10.200.176.1, Destination prefix length: 0
  Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26
  Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69
  Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003
  Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 5340

  Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20
  Destination address: 10.243.160.1, Destination prefix length: 0
  Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26
  Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69
  Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003
  Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 5490

  Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20
  Destination address: 10.162.160.1, Destination prefix length: 0
  Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26
  Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69
  Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003
  Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 4079

```

Configuring Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers

You can use flow monitoring to help with network administration. Active flow monitoring on PTX Series routers allows you to collect sampled packets, then the router does GRE encapsulation of the packets and sends them to a remote server for flow processing. The GRE encapsulation includes an interface index and GRE key field. The GRE encapsulation removes MPLS tags. You configure one or more port-mirroring instances to define which traffic to sample and configure a server to receive the GRE encapsulated packets. You configure a firewall filter on interfaces where you want to capture flows. You can configure as many as 48 port-mirroring instances.

To configure the router to do GRE encapsulation of sampled packets and send them to a remote server for flow processing:

1. Configure one or more server profiles that specify a host where GRE encapsulated sampled packets are sent, and optionally, a source address to include in the header of each sampled packet.
 - a. Specify a name for each server profile and an IP address of the host where sampled packets are sent:

```
[edit services hosted-services]
user@host# set server-profile server-profile-name server-address ipv4-address
```

- b. (Optional) For each server profile, specify a source address to include in the header of each sampled packet:

```
[edit services hosted-services server-profile server-profile-name]
user@host# set client-address ipv4-address
```



NOTE: The default client address is 0.0.0.0. You must specify an IPv4 address as the client address. You can also specify the loopback address or management interface address as the client address.

2. Configure one or more port-mirroring instances.
 - a. Specify a name for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring]
user@host# set instance instance-name
```



NOTE: You can configure a maximum of 48 port-mirroring instances.

- b. Specify a protocol family for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name]
user@host# set family (inet | inet6 )
```

3. To set the ratio of the number of packets to sample, specify a value from 1 through 65,535 for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name input]
user@host# set rate number
```



NOTE: You must specify a value for the rate statement. The default value is zero, which effectively disables sampling. If, for example, you specify a rate value of 4, every fourth packet (1 packet out of 4) is sampled.

4. (Optional) Specify the number of samples to collect after the initial trigger event for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name input]
user@host# set run-length number
```



NOTE: The default value is zero. You can specify a number up to 20.

5. To designate a host where sampled traffic is sent, specify the name of server profile configured at the **[edit services hosted-services]** hierarchy level for each port-mirroring instance:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance instance-name family ( inet | inet6 )
output]
user@host# set server-profile server-profile-name
```

6. Configure one or more firewall filters.

- a. For each firewall filter, specify a protocol family, filter name, and match conditions:

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# set filter family (inet | inet6) filter filter-name term term-name from
match-conditions
```

- b. For each firewall filter you configure, specify the name of a port-mirroring instance you configured at the
- [edit forwarding-options]**
- hierarchy level as a nonterminating action so that the traffic that matches that instance is sampled:

```
[edit firewall family (inet | inet6) filter filter-name term term-name]
user@host# set then port-mirroring instance instance-name
```

7. Apply each firewall filter to an interface to evaluate incoming traffic:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]
user@host# set family (inet | inet6) filter input firewall-filter-name
```



NOTE: Active flow monitoring is supported only on incoming traffic. You cannot apply firewall filters to evaluate outgoing traffic.

8. Configure the remote server, where GRE encapsulated packets are sent, to perform flow processing.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Port Mirroring](#)
- [hosted-services](#)
- [port-mirroring](#)
- [server-profile \(Active Flow Monitoring\)](#)
- [Firewall Filter Nonterminating Actions](#)

Configuring Actively Monitored Interfaces on M, MX and T Series Routers

Configure the input interfaces and apply the firewall filter that you defined earlier. Unlike passive flow monitoring, the input interfaces for active flow monitoring are not restricted, so you can select most standard network interfaces (such as ATM1 or Ethernet-based interfaces) as the input.

If you configure active flow monitoring with sampling, you can configure an interface filter in place of a firewall filter with the **sampling** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name-fpc/pic/port* unit *unit-number* family *inet*]** hierarchy level.


```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-2/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input active_filter;
        }
        address 10.36.11.2/32 {
          destination 10.36.11.1;
        }
        sampling {
          (input | output | [input output]);
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Collecting Flow Records on M, MX and T Series Routers

Traffic flows can be exported in flow monitoring version 5, 8, and 9 formats for active flow monitoring. The default export format for flow monitoring records is version 5. To change the export format to flow monitoring version 8, include the **version 8** statement at either the **[edit forwarding-options accounting *name* output flow-server *flow-server-address*]** or the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output flow-server *flow-server-address*]** hierarchy level. To change the export format to flow monitoring version 9, include the **version9 template *template-name*** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output flow-server *flow-server-address*]** hierarchy level. For more information on flow record formats, see [“Flow Monitoring Output Formats” on page 10](#).

To capture flow data generated by the Monitoring Services PIC, Adaptive Services PIC, or MultiServices PIC and export it to a flow server, you can use one of the following active flow monitoring methods:

- [Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Sampling Group on page 71](#)
- [Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with an Accounting Group on page 70](#)
- [Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Template on page 72](#)
- [Replicating M, MX and T Series Routing Engine-Based Sampling to Multiple Flow Servers on page 75](#)
- [Replicating Version 9 Flow Aggregation From M, MX and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 76](#)

- [Configuring Routing Engine-Based Sampling on M, MX and T Series Routers for Export to Multiple Flow Servers on page 77](#)
- [Configuring an Aggregate Export Timer on M, MX and T Series Routers for Version 8 Records on page 99](#)

Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with an Accounting Group

To perform discard accounting on specified traffic, you can collect flow records with the **accounting** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. Like sampling, your topology must be simple (for example, one input interface and one export interface).

Again, you can collect flow records by specifying input and output interfaces. You can configure the input interface to perform discard accounting by applying a firewall filter that contains the **then discard accounting** statement. This match condition directs the filtered traffic to be converted into flow records and exported for analysis by the monitoring services or adaptive services interface. The original packets are then sent to the discard process. For the output, remember to specify the IP address and port of your flow server and the services interface you plan to use for processing flow records.

You must configure a source address, but the **engine-id** and **engine-type** output interface statements are added automatically. You can override these values manually to track different flows with a single flow collector. SNMP input and output interface index information is captured in flow records by default when you configure discard accounting.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  accounting counter1 {
    output {
      flow-inactive-timeout 65;
      flow-active-timeout 65;
      flow-server 10.60.2.1 {
        port 2055;
        version 8;
        aggregation {
          protocol-port;
          source-destination-prefix;
        }
      }
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 {
      engine-id 1;
      engine-type 11;
      source-address 10.60.2.2;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Sampling Group

If your needs for active flow monitoring are simple, you can collect flow records with a sampling group. Sampling does not require you to configure a monitoring group (as required in passive flow monitoring) because you can configure flow server information in the **sampling** hierarchy. When you wish to sample traffic, include the **sampling** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

The typical sampling configuration has one input interface and one export interface. The input interface is activated by the **then sample** statement in a firewall filter term. This match condition directs traffic to the sampling process. Alternatively, you can use an interface-based filter in place of a firewall filter if you include the **sampling** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name-fpc/pic/port* unit *unit-number* family inet]** hierarchy level.

There are two types of sampling available: PIC-based sampling and Routing Engine-based sampling. PIC-based sampling occurs when a monitoring services or adaptive services interface is the target for the output of the sampling process. To enable PIC-based sampling, include the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output]** hierarchy level and specify a monitoring services or adaptive services interface as the output interface. If an output interface is not specified in the sampling configuration, sampling is performed by the Routing Engine.

To specify a flow server in a sampling configuration, include the **flow-server** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output]** hierarchy level. You must specify the IP address, port number, and flow monitoring version of the destination flow server. Routing Engine-based sampling supports flow aggregation of up to eight flow servers (version 5 servers and version 8 only) at a time. The export packets are replicated to all flow servers configured to receive them. In contrast, PIC-based sampling allows you to specify just one version 5 flow server and one version 8 server simultaneously. Flow servers operating simultaneously must have different IP addresses.

As part of the output interface statements, you must configure a source address. In contrast, the interface-level statements of **engine-id** and **engine-type** are both added automatically. However, you can override these values with manually configured statements to track different flows with a single flow collector, as needed. When you configure sampling, SNMP input and output interface index information is captured in flow records by default.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      rate 1;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        flow-inactive-timeout 15;
        flow-server 10.60.2.1 {
          port 2055;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        version 5;
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 {
        engine-id 5;
        engine-type 55;
        source-address 10.60.2.2;
    }
}
}
}
}
}

```

Configuring M, MX and T Series Routers for Discard Accounting with a Template

Flow monitoring version 9, which is based on RFC 3954, provides a way to organize flow data into templates. Version 9 also provides a way to actively monitor IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and peer AS billing traffic. Version 9 is not supported on the AS-I PIC.

To activate templates in flow monitoring, you must configure a template and include that template in the version 9 flow monitoring configuration. Version 9 does not work in conjunction with versions 5 and 8.

To configure a version 9 template, include the **template *template-name*** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9]** hierarchy level. The Junos OS supports five different templates: **ipv4-template**, **ipv6-template**, **mpls-template**, **mpls-ipv4-template**, and **peer-as-billing-template**. To view the fields selected in each of these templates, see [“Flow Monitoring Version 9 Format Output Fields” on page 21](#).

```

[edit]
services flow-monitoring {
  version9 { # Specifies flow monitoring version 9.
    template mpls { # Specifies template you are configuring.
      template-refresh-rate {
        packets 6000; # The default is 4800 packets and the range is 1–480000
        # packets.
        seconds 90; # The default is 60 seconds and the range is 1–600 seconds.
        option--refresh-rate {
          packets 3000; # The default is 4800 packets and the range is 1–480000
          # packets.
          seconds 30; # The default is 60 seconds and the range is 1–600.
          flow-active-timeout 60; # The default is 60 seconds and the range is
            # 10–600.
          flow-inactive-timeout 30; # The default is 60 seconds and the range 10–600.
          template-refresh-rate seconds 10; # The default is 60 seconds and the
            # range is 10–600
          option-refresh-rate seconds 10; # The default is 60 seconds and the range
            # is 10–600 seconds.
        mpls-template {
          label-positions [1 | 2 | 3]; # Specifies label position for the MPLS template.
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
}
}
```

You can export to multiple templates at a time to a maximum of eight flow servers for AS PICs and one flow server for all other PICs. To assign a template to a flow output, include the **template** *template-name* statement at the [edit forwarding options sampling output flow-server version9] hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      family mpls {
        rate 1;
        run-length 1;
      }
    }
    output {
      flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # The IP address and port of the flow server.
        port 2055;
        source-address 192.0.2.1;
        version9 { # Records are sent to the flow server using version 9 format.
          template { # Indicates a template will organize records.
            mpls; # Records are sent to the MPLS template.
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Defining a Firewall Filter on M, MX and T Series Routers to Select Traffic for Active Flow Monitoring

The first step in active flow monitoring is to configure the match conditions for acceptable traffic or quarantined traffic. Common match actions for active flow monitoring include **sample**, **discard**, **accounting**, **port-mirror**, and **accept**. To configure, include the desired action statements and a counter as part of the **then** statement in a firewall filter and apply the filter to an interface.

In sampling, the router reviews a portion of the traffic and sends reports about this sample to the flow monitoring server. Discard accounting traffic is counted and monitored, but not forwarded out of the router. Port-mirrored traffic is copied and sent to another interface. Accepted traffic is forwarded to the intended destination.

Most of these match combinations are valid. However, you can either port-mirror or sample with the same traffic at the same time, but not perform more than one action simultaneously on the same packets.

```
[edit]
firewall {
```

```
family inet {
  filter active_filter {
    term quarantined_traffic {
      from {
        source-address {
          10.36.1.2/32;
        }
      }
      then {
        count quarantined-counter;
        sample;
        discard accounting;
      }
    }
    term copy_and_forward_the_rest {
      then {
        port-mirror;
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Processing IPv4 traffic on an M, MX or T Series Router Using Monitoring services, Adaptive services or Multiservices Interfaces

You configure the monitoring services, adaptive services, or multiservices interfaces with the **family inet** statement so they can process IPv4 traffic. However, you must remember that a monitoring services interface uses an **mo-** prefix and adaptive services and multiservices interfaces use an **sp-** prefix.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  sp-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.36.100.1/32 {
          destination 10.36.100.2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Active flow monitoring records leave the router through an export interface to reach the flow monitoring server.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  fe-1/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
```

```

family inet {
    address 10.60.2.2/30;
}
}
}
}

```

Replicating M, MX and T Series Routing Engine-Based Sampling to Multiple Flow Servers

Routing Engine-based sampling supports up to eight flow servers for both flow monitoring version 5 and version 8 configurations. The total number of flow servers is limited to eight, regardless of how many are configured for version 5 or version 8.

When you configure version 5 or version 8 sampling, the export packets are replicated to all flow servers configured to receive them. If two flow servers are configured to receive version 5 records, both flow servers will receive records for a specified flow.



NOTE: With Routing-Engine-based sampling, if multiple flow servers are configured with version 8 export format, all of them must use the same aggregation type (for example, all flow servers receiving version 8 export could be configured for source-destination aggregation type).

The following configuration example allows replication of export packets to two flow servers.

```

[edit]
forwarding-options {
    sampling {
        input {
            rate 1;
        }
    }
    output {
        flow-server 10.10.3.2 {
            port 2055;
            version 5;
            source-address 192.168.164.119;
        }
        flow-server 172.17.20.62 {
            port 2055;
            version 5;
            source-address 192.168.164.119;
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

Replicating Version 9 Flow Aggregation From M, MX and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers

With this feature, you can configure up to eight flow servers to receive packets for a version 9 flow monitoring template. Once a flow server is configured to receive this data, it will also receive the following periodic version 9 flow monitoring updates:

- Options data
- Template definition

With Routing Engine-based sampling, if multiple collectors are configured with version 8 export format, all of them must use the same aggregation-type.

The option and template definition refresh period is configured on a per-template basis at the `[edit services flow-monitoring]` hierarchy level.

The following configuration example allows replication of version 9 export packets to two flow servers.

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      family inet {
        rate 1;
      }
    }
    output {
      flow-server 10.10.3.2 {
        port 2055;
        version9 {
          template {
            ipv4;
          }
        }
      }
      flow-server 172.17.20.62 {
        port 2055;
        version9 {
          template {
            ipv4;
          }
        }
      }
      flow-inactive-timeout 30;
      flow-active-timeout 60;
      interface sp-4/0/0 {
        source-address 10.10.3.4;
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring Versions on M40e, M320 and T Series Routers on page 40](#)
- [When to Use Active Flow Monitoring Applications on M30, M40e, MX Series and T Series Routers on page 35](#)
- [Replicating M, MX and T Series Routing Engine-Based Sampling to Multiple Flow Servers on page 75](#)

Configuring Routing Engine-Based Sampling on M, MX and T Series Routers for Export to Multiple Flow Servers

Routing Engine-based sampling supports up to eight flow servers for both version 5 and version 8 configurations. The total number of collectors is limited to eight, regardless of how many are configured for version 5 or version 8. When you configure sampling, the export packets are replicated to all collectors configured to receive them. If two collectors are configured to receive version 5 records, both collectors will receive records for a specified flow.

The following configuration example allows replication of export packets to two collectors.

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    input {
      family inet {
        rate 1;
      }
    }
    output {
      cflowd 10.10.3.2 {
        port 2055;
        version 5;
        source-address 192.168.164.119;
      }
      cflowd 172.17.20.62 {
        port 2055;
        version 5;
        source-address 192.168.164.119;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Copying Traffic to a PIC While an M, MX or T Series Router Forwards the Packet to the Original Destination

Traffic sampling enables you to copy traffic to a Physical Interface Card (PIC) while the router forwards the packet to its original destination. This example describes how to configure a router to perform sampling on the Routing Engine using the **sampled** process.

For this method, you configure a filter (input or output) with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement. In addition, for VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) Routing Engine-based sampling, you configure a VRF routing instance that maps to an interface. Each VRF instance corresponds with a forwarding table. Routes on the interface go into the corresponding forwarding table.

For VRF Routing Engine-based sampling, the kernel queries the correct VRF route table based on the ingress interface index for the received packet. For interfaces configured in VRF, the sampled packets contain the correct input and output interface SNMP index, the source and destination AS numbers, and the source and destination mask.



NOTE: With Junos OS Release 10.1, VRF Routing Engine-based sampling is performed only on IPv4 traffic. You cannot use Routing Engine-based sampling on IPv6 traffic or on MPLS label-switched paths.

This example describes how to configure and verify VRF Routing Engine-based sampling on one router in a four-router topology.

- [Requirements on page 128](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 129](#)
- [Configuration on page 129](#)
- [Verification on page 145](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

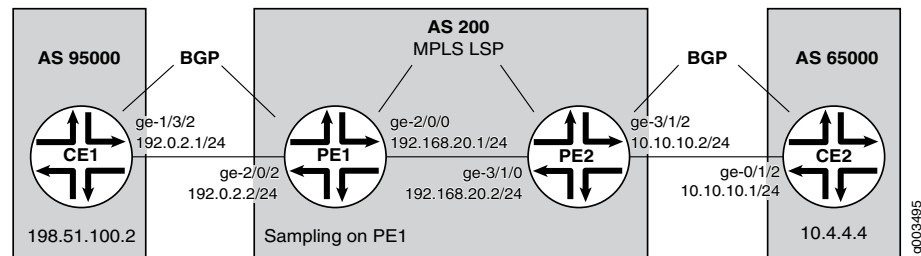
- Junos OS Release 10.1 or later
- M Series, MX Series, or T Series router

Before you configure VRF Routing Engine-Based sampling on your router, be sure you have an active connection between the routers on which you configure sampling. In addition, you need to have an understanding of VRF to configure the interfaces and routing instances that form the basis of the sampling configuration; and an understanding of the BGP, MPLS, and OSPF protocols to configure the other routers in the network to bring up the sampling configuration.

Overview and Topology

The scenario in this example illustrates VRF Routing Engine-based sampling configured on the PE1 router in a four-router network. The CE routers use BGP as the routing protocol to communicate with the PE routers. MPLS LSPs pass traffic between the PE routers. Packets from the CE1 router are sampled on the PE1 router. Regular traffic is forwarded to the original destination (the CE2 router).

Figure 20: Routing Engine-Based Sampling Network Topology



Configuration

In this configuration example, the VRF Routing Engine-based sampling is configured on the PE1 router that samples the traffic that goes through the interface and routes configured in the VRF. The configurations on the other three routers are included to show the sampling configuration on the PE1 router working in the context of a network.

To configure VRF Routing Engine-based sampling for the network example, perform these tasks:

- [Configuring the CE1 Router on page 129](#)
- [Configuring the PE1 Router on page 131](#)
- [Configuring the PE2 Router on page 137](#)
- [Configuring the CE2 Router on page 143](#)

Configuring the CE1 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this step, you configure interfaces, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the CE1 router. To configure the CE1 router:

1. Configure one interface with two IP addresses. One address is for traffic to the PE1 router; the other address is to check that traffic is flowing to the CE2 router:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-ce1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
user@router-ce1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.2/8
```

2. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router-ce1# set autonomous-system 95000
```

3. Configure BGP as the routing protocol between the CE router and the PE router:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 type external
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 export my_lo0_addr
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 peer-as 200
user@router-ce1# set bgp group to_r1 neighbor 192.0.2.2
```

4. Configure the policies that ensure that the CE routers exchange routing information. In this example, Router CE1 exchanges routing information with Router CE2:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term one from protocol direct
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term one from route-filter
10.255.15.32/32 exact
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term one then accept
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term four from protocol direct
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term four from route-filter
203.0.113.0/8 exact
user@router-ce1# set policy-statement my_lo0_addr term four then accept
```

Results The output below shows the configuration of the CE1 router:

```
[edit]
user@router-ce1# show
[...Output Truncated...]
interfaces {
  ge-1/3/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.0.2.1/24;
        address 198.51.100.2/8;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  autonomous-system 95000;
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group to_r1 {
      type external;
      export my_lo0_addr;
      peer-as 200;
      neighbor 192.0.2.2;
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement my_lo0_addr {
    term one {
      from {
        protocol direct;
        route-filter 10.255.15.32/32 exact;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term four {
      from {
        protocol direct;
        route-filter 203.0.113.0/8 exact;
      }
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the PE1 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure In this step, you configure a filter with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement and apply the filter to the ingress interface. You also configure a VRF routing instance with import and export policies. In addition, you configure interfaces, forwarding options, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the PE1 router. To configure the PE1 router:

1. Create the **fw** firewall filter that is applied to the logical interface being sampled:

```
[edit firewall]
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 1 from protocol tcp
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 1 from port bgp
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 1 then accept
user@router-pe1# set family inet filter fw term 2 then sample
```

2. Configure two interfaces, one interface that connects to the CE1 router (**ge-2/0/2**), and another that connects to the PE2 router (**ge-2/0/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.20.1/24
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

3. Enable MPLS on the interface that connects to the PE2 router (**ge-2/0/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

4. On the interface that connects to the CE1 router, apply the **fw** filter that was configured in the firewall configuration:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet filter input fw
user@router-pe1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet filter output fw
```

5. Configure the management (**fxp0**) and loopback (**lo0**) interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe1# set fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.69.153/21
user@router-pe1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
```

6. Configure the **sampld** log file in the **/var/log** directory to record traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions file sampld
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions file world-readable
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions flag all
```

7. Specify the sampling rate and threshold value for traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe1# set sampling input rate 1
user@router-pe1# set sampling input run-length 0
user@router-pe1# set sampling input max-packets-per-second 20000
```

8. Specify active and inactive flow periods, and the router (**198.51.100.2**) that sends out the monitored information:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-active-timeout 60
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-inactive-timeout 60
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 local-dump
```

```
user@router-pe1# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version 500
```

9. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@router-pe1# set autonomous-system 200
```

10. Configure RSVP to support MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) between the PE routers:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-pe1# set rsvp interface all
user@router-pe1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

11. Configure an MPLS LSP from the PE1 router to the PE2 router:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-pe1# set mpls label-switched-path R1toR2 from 192.168.20.1
user@router-pe1# set mpls label-switched-path R1toR2 to 192.168.20.2
user@router-pe1# set mpls interface all
user@router-pe1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

12. Configure an internal BGP group for the PE routers. Include the **family inet-vpn unicast** statement to enable BGP to carry network layer reachability information (NLRI) parameters and for BGP peers to only carry unicast routes for forwarding:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-pe1# set bgp group to_r2 type internal
user@router-pe1# set bgp group to_r2 local-address 192.168.20.1
user@router-pe1# set bgp group to_r2 neighbor 192.168.20.2 family inet-vpn unicast
```

13. Configure OSPF as the interior gateway protocol (IGP) and to compute the MPLS LSPs:

```
user@router-pe1# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@router-pe1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@router-pe1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

14. Create the extended community that is applied in the policy options configuration:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe1# set community vpna-comm members target:200:100
```

15. Define the **vpna-export** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-export** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol direct
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then community add vpna-comm
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then accept
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-export term two then reject
```

16. Define the **vpna-import** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-import** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from community vpna-comm
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term one then accept
user@router-pe1# set policy-statement vpna-import term two then reject
```

17. Configure a VRF routing instance so that routes received from the provider edge-provider edge (PE-PE) session can be imported into any of the instance's VRF secondary routing tables:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 instance-type vrf set vrf1 interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 route-distinguisher 10.255.15.51:1
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 vrf-import vpna-import
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 vrf-export vpna-export
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer type external
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer peer-as 95000
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer as-override
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer neighbor 192.168.30.1
user@router-pe1# set vrf1 protocols bgp group customer neighbor 192.0.2.1
```


Results Check the results of the configuration for the PE1 router:

```

user@router-pe1> show configuration
[...Output Truncated...]
}
interfaces {
  ge-2/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.20.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-2/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input fw;
          output fw;
        }
        address 192.0.2.2/24;
      }
    }
  }
  fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.69.153/21;
      }
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 127.0.0.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    traceoptions {
      file sampled world-readable;
      flag all;
    }
    input {
      rate 1;
      run-length 0;
      max-packets-per-second 20000;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
          port 2055;
          local-dump;
          version 500;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}
routing-options {
[...Output Truncated...]
  autonomous-system 200;
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path R1toR2 {
      from 192.168.20.1;
      to 192.168.20.2;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  bgp {
    group to_r2 {
      type internal;
      local-address 192.168.20.1;
      neighbor 192.168.20.2 {
        family inet-vpn {
          unicast;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface all;
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement vpna-export {
    term one {
      from protocol [ bgp direct ];
      then {
        community add vpna-comm;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term two {
      then reject;
    }
  }
}

```

```

    policy-statement vpna-import {
        term one {
            from {
                protocol bgp;
                community vpna-comm;
            }
            then accept;
        }
        term two {
            then reject;
        }
    }
    community vpna-comm members target:200:100;
}
firewall {
    family inet {
        filter fw {
            term 1 {
                from {
                    protocol tcp;
                    port bgp;
                }
                then accept;
            }
            term 2 {
                then sample;
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-instances {
    vrf1 {
        instance-type vrf;
        interface ge-2/0/2.0;
        route-distinguisher 10.255.15.51:1;
        vrf-import vpna-import;
        vrf-export vpna-export;
        protocols {
            bgp {
                group customer {
                    type external;
                    peer-as 95000;
                    as-override;
                    neighbor 192.168.30.1;
                    neighbor 192.0.2.1;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Configuring the PE2 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this step, you configure a filter with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement and apply the filter to the ingress interface. You also configure a VRF routing instance with import and export policies. In addition, you configure interfaces, forwarding options, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the PE2 router. To configure the PE2 router:

1. Create the **fw** firewall filter that is applied to the logical interface being sampled:

```
[edit firewall]
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 1 from protocol tcp
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 1 from port bgp
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 1 then accept
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 2 then sample
user@router-pe2# set family inet filter fw term 2 then accept
```

2. Configure two interfaces, one interface that connects to the CE2 router (**ge-3/1/2**), and another that connects to the PE1 router (**ge-3/1/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.20.2/24
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/24
```

3. Enable MPLS on the interface that connects to the PE1 router (**ge-3/1/0**):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

4. On the interface that connects to the CE2 router, apply the **fw** filter that was configured in the firewall configuration:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family inet filter input fw
user@router-pe2# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family inet filter output fw
```

5. Configure the **sampled** log file in the **/var/log** directory to record traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe2# set sampling traceoptions file sampled
user@router-pe2# set sampling traceoptions file world-readable
user@router-pe1# set sampling traceoptions flag all
```

6. Specify the sampling rate and threshold value for traffic sampling:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe2# set sampling input rate 1
user@router-pe2# set sampling input run-length 0
user@router-pe2# set sampling input max-packets-per-second 20000
```

7. Specify active and inactive flow periods, and the router (**198.51.100.2**) that sends out the monitored information:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-active-timeout 60
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-inactive-timeout 60
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055
```

```

user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 local-dump
user@router-pe2# set sampling family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version 500

```

8. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```

[edit routing-options]
user@router-pe2# set autonomous-system 200

```

9. Configure RSVP to support MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) between the PE routers:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set rsvp interface all
user@router-pe2# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable

```

10. Configure an MPLS LSP from the PE2 router to the PE1 router:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set mpls label-switched-path R2toR1 from 192.168.20.2
user@router-pe2# set mpls label-switched-path R2toR1 to 192.168.20.1
user@router-pe2# set mpls interface all
user@router-pe2# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable

```

11. Configure an internal BGP group for the PE routers. Include the **family inet-vpn unicast** statement to enable BGP to carry network layer reachability information (NLRI) parameters and for BGP peers to only carry unicast routes for forwarding:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set bgp group to_r1 type internal
user@router-pe2# set bgp group to_r1 local-address 192.168.20.2
user@router-pe2# set bgp group to_r1 neighbor 192.168.20.1 family inet-vpn unicast

```

12. Configure OSPF as the interior gateway protocol (IGP) and to compute the MPLS LSPs:

```

[edit protocols]
user@router-pe2# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@router-pe2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@router-pe2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable

```

13. Create the extended community that is applied in the policy options configuration:

```

[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe2# set community vpna-comm members target:200:100

```

14. Define the **vpna-export** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-export** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```

[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one from protocol direct
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then community add vpna-comm
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term one then accept
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-export term two then reject

```

15. Define the **vpna-import** routing policy that is applied in the **vrf-import** statement in the routing instance configuration. Also, apply the **vpna-comm** community from which routes are learned:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from protocol bgp
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term one from community vpna-comm
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term one then accept
user@router-pe2# set policy-statement vpna-import term two then reject
```

16. Configure a VRF routing instance so that routes received from the provider edge-provider edge (PE-PE) session can be imported into any of the instance's VRF secondary routing tables:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 instance-type vrf
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 interface ge-3/1/2.0
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 route-distinguisher 10.255.19.12:1
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 vrf-import vpna-import
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 vrf-export vpna-export
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 type external
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 peer-as 65000
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 as-override
user@router-pe2# set vrf1 protocols bgp group R3-R4 neighbor 10.10.10.1
```

Results Check the results of the configuration for the PE2 router:

```

user@router-pe2> show configuration
[...Output Truncated...]
}
interfaces {
  ge-3/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.20.2/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-3/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input fw;
          output fw;
        }
        address 10.10.10.2/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    traceoptions {
      file sampled world-readable;
      flag all;
    }
    input {
      rate 1;
      run-length 0;
      max-packets-per-second 20000;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-server 198.51.100.2 {
          port 2055;
          local-dump;
          version 500;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
[...Output Truncated...]
  autonomous-system 200;
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path R2toR1 {
      from 192.168.20.2;
      to 192.168.20.1;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  bgp {
    group to_r1 {
      type internal;
      local-address 192.168.20.2;
      neighbor 192.168.20.1 {
        family inet-vpn {
          unicast;
        }
      }
      neighbor 192.0.2.1;
    }
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface all;
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement vpna-export {
    term one {
      from protocol [ bgp direct ];
      then {
        community add vpna-comm;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term two {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  policy-statement vpna-import {
    term one {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
        community vpna-comm;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term two {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  community vpna-comm members target:200:100;
```



```

}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter fw {
      term 1 {
        from {
          protocol tcp;
          port bgp;
        }
        then accept;
      }
      term 2 {
        then {
          sample;
          accept;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-instances {
  vrf1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-3/1/2.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.19.12:1;
    vrf-import vpna-import;
    vrf-export vpna-export;
    protocols {
      bgp {
        group R3-R4 {
          type external;
          peer-as 65000;
          as-override;
          neighbor 10.10.10.1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}

```

Configuring the CE2 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

In this step, you configure interfaces, routing options, protocols, and policy options for the CE2 router. To configure the CE2 router:

1. Configure one interface with two IP addresses. One address is for traffic to the PE2 router and the other address is to check that traffic is flowing from the CE1 router:

```

[edit interfaces]
user@router-ce2# set ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/24
user@router-ce2# set ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.4.4.4/16

```

2. Configure the autonomous system to establish a connection between BGP peers:

```

[edit routing-options]
user@router-ce1# set autonomous-system 65000

```

3. Configure BGP as the routing protocol between the CE and the PE routers:

```
[edit protocols]
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 type external
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 export l3vpn-policy
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 peer-as 200
user@router-ce2# set bgp group R3-R4 neighbor 10.10.10.2
```

4. Configure the policies that ensure that the CE routers exchange routing information. In this example, Router CE2 exchanges routing information with Router CE1:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term one from protocol direct
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term one from route-filter
10.255.15.75/32 exact
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term one then accept
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term two from protocol direct
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term two from route-filter 10.4.0.0/16
exact
user@router-ce2# set policy-statement l3vpn-policy term two then accept
```

Results The output below shows the configuration of the CE2 router:

```
[edit]
user@router-ce2# show
[...Output Truncated...]
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.10.10.1/24;
        address 10.4.4.4/16;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  autonomous-system 65000;
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group R3-R4 {
      type external;
      export l3vpn-policy;
      peer-as 200;
      neighbor 10.10.10.2;
    }
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement l3vpn-policy {
    term one {
      from {
        protocol direct;
        route-filter 10.255.15.75/32 exact;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term two {
      from {
        protocol direct;
        route-filter 10.4.0.0/16 exact;
      }
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

After you have completed the configuration of the four routers, you can verify that traffic is flowing from the CE1 router to the CE2 router, and you can observe the sampled traffic

from two locations. To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

- [Verifying the Traffic Flow Between the CE Routers on page 146](#)
- [Verifying Sampled Traffic on page 146](#)
- [Cross Verifying Sampled Traffic on page 147](#)

Verifying the Traffic Flow Between the CE Routers

Purpose Use the **ping** command to verify traffic between the CE routers.

Action From the CE1 router, issue the **ping** command to the CE2 router:

```
user@router-ce2> ping 10.4.4.4 source 198.51.100.2
PING 10.4.4.4 (10.4.4.4): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.4.4.4: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.861 ms
64 bytes from 10.4.4.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.869 ms
64 bytes from 10.4.4.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.786 ms
^C
--- 10.4.4.4 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.786/0.839/0.869/0.037 ms
```

Meaning The output from the **ping** command shows that the **ping** command was successful. Traffic is flowing between the CE routers.

Verifying Sampled Traffic

Purpose You can observe the sampled traffic using the **show log sampled** command from the CLI or from the router shell using the **tail -f /var/log/sampled** command. In addition, you can collect the logs in a flowcollector. The same information appears in the output of both commands and in the flow collector. For information about using a flow collector, see [““Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers” on page 244”](#) and [““Example: Configuring a Flow Collector Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router” on page 220.”](#)

Action From the PE1 router, use the **show log sampled** command:

```

user@router-pe1> show log sampled
[...Output Truncated...]
Nov 16 23:24:19   Src addr: 198.51.100.2
Nov 16 23:24:19   Dst addr: 10.4.4.4
Nov 16 23:24:19   Nhop addr: 192.168.20.2
Nov 16 23:24:19 Input interface: 503      # SNMP index of the incoming interface on PE1
Nov 16 23:24:19 Output interface: 505     # SNMP index of the outgoing interface on
PE1
Nov 16 23:24:19   Pkts in flow: 5
Nov 16 23:24:19   Bytes in flow: 420
Nov 16 23:24:19   Start time of flow: 602411369
Nov 16 23:24:19   End time of flow: 602415369
Nov 16 23:24:19   Src port: 0
Nov 16 23:24:19   Dst port: 2048
Nov 16 23:24:19   TCP flags: 0x0
Nov 16 23:24:19   IP proto num: 1
Nov 16 23:24:19   TOS: 0x0
Nov 16 23:24:19 Src AS: 95000             # The autonomous system of CE1
Nov 16 23:24:19 Dst AS: 65000,,,,, # The autonomous system of CE2
Nov 16 23:24:19 Src netmask len: 8
Nov 16 23:24:19 Dst netmask len: 16
Nov 16 23:24:19 cflowd header:
Nov 16 23:24:19   Num-records: 1
Nov 16 23:24:19   Version: 500
Nov 16 23:24:19   Flow seq num: 13
Nov 16 23:24:19   Sys Uptime: 602450382 (msecs)
Nov 16 23:24:19   Time-since-epoch: 1258413859 (secs)
Nov 16 23:24:19   Engine id: 0
Nov 16 23:24:19   Engine type: 0
Nov 16 23:24:19   Sample interval: 1
[...Output Truncated...]

```

Meaning The output from the **show log sampled** command shows the correct SNMP index for the incoming and outgoing interfaces on the PE1 router. Also, the source and destination addresses for the autonomous systems for the two CE routers are correct.

Cross Verifying Sampled Traffic

Purpose You can also double check that the sampled traffic is the correct traffic by using the **show interface interface-name fpc/pic/port.unit-number | match SNMP** command and the **show route route-name detail** command.

Action The following output is a cross check of the output in the [“Verifying Sampled Traffic” on page 96](#) task:

```

user@router-pe1> show interfaces ge-2/0/2.0 | match SNMP
Logical interface ge-2/0/2.0 (Index 76) (SNMP ifIndex 503)
Flags: SNMP-Traps 0x4000000 Encapsulation: ENET2

user@router-pe1> show route 10.4.4.4 detail

vrf1.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.4.0.0/16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP
    Preference: 170/-101
    Route Distinguisher: 10.255.19.12:1
    Next hop type: Indirect
    Next-hop reference count: 6
    Source: 192.168.20.2
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 659
    Next hop: 192.168.20.2 via ge-2/0/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
    Label operation: Push 299776
    Protocol next hop: 192.168.20.2
    Push 299776
    Indirect next hop: 8e6f780 1048574
    State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 200 Peer AS: 200
    Age: 3d 19:49:32 Metric2: 65535
    Task: BGP_200.20.20.20.2+179
    Announcement bits (3): 0-RT 1-BGP RT Background 2-KRT
    AS path: 65000 I
    AS path: Recorded
    Communities: target:200:100
    Import Accepted
    VPN Label: 299776
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.10.10.2
    Primary Routing Table bgp.13vpn.0

```

Meaning The output of the **show interfaces ge-2/0/2.0 | match SNMP** command shows that the SNMP ifIndex field has the same value (503) as the output for the **show log sampled** command in the [“Verifying Sampled Traffic” on page 96](#) task, indicating that the intended traffic is being sampled.

The output of the **show route 10.4.4.4 detail** command shows that the source address 10.4.4.4, the source mask (16), and the source AS (65000) have the same values as the output for the **show log sampled** command in the [“Verifying Sampled Traffic” on page 96](#) task, indicating that the intended traffic is being sampled.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)
-

Configuring an Aggregate Export Timer on M, MX and T Series Routers for Version 8 Records

When you use flow monitoring version 8 records for active flow monitoring, you can configure an aggregate export timer. To configure this timer, include the **aggregate-export-interval** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output]** hierarchy level. The timer value has a default minimum setting of 90 seconds and a maximum value of 1800 seconds.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    output {
      aggregate-export-interval duration;
    }
  }
}
```

Rerouting Packets on an M, MX or T Series Router with Port Mirroring

You can copy packets and reroute them to another interface by using port mirroring. To send packet copies to an interface, include the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name* output]** hierarchy level and specify the interface to receive the traffic.

You can even send port-mirrored traffic to a monitoring services or adaptive services interface. If you choose this option, accepted traffic is copied and the packet copies are sent to the services interface for flow processing.

To configure how often packets are copied from the monitored traffic, include the **rate** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name* input]** hierarchy level. A rate of 1 port-mirrors every packet, while a rate of 10 port-mirrors every tenth packet.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  port-mirroring {
    family (inet | inet6) {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      output {
        interface sp-2/0/0.0;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Load-balancing Traffic Across PICs for Active Flow Monitoring on M, MX and T Series Routers

For active flow monitoring, you can load-balance traffic across multiple Monitoring Services PICs using the same method as passive flow monitoring. The only difference is that you do not configure the input interface with the **passive-monitor-mode** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

To load-balance traffic for active flow monitoring, port-mirror the incoming packets to a tunnel services interface. Redirect this copy of the traffic to a filter-based forwarding instance by applying a firewall filter to the tunnel services interface. Configure the instance to send the traffic to a group of monitoring services interfaces. Finally, use a monitoring group to send flow records from the monitoring services interfaces to a flow server.



NOTE: When you load-balance port-mirrored traffic across several Monitoring Services interfaces, there are some limitations:

- The original Monitoring Services PIC supports this method. You cannot use a Monitoring Services II PIC.
- You must use the suite of **show passive-monitoring** commands to monitor traffic. The **show services accounting** commands are not supported.
- Because load-balanced traffic is routed through the Tunnel Services PIC, the total throughput of the load-balanced traffic coming from the Monitoring Services PICs cannot exceed the bandwidth of the tunnel interface.

For detailed information on this method, see [“Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding”](#) on page 200.

Sending Port-Mirrored Traffic from an M, MX or T Series Router to Multiple Export Interfaces by Using Next-Hop Groups

To send port-mirrored traffic to multiple flow servers or packet analyzers, you can use the **next-hop-group** statement. The router can make up to 16 copies of traffic per group and send the traffic to the next-hop group members you configure. A maximum of 30 groups can be configured on a router at any given time. The port-mirrored traffic can be sent to any interface, except aggregated SONET/SDH, aggregated Ethernet, loopback (**lo0**), or administrative (**fxp0**) interfaces. To configure multiple port mirroring with next-hop groups, include the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

You must port-mirror the initial traffic to a tunnel interface so that it can be filtered and duplicated. Also, you need configure only the interface names for point-to-point interfaces, but you must configure the interface names and a next hop for multipoint interfaces (such as Ethernet).


```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  port-mirroring {
    family inet {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      output {
        interface vt-3/3/0.1;
        no-filter-check;
      }
    }
  }
  next-hop-group ftp-traffic {
    interface so-4/3/0.0;
    interface so-0/3/0.0;
  }
  next-hop-group http-traffic {
    interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.12.1.2;
    }
    interface ge-1/2/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.13.1.2;
    }
  }
  next-hop-group default-collect {
    interface so-7/0/0.0;
    interface so-7/0/1.0;
  }
}
```

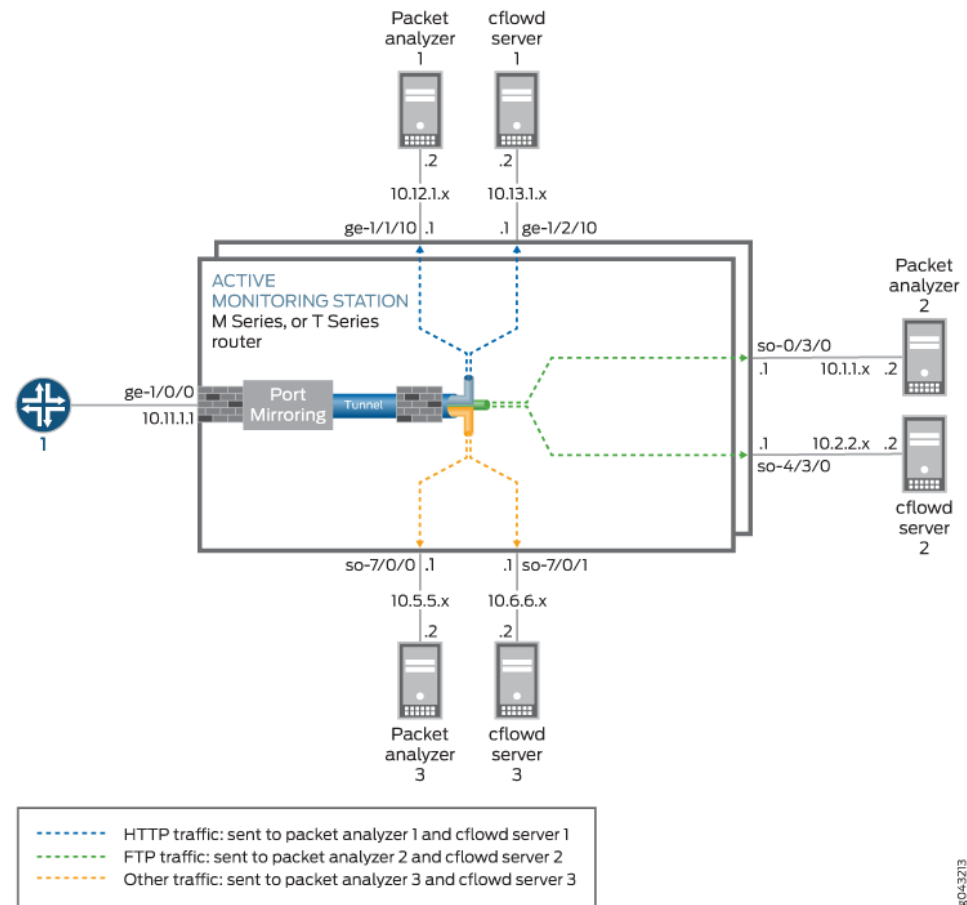


NOTE: Next-hop groups are supported on M Series routers only, except the M120 router and the M320 router.

Example: Configuring Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on M, MX and T Series Routers

When you need to analyze traffic containing more than one packet type, or you wish to perform multiple types of analysis on a single type of traffic, you can implement multiple port mirroring and next-hop groups. You can make up to 16 copies of traffic per group and send the traffic to next-hop group members. A maximum of 30 groups can be configured on a router at any given time. The port-mirrored traffic can be sent to any interface, except aggregated SONET/SDH, aggregated Ethernet, loopback (lo0), or administrative (fxp0) interfaces. To send port-mirrored traffic to multiple flow servers or packet analyzers, you can use the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

Figure 21: Active Flow Monitoring—Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups Topology Diagram



804-3213

Figure 21 on page 152 shows an example of how to configure multiple port mirroring with next-hop groups. All traffic enters the monitoring router at interface ge-1/0/0. A firewall filter counts and port-mirrors all incoming packets to a Tunnel Services PIC. A second filter is applied to the tunnel interface and splits the traffic into three categories: HTTP traffic, FTP traffic, and all other traffic. The three types of traffic are assigned to three separate next-hop groups. Each next-hop group contains a unique pair of exit interfaces that lead to different groups of packet analyzers and flow servers.



NOTE: Instances enabled to mirror packets to different destinations from the same PFE, also use different sampling parameters for each instance. When we configure Layer2 Port-mirroring with both global port-mirroring and instance based port-mirroring, PIC level instances will override FPC level and the FPC level will override the Global instance.

[edit]

```
interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 { # This is the input interface where packets enter the router.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input mirror_pkts; # Here is where you apply the first filter.
        }
        address 10.11.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/1/0 { # This is an exit interface for HTTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.12.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/2/0 { # This is an exit interface for HTTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.13.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  so-0/3/0 { # This is an exit interface for FTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  so-4/3/0 { # This is an exit interface for FTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.2.2.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  so-7/0/0 { # This is an exit interface for all remaining packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.5.5.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  so-7/0/1 { # This is an exit interface for all remaining packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.6.6.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  vt-3/3/0 { # The tunnel interface is where you send the port-mirrored traffic.
    unit 0 {
```

```

    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input collect_pkts; # This is where you apply the second firewall filter.
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  port-mirroring { # This is required when you configure next-hop groups.
    family inet {
      input {
        rate 1; # This port-mirrors all packets (one copy for every packet received).
      }
      output { # Sends traffic to a tunnel interface to enable multipoint mirroring.
        interface vt-3/3/0.1;
        no-filter-check;
      }
    }
  }
  next-hop-group ftp-traffic { # Point-to-point interfaces require you to specify the
    interface so-4/3/0.0; # interface name.
    interface so-0/3/0.0;
  }
  next-hop-group http-traffic { # Configure a next hop for all multipoint interfaces.
    interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.12.1.2;
    }
    interface ge-1/2/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.13.1.2;
    }
  }
  next-hop-group default-collect {
    interface so-7/0/0.0;
    interface so-7/0/1.0;
  }
}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter mirror_pkts { # Apply this filter to the input interface.
      term catch_all {
        then {
          count input_mirror_pkts;
          port-mirror; # This action sends traffic to be copied and port-mirrored.
        }
      }
    }
    filter collect_pkts { # Apply this filter to the tunnel interface.
      term ftp-term { # This term sends FTP traffic to an FTP next-hop group.
        from {
          protocol ftp;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

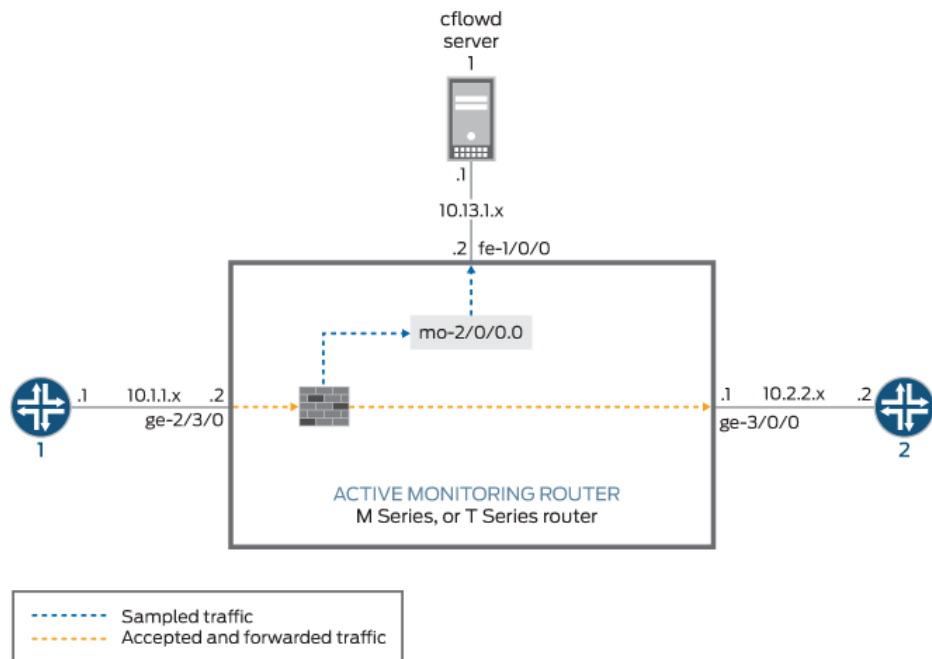
    then next-hop-group ftp-traffic;
  }
  term http-term { # This term sends HTTP traffic to an HTTP next-hop group.
    from {
      protocol http;
    }
    then next-hop-group http-traffic;
  }
  term default { # This sends all remaining traffic to a final next-hop group.
    then next-hop-group default-collectors;
  }
}
}
}
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Port Mirroring on Routers with an Internet Processor II ASIC or T Series Internet Processor on page 463](#)
 - [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)

Example: Sampling Configuration for M, MX and T Series Routers

Figure 22: Active Flow Monitoring—Sampling Configuration Topology Diagram



In Figure 17 on page 101, traffic from Router 1 arrives on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet `ge-2/3/0` interface. The exit interface on the monitoring router that leads to destination Router 2 is `ge-3/0/0`. In active flow monitoring, both the input interface and

exit interface can be any interface type (such as SONET/SDH, Gigabit Ethernet, and so on). The export interface leading to the flow server is **fe-1/0/0**.

Configure a firewall filter to sample, count, and accept all traffic. Apply the filter to the input interface, and configure the exit interface (for traffic forwarding), the adaptive services interface (for flow processing), and the export interface (for exporting flow records).

Configure sampling at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. Include the IP address and port of the flow server with the **flow-server** statement and specify the adaptive services interface to be used for flow record processing with the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level.

Router 1

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  sp-2/0/0 { # This adaptive services interface creates the flow records.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.5.5.1/32 {
          destination 10.5.5.2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  fe-1/0/0 { # This is the interface where records are sent to the flow server.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.60.2.2/30;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-2/3/0 { # This is the input interface where all traffic enters the router.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input catch_all; # This is where the firewall filter is applied.
        }
        address 10.1.1.1/20;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-3/0/0 { # This is the interface where the original traffic is forwarded.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.2.2.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  sampling { # Traffic is sampled and sent to a flow server.
    input {
      rate 1; # Samples 1 out of x packets (here, a rate of 1 sample per packet).
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
    family inet {
        output {
            flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # The IP address and port of the flow server.
                port 2055;
                version 5; # Records are sent to the flow server using version 5 format.
            }
            flow-inactive-timeout 15;
            flow-active-timeout 60;
            interface sp-2/0/0 { # Adding an interface here enables PIC-based sampling.
                engine-id 5; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
                engine-type 55;
                source-address 10.60.2.2; # You must configure this statement.
            }
        }
    }
}
firewall {
    family inet {
        filter catch_all { # Apply this filter on the input interface.
            term default {
                then {
                    sample;
                    count counter1;
                    accept;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your configuration is correct, use the following commands on the monitoring station that is configured for active flow monitoring:

- **show services accounting errors**
- **show services accounting (flow | flow-detail)**
- **show services accounting memory**
- **show services accounting packet-size-distribution**
- **show services accounting status**
- **show services accounting usage**
- **show services accounting aggregation template template-name *name* (detail | extensive | terse) (version 9 only)**

Most active flow monitoring operational mode commands contain equivalent output information to the following passive flow monitoring commands:

- **show services accounting errors** = **show passive-monitoring error**
- **show services accounting flow** = **show passive-monitoring flow**
- **show services accounting memory** = **show passive-monitoring memory**
- **show services accounting status** = **show passive-monitoring status**
- **show services accounting usage** = **show passive-monitoring usage**

The active flow monitoring commands can be used with most active flow monitoring applications, including sampling, discard accounting, port mirroring, and multiple port mirroring. However, you can use the passive flow monitoring commands only with configurations that contain a monitoring group at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring]** hierarchy level.

The following shows the output of the **show** commands used with the configuration example:

```
user@router1> show services accounting errors
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 542
Service name: (default sampling)
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: Yes
```

```
user@router1> show services accounting flow-detail limit 10
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: (default sampling)
```

Protocol	Source Address	Source Port	Destination Address	Destination Port	Packet count	Byte count
udp(17)	10.1.1.2	53	10.0.0.1	53	4329	3386035
ip(0)	10.1.1.2	0	10.0.0.2	0	4785	3719654
ip(0)	10.1.1.2	0	10.0.1.2	0	4530	3518769
udp(17)	10.1.1.2	0	10.0.7.1	0	5011	3916767
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.3.0.1	20	1	1494
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.168.80.1	20	1	677
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.69.192.1	20	1	446
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.239.240.1	20	1	1426
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.126.160.1	20	1	889
tcp(6)	10.1.1.2	20	10.71.224.1	20	1	1046

```
user@router1> show services accounting memory
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: (default sampling)
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 437340, Free count: 430681, Maximum allocated: 6782
  Allocations per second: 3366, Frees per second: 6412
  Total memory used (in bytes): 133416928, Total memory free (in bytes):
133961744
```

```
user@router1> show services accounting packet-size-distribution
```



```

Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: (default sampling)
Range start      Range end      Number of packets      Percentage packets
      64              96              1705156              100

user@router1> show services accounting status
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: (default sampling)
  Interface state: Monitoring
  Group index: 0
  Export interval: 60 secs, Export format: cflowd v5
  Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 55, Engine ID: 5
  Route record count: 13, IFL to SNMP index count: 30, AS count: 1
  Time set: Yes, Configuration set: Yes
  Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes

user@router1> show services accounting usage
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: (default sampling)
  CPU utilization
    Uptime: 4790345 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 1668537848 microseconds
    Load (5 second): 71%, Load (1 minute): 63%

```

Example: Sampling Instance Configuration on an MX480 Router

You can configure active sampling using a sampling instance and associate that sampling instance to a particular FPC, MPC, or DPC. In addition, you can define multiple sampling instances associated with multiple destinations and protocol families per sampling instance destination.



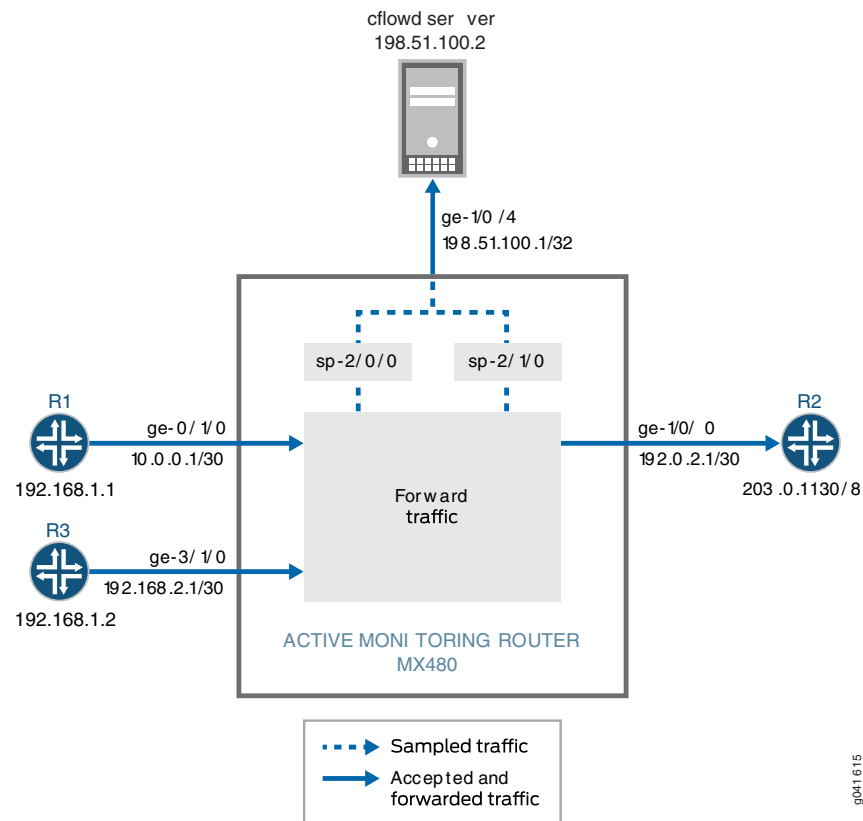
NOTE: This procedure also works on T Series routers, M320, M120, EX Series switches, and other MX Series routers.

- [Example Network Details on page 159](#)
- [Example Router Configuration on page 161](#)
- [Configuration Commands Used for the Configuration Example on page 163](#)
- [Verifying Your Work on page 164](#)

Example Network Details

The following example shows the configuration of two sampling instances on an MX480 router running Junos OS Release 9.6.

Figure 23: Active Flow Monitoring—Sampling Instance Configuration Topology Diagram



In Figure 18 on page 105, packets from Router 1 arrive on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet **ge-0/1/0** interface, the packets are sampled by the services interface **sp-2/0/0** and sent to the cflowd server by the export interface **ge-1/0/4**. Packets from Router 3 arrive on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet **ge-3/1/0** interface, the packets are sampled by the services interface **sp-2/1/0** and sent to the cflowd server by the export interface **ge-1/0/4**. Normal traffic flow from **ge-0/1/0** and **ge-3/1/0** to **ge-1/0/0** and on to Router 2 continues undisturbed during the sampling process. In active flow monitoring, both the input interface and exit interface can be any interface type (such as SONET/SDH, Gigabit Ethernet, and so on).

Only one sampling instance can be attached to an FPC, MPC, or DPC. Multiple families can be configured under a sampling instance. Each family can have its own collector address. You can define sampling instances and attach each instance to different FPCs, or a single sampling instance can be attached to all FPCs.

The sampling configuration for this example includes the following:

- Two sampling instances, **s0** and **s1**, configured to collect sampling data at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. The **flow-server** statement includes the IP address, port, and template of the flow server. The **interface** statement includes the services interface, **sp-2/0/0** or **sp-2/1/0**, for flow record processing, and the source address of the incoming router on the sampled interface.

- The binding of the two sampling instances to FPCs 0 and 3. These are configured with the **sampling-instance** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot]** hierarchy level.
- Sampling activated on the input interfaces **ge-0/1/0** and **ge-3/1/0** using the **sampling** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family family]** hierarchy level.

In this example, the **ping** command is issued on Router 1 to Router 2 via the MX480 router to generate traffic. After the packets are generated, **show** commands are issued to verify that the sampling configuration is working as expected.

Example Router Configuration

The following output shows the configuration of an MX480 router with two sampling instances.

```
user@MX480-router> show configuration
[...Output Truncated...]
}
chassis {
  fpc 0 { # The fpc number is associated with the interface on which sampling
    is enabled, ge-0/1/0 in this statement.
    sampling-instance s0;
  }
  fpc 3 { # The fpc number is associated with the interface on which sampling
    is enabled, ge-3/1/0 in this statement.
    sampling-instance s1;
  }
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/0 { # This interface has sampling activated.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        sampling { # Here sampling is activated.
          input;
        }
        address 10.0.0.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/0/0 { # The interface on which packets are exiting the router.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.0.2.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/0/4 { # The interface connected to the cflowd server.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 198.51.100.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
  sp-2/0/0 { # The service interface that samples the packets from Router 1.
    unit 0 {
      family inet;
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
    sp-2/1/0 { # The service interface that samples the packets from Router 3.
        unit 0 {
            family inet;
        }
    }
    ge-3/1/0 { # This interface has sampling activated.
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                sampling { # Here sampling is activated.
                    input;
                }
                address 192.168.2.1/30;
            }
        }
    }
}
forwarding-options {
    sampling {
        instance {
            s0 {
                input {
                    rate 1;
                    run-length 0;
                }
                family inet {
                    output {
                        flow-server 198.51.100.2 { # The address of the external
server.
                                port 2055;
                                version9 {
                                    template {
                                        v4
                                    }
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        instance {
            s1 {
                input {
                    rate 1;
                    run-length 0;
                }
                family inet {
                    output {
                        flow-server 198.51.100.2 { # The address of the external
server.
                                port 2055;
                                version9 {
                                    template {
                                        v4
                                    }
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

source-address 192.168.1.2; # Source address of the
sampled packets
    }
  }
}

routing-options {
  static {
    route 203.0.113.0/8 next-hop 192.0.2.2;
  }
}

services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version9 {
      template v4 {
        flow-active-timeout 30;
        flow-inactive-timeout 30;
        ipv4-template;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Configuration Commands Used for the Configuration Example

The following **set** commands are used for the configuration of the sampling instance in this example. Replace the values in these commands with values relevant to your own network.

- **set chassis fpc 0 sampling-instance s0**
- **set chassis fpc 3 sampling-instance s1**
- **set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet sampling input**
- **set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet address**
- **set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address**
- **set interfaces sp-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet**
- **set interfaces sp-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet**
- **set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet sampling input**
- **set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 input rate 1**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 input run-length 0**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055**
- **set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version9 template v4;**

- set forwarding-options sampling instance s0 family inet output interface sp-2/0/0 source-address 192.168.1.1
- set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 input rate 1
- set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 input run-length 0
- set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 port 2055
- set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 family inet output flow-server 198.51.100.2 version9 template v4;
- set forwarding-options sampling instance s1 family inet output interface sp-2/1/0 source-address 192.168.1.2
- set routing-options static route 203.0.113.0/8 next-hop 192.0.2.2
- set services flow-monitoring version9 template v4 flow-active-timeout 30
- set services flow-monitoring version9 template v4 flow-inactive-timeout 30
- set services flow-monitoring version9 template v4 ipv4-template

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your configuration is working as expected, use the following commands on the router that is configured with the sampling instance:

- **show services accounting aggregation template template-name *template-name***
- **show services accounting flow**

The following shows the output of the **show** commands issued on the MX480 router used in this configuration example:

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting aggregation template template-name v4
```

Source Address	Destination Address	Src Port/ICMP Type	Dst Port/ICMP Code	Proto	TOS	Packet Count
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	14
10.0.0.5	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	15
10.0.0.5	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	15

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting aggregation template template-name v4
```

Source Address	Destination Address	Src Port/ICMP Type	Dst Port/ICMP Code	Proto	TOS	Packet Count
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16

10.0.0.5	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.6	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.4	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16
10.0.0.2	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.3	203.0.113.2	100	1000	17	8	17
10.0.0.5	203.0.113.3	100	1000	17	8	16

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting flow
```

```
Flow information
```

```
Interface name: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 152
```

```
Flow packets: 884, Flow bytes: 56576
```

```
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 628
```

```
Active flows: 10, Total flows: 35
```

```
Flows exported: 75, Flows packets exported: 14
```

```
Flows inactive timed out: 25, Flows active timed out: 75
```

```
user@MX480-router> show services accounting flow
```

```
Flow information
```

```
Interface name: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 152
```

```
Flow packets: 898, Flow bytes: 57472
```

```
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 628
```

```
Active flows: 10, Total flows: 35
```

```
Flows exported: 75, Flows packets exported: 14
```

```
Flows inactive timed out: 25, Flows active timed out: 75
```

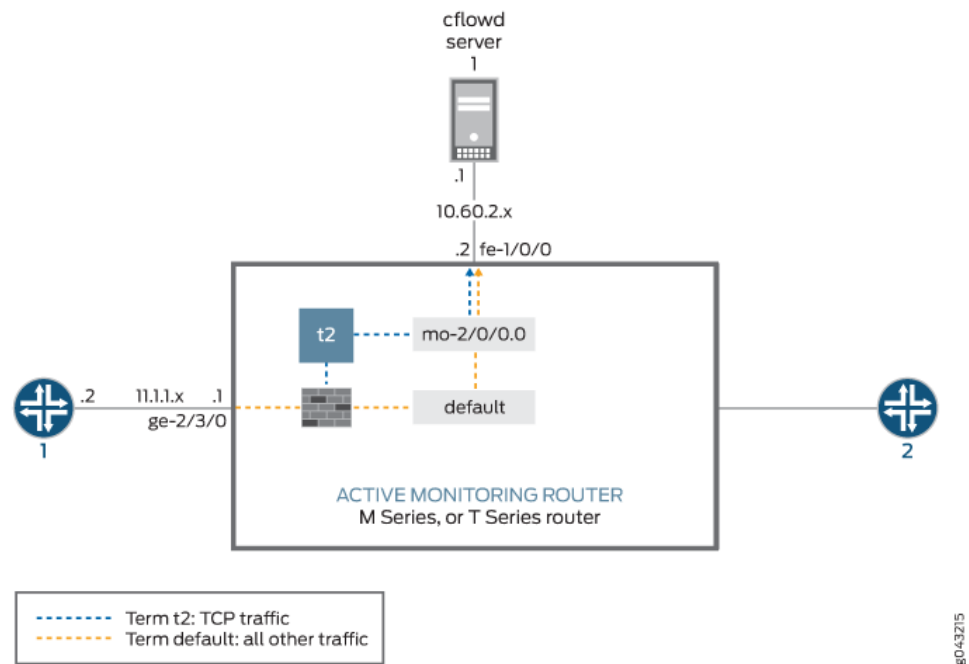
Related Documentation

- [Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches on page 330](#)
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring PICS and Options on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 31](#)
- [*sampling-instance*](#)

Example: Sampling and Discard Accounting Configuration on M, MX and T Series Routers

Discard accounting allows you to sample traffic, send it to a flow server for analysis, and discard all packets without forwarding them to their intended destination. Discard accounting is enabled with the **discard accounting group-name** statement in a firewall filter at the **[edit firewall family inet filter filter-name term term-name then]** hierarchy level. Then, the filter is applied to an interface with the **filter** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family inet]** hierarchy level and processed with the **output** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options accounting group-name]** hierarchy level.

Figure 24: Active Flow Monitoring—Sampling and Discard Accounting Topology Diagram



In [Figure 19 on page 111](#), traffic from Router 1 arrives on the monitoring router's Gigabit Ethernet **ge-2/3/0** interface. The export interface leading to the flow server is **fe-1/0/0** and there is no exit interface.

In this example, TCP traffic is sent to one accounting group and all other traffic is diverted to a second group. After being sampled and counted, the two types of traffic are acted upon by the sampling and accounting processes. These processes create flow records and send the records to the version 8 flow server for analysis. Because multiple types of traffic are sent to the same server, we recommend that you configure the **engine-id**, **engine-type**, and **source-address** statements manually in your accounting and sampling hierarchies. This way, you can differentiate between traffic types when they arrive at the flow server.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  sp-2/0/0 { # This adaptive services interface creates the flow records.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.5.5.1/32 {
          destination 10.5.5.2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  fe-1/0/0 { # This is the interface where records are sent to the flow server.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
```



```

        address 10.60.2.2/30;
    }
}
}
ge-2/3/0 { # This is the input interface where traffic enters the router.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input catch_all;
            }
            address 10.1.1.1/20;
        }
    }
}
forwarding-options {
    sampling { # The router samples the traffic.
        input {
            rate 100; # One out of every 100 packets is sampled.
        }
    }
    family inet {
        output { # The sampling process creates and exports flow records.
            flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # You can configure a variety of settings.
                port 2055;
                version 8;
                aggregation { # Aggregation is unique to flow version 8.
                    protocol-port;
                    source-destination-prefix;
                }
            }
            aggregate-export-interval 90;
            flow-inactive-timeout 60;
            flow-active-timeout 60;
            interface sp-2/0/0 { # This statement enables PIC-based sampling.
                engine-id 5; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
                engine-type 55;
                source-address 10.60.2.2; # You must configure this statement.
            }
        }
    }
}
accounting counter1 { # This discard accounting process handles default traffic.
    output { # This process creates and exports flow records.
        flow-inactive-timeout 65;
        flow-active-timeout 65;
        flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # You can configure a variety of settings.
            port 2055;
            version 8;
            aggregation { # Aggregation is unique to version 8.
                protocol-port;
                source-destination-prefix;
            }
        }
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 { # This statement enables PIC-based discard accounting.
        engine-id 1; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
    }
}

```

```

        engine-type 11;
        source-address 10.60.2.3; # You must configure this statement.
    }
}
}
accounting t2 { # The second discard accounting process handles the TCP traffic.
    output { # This process creates and exports flow records.
        aggregate-export-interval 90;
        flow-inactive-timeout 65;
        flow-active-timeout 65;
        flow-server 10.60.2.1 { # You can configure a variety of settings for the server.
            port 2055;
            version 8;
            aggregation { # Aggregation is unique to version 8.
                protocol-port;
                source-destination-prefix;
            }
        }
    }
    interface sp-2/0/0 { # This statement enables PIC-based discard accounting.
        engine-id 2; # Engine statements are dynamic, but can be configured.
        engine-type 22;
        source-address 10.60.2.4; # You must configure this statement.
    }
}
}
}
firewall {
    family inet {
        filter catch_all { # Apply the firewall filter on the input interface.
            term t2 { # This places TCP traffic into one group for sampling and
                from { # discard accounting.
                    protocol tcp;
                }
                then {
                    count c2; # The count action counts traffic as it enters the router.
                    sample; # The sample action sends the traffic to the sampling process.
                    discard accounting t2; # The discard accounting discards traffic.
                }
            }
            term default { # Performs sampling and discard accounting on all other traffic.
                then {
                    count counter; # The count action counts traffic as it enters the router.
                    sample; # The sample action sends the traffic to the sampling process.
                    discard accounting counter1; # This activates discard accounting.
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}
}
}

```

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your configuration is correct, use the following commands on the monitoring station that is configured for active flow monitoring:

- **show services accounting aggregation** (for version 8 flows only)
- **show services accounting errors**
- **show services accounting (flow | flow-detail)**
- **show services accounting memory**
- **show services accounting packet-size-distribution**
- **show services accounting status**
- **show services accounting usage**

The following shows the output of the **show** commands used with the configuration example:

```
user@host> show services accounting flow name t2
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: t2
  Flow information
    Flow packets: 56130820, Flow bytes: 3592372480
    Flow packets 10-second rate: 13024, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 833573
    Active flows: 600, Total flows: 600
    Flows exported: 28848, Flows packets exported: 960
    Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 35400
```

```
user@host> show services accounting
```

```
Service Name:
  (default sampling)
  counter1
  t2
```

```
user@host> show services accounting aggregation protocol-port detail name t2
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: t2
```

```
  Protocol: 6, Source port: 20, Destination port: 20
  Start time: 442794, End time: 6436260
  Flow count: 1, Packet count: 4294693925, Byte count: 4277471552
```

```
user@host> show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name
t2 limit 10 order packets
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 542
Service name: t2
```

Source Prefix	Destination Prefix	Input SNMP Index	Output SNMP Index	Flow count	Packet count	Byte count
10.1.1.2/20	10.225.0.1/0	24	26	0	13	9650
10.1.1.2/20	10.143.80.1/0	24	26	0	13	10061
10.1.1.2/20	10.59.176.1/0	24	26	0	13	10426
10.1.1.2/20	10.5.32.1/0	24	26	0	13	12225
10.1.1.2/20	10.36.16.1/0	24	26	0	13	9116
10.1.1.2/20	10.1.96.1/0	24	26	0	12	11050
10.1.1.2/20	10.14.48.1/0	24	26	0	13	10812

10.1.1.2/20	10.31.192.1/0	24	26	0	13	11473
10.1.1.2/20	10.129.144.1/0	24	26	0	13	7647
10.1.1.2/20	10.188.160.1/0	24	26	0	13	10056

user@host> show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name

t2 extensive limit 3

Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 542

Service name: t2

Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20

Destination address: 10.200.176.1, Destination prefix length: 0

Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26

Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69

Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003

Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 5340

Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20

Destination address: 10.243.160.1, Destination prefix length: 0

Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26

Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69

Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003

Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 5490

Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20

Destination address: 10.162.160.1, Destination prefix length: 0

Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26

Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69

Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003

Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 4079

CHAPTER 3

Monitoring Traffic Using Passive Flow Monitoring

- [Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring on T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 172](#)
- [Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring Using either a Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router, or PICs on page 173](#)
- [Passive Flow Monitoring System Requirements for T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 175](#)
- [Passive Flow Monitoring Router and Software Considerations for T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 176](#)
- [Enabling Passive Flow Monitoring on M Series, MX Series or T Series Routers on page 177](#)
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- [Example: Passive Flow Monitoring Configuration on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 186](#)
- [Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding on page 200](#)
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- [Creating a Firewall Filter on an M, MX or T Series Router to Split the Port-Mirrored Traffic into Different Instances on page 202](#)
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- [Using IPSec and an ES PIC on an M, MX or T Series Router to Send Encrypted Traffic to a Packet Analyzer on page 204](#)
- [Applying a Firewall Filter Output Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router to Port-mirror Traffic to PICs or Flow Collection Services on page 206](#)
- [Monitoring Traffic on a Router with a VRF Instance and a Monitoring Group on page 206](#)
- [Specifying a Firewall Filter on an M, MX or T Series Router to Select Traffic to Monitor on page 206](#)
- [Configuring Input Interfaces, Monitoring Services Interfaces and Export Interfaces on M, MX or T Series Routers on page 207](#)

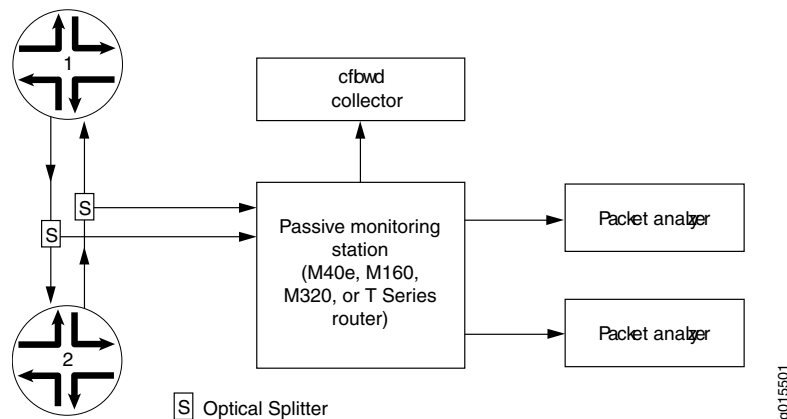
- [Establishing a VRF Instance on an M, MX or T Series Router for Monitored Traffic on page 210](#)
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- [Configuring Policy Options on M, MX or T Series Routers on page 213](#)
- [Stripping MPLS Labels on ATM, Ethernet-Based and SONET/SDH Router Interfaces on page 213](#)
- [Using an M, MX or T Series Router Flow Collector Interface to Process and Export Multiple Flow Records on page 214](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Flow Collector Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router on page 220](#)
- [Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding on page 231](#)

Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring on T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers

Flow monitoring version 5 supports passive flow monitoring. Versions 8 and 9 do not support passive flow monitoring.

The M40e, M160, M320, MX Series, or T Series router that is used for passive flow monitoring does not route packets from monitored interfaces, nor does it run any routing protocols related to those interfaces; it only passes along intercepted traffic and receives traffic flows. [Figure 25 on page 172](#) shows a typical topology for the passive flow monitoring application.

Figure 25: Passive Flow Monitoring Application Topology



Traffic travels normally between Router 1 and Router 2. To redirect IPv4 traffic, you insert an optical splitter on the interface between these two routers. The optical splitter copies and redirects the traffic to the monitoring station. The optical cable connects only the receive port on the monitoring station, never the transmit port. This configuration allows the monitoring station to receive traffic only from the router being monitored but never to transmit it back.

If you are monitoring traffic flow, the Internet Processor II ASIC in the router forwards a copy of the traffic to the Monitoring Services or Monitoring Services II PIC in the monitoring station. If there is more than one Monitoring Services PIC installed, the monitoring station distributes the load of the incoming traffic across the multiple PICs. The Monitoring Services PICs generate flow records in version 5 format, and the records are exported to the flow collector.

When you are performing lawful interception of packets, the Internet Processor II ASIC filters the incoming traffic and forwards it to the Tunnel Services PIC. Filter-based forwarding is then applied to direct the traffic to the packet analyzers. Optionally, the intercepted traffic or the flow records can be encrypted by the ES PIC and then sent to their destination. With additional configuration, flow records can be processed by a flow collector and flows can be captured dynamically.

With MPLS passive monitoring, the router can process MPLS packets with label values that do not have corresponding entries in the **mpls.0** routing table. You can divert these unrecognized MPLS packets, remove the MPLS labels, and redirect the underlying IPv4 packets. This is equivalent to a default route for MPLS packets or a promiscuous label. Because this application does not use a Monitoring Services PIC, see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide* for more information about MPLS passive monitoring.

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
 - [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring Versions on M40e, M320 and T Series Routers on page 40](#)

Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring Using either a Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router, or PICs

Using a Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge or T Series Core router, a selection of PICs (including the Monitoring Services PIC, Adaptive Services [AS] PIC, Multiservices PIC, or Multiservices DPC) and other networking hardware, you can monitor traffic flow and export the monitored traffic. Monitoring traffic allows you to do the following:

- Gather and export detailed information about IP version 4 (IPv4) traffic flows between source and destination nodes in your network.
- Sample all incoming IPv4 traffic on the monitoring interface and present the data in cflowd record format.
- Perform discard accounting on an incoming traffic flow.
- Encrypt or tunnel outgoing cflowd records, intercepted IPv4 traffic, or both.
- Direct filtered traffic to different packet analyzers and present the data in its original format (port mirror).

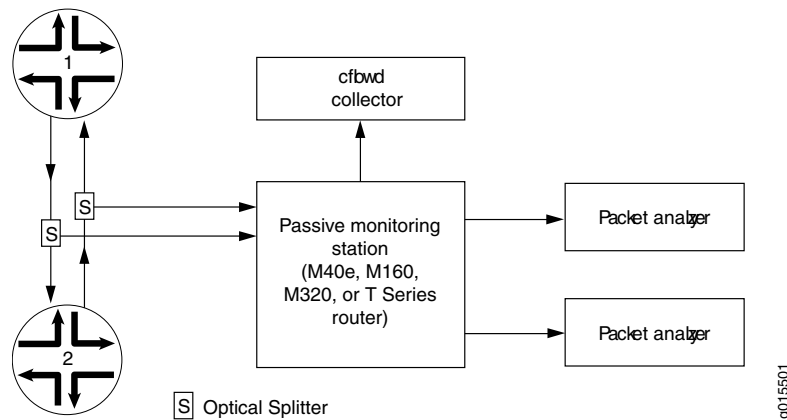


NOTE: Monitoring Services PICs, AS PICs, and Multiservices PICs must be mounted on an Enhanced Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) in an M Series or T Series router.

Multiservices DPCs installed in Juniper Networks MX Series routers support the same functionality, with the exception of the passive monitoring and flow-tap features.

The router used for passive monitoring does not route packets from the monitored interface, nor does it run any routing protocols related to those interfaces; it only receives traffic flows, collects intercepted traffic, and exports it to cflowd servers and packet analyzers. [Figure 26 on page 174](#) shows a typical topology for the passive flow-monitoring application.

Figure 26: Passive Monitoring Application Topology



Traffic travels normally between Router 1 and Router 2. To redirect IPv4 traffic, you insert an optical splitter on the interface between these two routers. The optical splitter copies and redirects the traffic to the monitoring station, which is an M40e, M160, M320, or T Series router. The optical cable connects only the receive port on the monitoring station, never the transmit port. This configuration allows the monitoring station to receive traffic from the router being monitored but never to transmit it back.

If you are monitoring traffic flow, the Internet Processor II application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) in the router forwards a copy of the traffic to the Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PIC in the monitoring station. If more than one monitoring PIC is installed, the monitoring station distributes the load of the incoming traffic across the multiple PICs. The monitoring PICs generate flow records in cflowd version 5 format, and the records are then exported to the cflowd collector.

If you are performing lawful interception of traffic between the two routers, the Internet Processor II ASIC filters the incoming traffic and forwards it to the Tunnel Services PIC. Filter-based forwarding is then applied to direct the traffic to the packet analyzers.

Optionally, the intercepted traffic or the cflowd records can be encrypted by the ES PIC or IP Security (IPsec) services and then sent to a cflowd server or packet analyzer.

Related Documentation • [Enabling Passive Flow Monitoring on M Series, MX Series or T Series Routers on page 177](#)

Passive Flow Monitoring System Requirements for T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers

To perform passive flow monitoring, your router must meet these minimum requirements:

- Junos OS Release 9.2 or later for passive flow monitoring support for IQ2 interfaces only on M120, M320, T320, T640, T1600 and MX-series routers.
- Junos OS Release 8.5 or later for passive flow monitoring support on the MX Series MultiServices routers
- Junos OS Release 8.4 or later for passive flow monitoring support on the MultiServices 400 PIC (Type 2)
- Junos OS Release 7.6 or later to clear error and flow statistics with the **clear passive-monitoring statistics** command
- Junos OS Release 7.5 or later for support of the dynamic flow capture (DFC) Management Information Base (MIB)
- Junos OS Release 7.4 or later for dynamic flow capture on Monitoring Services III PICs installed in T Series and M320 routers, and port mirroring of IPv6 packets
- Junos OS Release 7.3 or later for passive flow monitoring on selected Ethernet-based interfaces and filter-based forwarding on output interfaces
- Junos OS Release 7.1 or later for passive flow monitoring and flow collection services on Monitoring Services II PICs installed in T Series and M320 routers
- Junos OS Release 6.4 or later for support of the next-hop IP address field in flow monitoring version 5 records
- Junos OS Release 6.2 or later for ATM2 intelligent queuing (IQ) interface passive monitoring, flow collection services, and MPLS label stripping
- Junos OS Release 6.1 or later for MPLS passive monitoring
- Junos OS Release 6.0 or later for the Monitoring Services II PIC
- Junos OS Release 5.7 or later for the automatic insertion of autonomous system (AS) numbers and SNMP index values for interfaces into flow records
- Junos OS Release 5.4 or later for the Monitoring Services PIC
- M40e, M160, M320, MX Series, or T Series router with an Internet Processor II ASIC or later
- Type 1 enhanced FPCs
- Two optical splitters
- A Tunnel Services PIC (required if you wish to send traffic to more than one analyzer)
- An input interface from the following list:

- SONET/SDH PIC—OC3, OC12, or OC48
- ATM2 IQ PIC—OC3 or OC12
- 4-port Fast Ethernet PIC
- Gigabit Ethernet PIC—4-port with small form-factor pluggable transceiver (SFP) or 10-port with SFP
- 1-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with XENPAK
- Outgoing PICs to connect to the flow collector or packet analyzer
- Flow monitoring version 5 collector
- ES PIC and packet analyzers (optional)

**Related
Documentation**

- [Active Flow Monitoring System Requirements for M and T Series Routers on page 34](#)
- [Active Flow Monitoring PIC Specifications for M and T Series Routers on page 36](#)

Passive Flow Monitoring Router and Software Considerations for T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers

There are several hardware and software considerations when you implement passive flow monitoring. When defining the hardware requirements of the monitoring station, keep in mind the following:

- The input interfaces on the monitoring station must be SONET/SDH interfaces (OC3, OC12, or OC48), ATM2 IQ interfaces (OC3 or OC12), 4-port Fast Ethernet interfaces, Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with SFP (4-port or 10-port), or 1-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with XENPAK.
- To monitor the flows in both directions for a single interface, the monitoring station must have two SONET/SDH, ATM2 IQ, or Ethernet-based receive ports, one for each direction of flow. In [Figure 25 on page 172](#), the monitoring station needs one port to monitor the traffic flowing from Router 1 to Router 2, and a second port to monitor the traffic flowing from Router 2 to Router 1.
- The Monitoring Services PICs must be installed in a Type 1 enhanced FPC slot.
- Type 1 and Type 2 Tunnel Services PICs are supported.
- Use an ES PIC to encrypt the flow export.

When defining a traffic monitoring strategy, keep in mind the following:

- The monitoring station collects only IPv4 packets. All other packet formats are discarded and not counted.
- You can set the amount of time a data flow can be inactive before the monitoring station terminates the flow and exports the flow data. To set the timer, include the **flow-inactive-timeout** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet output]** hierarchy level. The timer value can be from 15 seconds through 1800 seconds, with a default value of 60 seconds.

You can also configure the monitoring station to collect periodic flow reports for flows that last longer than the configured active timeout. To set this activity timer, include the **flow-active-timeout** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet output]** hierarchy level. The timer value can be from 60 seconds through 1800 seconds, with a default value of 180 seconds.

- Multiple expired flows are exported together, if possible. A UDP packet is sent when one of the following conditions is met:
 - When 30 flows are contained in the current packet, the flows are exported.
 - If there are fewer than 30 flows but the export timer expires, the flows are exported one second after the timer expires.
- TCP and UDP flows are considered differently:
 - TCP flows watch for a segment containing the **FIN** bit and a subsequent acknowledgement (**ACK**) to detect the end of a flow. Alternately, a TCP reset (**RST**) can also indicate the end of a flow. When these TCP combinations are detected, the flow expires. The **FIN+ACK** and **RST** cases cover most TCP stream closures. For all other flows, an inactive timeout is needed.
 - All non-TCP flows, such as UDP, depend on timeout mechanisms for export.
- The default MTU value for SONET/SDH interfaces is 4474 bytes; for Gigabit Ethernet and Fast Ethernet interfaces, it is 1500 bytes. If the monitoring station receives packets exceeding 4474 bytes, they are discarded; no fragmentation is performed. Note that the supported MTU size on the Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet PICs might exceed 1500 bytes, depending on the type of PIC.
- Any incoming traffic that is discarded is not forwarded to packet analyzers.
- The interfaces on the monitoring station that collect intercepted traffic must be configured with Cisco HDLC or PPP encapsulation.
- You must always use a standard interface (for example, one that follows the usual **interface-name-fpc/pic/slot** format) to send flow records to a flow server. Flow data generated by the Monitoring Services or Monitoring Services II PICs will not be delivered to the server across the **fxp0** interface.
- You can send version 5 records to multiple flow servers. You can configure up to eight servers and flow traffic is load-balanced between the servers in a round-robin fashion. If one of the servers ceases operation, flow traffic load-balances automatically between the remaining active servers. To configure, include up to eight **flow-server** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name output]** hierarchy level.

Enabling Passive Flow Monitoring on M Series, MX Series or T Series Routers

You can monitor IPv4 traffic from another router if you have the following components installed in an M Series, MX Series, or T Series router:

- Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PICs to perform the service processing

- SONET/SDH, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet PICs as transit interface

On SONET/SDH interfaces, you enable passive flow monitoring by including the **passive-monitor-mode** statement at the [edit interfaces *so-fpc/pic/port* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces so-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number]  
passive-monitor-mode;
```

On Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, you enable passive flow monitoring by including the **passive-monitor-mode** statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name]  
passive-monitor-mode;
```

IPv6 passive monitoring is not supported on Monitoring Services PICs. You must configure port mirroring to forward the packets from the passive monitored ports to other interfaces. Interfaces configured on the following FPCs and PIC support IPv6 passive monitoring on the T640 and T1600 Series routers:

- Enhanced Scaling FPC2
- Enhanced Scaling FPC3
- Enhanced II FPC1
- Enhanced II FPC2
- Enhanced II FPC3
- Enhanced Scaling FPC4
- Enhanced Scaling FPC4.1
- 4-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN PIC with XFP (supported on both WAN-PHY and LAN-PHY mode for both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses)
- Gigabit Ethernet PIC with SFP
- 10-Gigabit Ethernet PIC with XENPAK (T1600 Series router)
- SONET/SDH OC192/STM64 PIC (T1600 Series router)
- SONET/SDH OC192/STM64 PICs with XFP (T1600 Series router)
- SONET/SDH OC48c/STM16 PIC with SFP (T1600 Series router)
- SONET/SDH OC48/STM16 (Multi-Rate)
- SONET/SDH OC12/STM4 (Multi-Rate) PIC with SFP
- Type 1 SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) PIC with SFP

To configure port mirroring, include the **port-mirroring** statement at the [edit **forwarding-options**] hierarchy level.

When you configure an interface in passive monitoring mode, the Packet Forwarding Engine silently drops packets coming from that interface and destined to the router itself. Passive monitoring mode also stops the Routing Engine from transmitting any packet from that interface. Packets received from the monitored interface can be forwarded to monitoring interfaces. If you include the **passive-monitor-mode** statement in the configuration:

- The ATM interface is always up, and the interface does not receive or transmit incoming control packets, such as Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) and Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI) cells.
- The SONET/SDH interface does not send keepalives or alarms and does not participate actively on the network.
- Gigabit and Fast Ethernet interfaces can support both per-port passive monitoring and per-VLAN passive monitoring. The destination MAC filter on the receive port of the Ethernet interfaces is disabled.
- Ethernet encapsulation options are not allowed.
- Ethernet interfaces do not support the **stacked-vlan-tagging** statement for both IPv4 and IPv6 packets in passive monitoring mode.

On monitoring services interfaces, you enable passive flow monitoring by including the **family** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level, specifying the **inet** option:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]  
family inet;
```

For the monitoring services interface, you can configure multiservice physical interface properties. For more information, see [“Configuring Flow-Monitoring Interfaces” on page 5](#).

For conformity with the cflowd record structure, you must include the **receive-options-packets** and **receive-ttl-exceeded** statements at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet]  
receive-options-packets;  
receive-ttl-exceeded;
```

For more information, see the following sections:

- [Passive Flow Monitoring for MPLS Encapsulated Packets on page 179](#)
- [Example: Enabling IPv4 Passive Flow Monitoring on page 181](#)
- [Example: Enabling IPv6 Passive Flow Monitoring on page 183](#)

Passive Flow Monitoring for MPLS Encapsulated Packets

On monitoring services interfaces, you can process MPLS packets that have not been assigned label values and have no corresponding entry in the **mpls.0** routing table. This allows you to assign a default route to unlabeled MPLS packets.

To configure a default label value for MPLS packets, include the **default-route** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name* label-map]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls interface interface-name label-map]
default-route {
  (next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name)) | (reject | discard);
  (pop | (swap <out-label>));
  class-of-service value;
  preference preference;
  type type;
}
```

For more information about static labels, see the *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*.

Removing MPLS Labels from Incoming Packets

The Junos OS can forward only IPv4 packets to a Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PIC. IPv4 and IPv6 packets with MPLS labels cannot be forwarded to a monitoring PIC. By default, if packets with MPLS labels are forwarded to the monitoring PIC, they are discarded. To monitor IPv4 and IPv6 packets with MPLS labels, you must remove the MPLS labels as the packets arrive on the interface.

You can remove MPLS labels from an incoming packet by including the **pop-all-labels** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* (atm-options | fastether-options | gigether-options | sonet-options) mpls]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name (atm-options | fastether-options | gigether-options |
sonet-options) mpls]
pop-all-labels {
  required-depth [numbers];
}
```

For MX Series routers with MPCs, the **pop-all-labels** statement pops all labels by default and the **required-depth** statement is ignored.

For other configurations, you can remove up to two MPLS labels from an incoming packet. By default, the **pop-all-labels** statement takes effect for incoming packets with one or two labels. You can specify the number of MPLS labels that an incoming packet must have for the **pop-all-labels** statement to take effect by including the **required-depth** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* (atm-options | fastether-options | gigether-options | sonet-options) mpls pop-all-labels]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces interface-name (atm-options | fastether-options | gigether-options |
sonet-options) mpls pop-all-labels]
required-depth [numbers];
```

The required depth can be 1, 2, or [1 2]. If you include the **required-depth 1** statement, the **pop-all-labels** statement takes effect for incoming packets with one label only. If you include the **required-depth 2** statement, the **pop-all-labels** statement takes effect for incoming packets with two labels only. If you include the **required-depth [1 2]** statement, the **pop-all-labels** statement takes effect for incoming packets with one or two labels.

A required depth of [1 2] is equivalent to the default behavior of the **pop-all-labels** statement.

When you remove MPLS labels from incoming packets, note the following:

- The **pop-all-labels** statement has no effect on IP packets with three or more MPLS labels except for MX Series routers with MPCs.
- When you enable MPLS label removal, you must configure all ports on a PIC with the same label popping mode and required depth.
- You use the **pop-all-labels** statement to enable passive monitoring applications, not active monitoring applications.
- You cannot apply MPLS filters or accounting to the MPLS labels because the labels are removed as soon as the packet arrives on the interface.
- On ATM2 interfaces, you must use a label value greater than 4095 because the lower range of MPLS labels is reserved for label-switched interface (LSI) and virtual private LAN service (VPLS) support. For more information, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.
- The following ATM encapsulation types are not supported on interfaces with MPLS label removal:
 - **atm-ccc-cell-relay**
 - **atm-ccc-vc-mux**
 - **atm-mlppp-llc**
 - **atm-tcc-snap**
 - **atm-tcc-vc-mux**
 - **ether-over-atm-llc**
 - **ether-vpls-over-atm-llc**

Example: Enabling IPv4 Passive Flow Monitoring

The following example shows a complete configuration for enabling passive flow monitoring on an Ethernet interface.

In this example, the Gigabit Ethernet interface can accept all Ethernet packets. It strips VLAN tags (if there are any) and up to two MPLS labels blindly, and passes IPv4 packets to the monitoring interface. With this configuration, it can monitor IPv4, VLAN+IPv4, VLAN+MPLS+IPv4, and VLAN+MPLS+MPLS+IPv4 labeled packets.

The Fast Ethernet interface can accept only packets with VLAN ID 100. All other packets are dropped. With this configuration, it can monitor VLAN (ID=100)+IPv4, VLAN (ID=100)+MPLS+IPv4, and VLAN (ID=100)+MPLS+MPLS+IPv4 labeled packets.

```
[edit firewall]
family inet {
  filter input-monitoring-filter {
```

```
term def {
  then {
    count counter;
    accept;
  }
}
}
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  passive-monitor-mode;
  gigether-options {
    mpls {
      pop-all-labels;
    }
  }
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input input-monitoring-filter;
      }
    }
  }
}
fe-0/1/0 {
  passive-monitor-mode;
  vlan-tagging;
  fastether-options {
    mpls {
      pop-all-labels required-depth [ 1 2 ];
    }
  }
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 100;
    family inet {
      filter {
        input input-monitoring-filter;
      }
    }
  }
}
mo-1/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      receive-options-packets;
      receive-ttl-exceeded;
    }
  }
  unit 1 {
    family inet;
  }
}
[edit forwarding-options]
monitoring mon1 {
  family inet {
```



```

output {
  export-format cflowd-version-5;
  cflowd 192.0.2.2 port 2055;
  interface mo-1/0/0.0 {
    source-address 192.0.2.1;
  }
}
}
[edit routing-instances]
monitoring-vrf {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface fe-0/1/0.0;
  interface mo-1/0/0.1;
  route-distinguisher 68:1;
  vrf-import monitoring-vrf-import;
  vrf-export monitoring-vrf-export;
  routing-options {
    static {
      route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop mo-1/0/0.1;
    }
  }
}
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement monitoring-vrf-import {
  then {
    reject;
  }
}
policy-statement monitoring-vrf-export {
  then {
    reject;
  }
}

```

Example: Enabling IPv6 Passive Flow Monitoring

The following example shows a complete configuration for enabling IPv6 passive flow monitoring on an Ethernet interface.

In this example, the Gigabit Ethernet interface can accept all Ethernet packets. It strips VLAN tags (if there are any) and up to two MPLS labels blindly, and passes IPv6 packets to the monitoring interface. With this configuration, the Gigabit Ethernet interface can monitor IPv6, VLAN+IPv6, VLAN+MPLS+IPv6, and VLAN+MPLS+MPLS+IPv6 labeled packets.

The vlan-tagged Gigabit Ethernet interface can accept only packets with VLAN ID 100. All other packets are dropped. With this configuration, it can monitor VLAN (ID=100)+IPv6, VLAN (ID=100)+MPLS+IPv6, and VLAN (ID=100)+MPLS+MPLS+IPv6 labeled packets.

```

[edit interfaces]
xe-0/1/0 {

```

```
passive-monitor-mode;
unit 0 {
    family inet6 {
        filter {
            input port-mirror6;
        }
        address 2001:db8::1/128;
    }
}
xe-0/1/2 {
    passive-monitor-mode;
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
        vlan-id 100;
        family inet6 {
            filter {
                input port-mirror6;
            }
        }
    }
}
xe-0/1/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8::1/128;
        }
    }
}
[edit firewall]
family inet6 {
    filter port-mirror6 {
        term term2 {
            then {
                count count_pm;
                port-mirror;
                accept;
            }
        }
    }
}
[edit forwarding options]
port-mirroring {
    input {
        rate 1;
    }
    family inet6 {
        output {
            interface xe-0/1/1.0 {
                next-hop 2001:db8::3;
            }
            no-filter-check;
        }
    }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Passive Flow Monitoring Using either a Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router, or PICs on page 173](#)

Configuring Passive Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers

Table 28 on page 185 shows which Juniper Networks PICs and routers support passive flow monitoring. The PICs receive passively monitored network traffic from an input interface (SONET/SDH, ATM2 IQ, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, or 10-Gigabit Ethernet), convert the received packets into flow records, and export them to a flow server for further analysis.

Table 28: Passive Flow Monitoring PIC Support

PIC Type	M40e	M160	T Series/ M320
Monitoring Services PIC	Yes	Yes	No
Monitoring Services II PIC	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monitoring Services III PIC	Yes	Yes	Yes
MultiServices 400 PIC (Type 2)	Yes	No	Yes

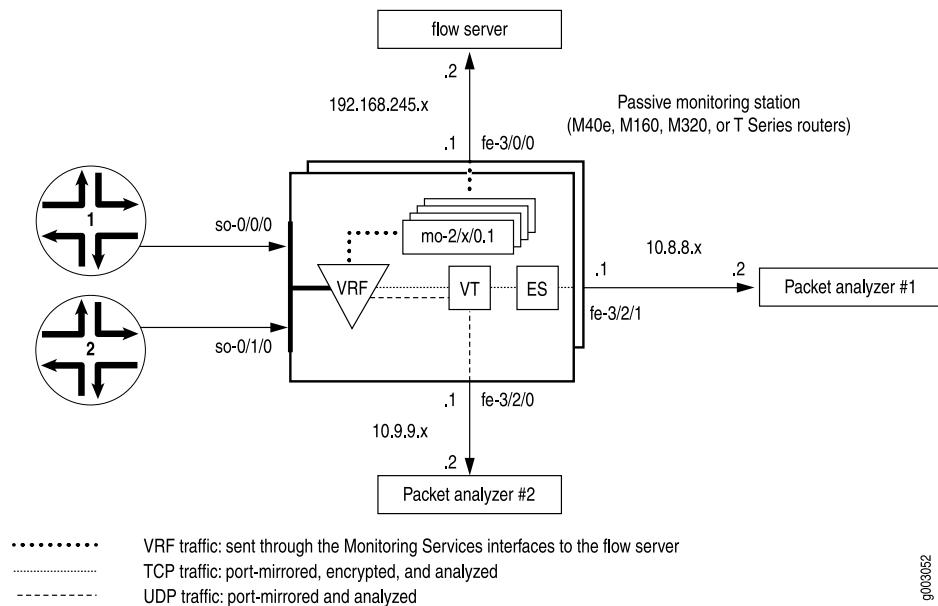
The key configuration hierarchy statement for passive flow monitoring is the **monitoring** statement found at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. At minimum, you must configure a VRF routing instance to direct the traffic to a monitoring services interface for flow processing.

However, there are several options you can use that add complexity to passive flow monitoring. For example, you can configure the router to direct traffic into a routing instance and deliver the traffic into a monitoring group. You can also use port mirroring and filter-based forwarding to copy and redirect traffic. Optionally, you can configure the monitoring station to encrypt flow output before it is sent to a flow server for processing, to send flow records to a flow collector, or to process on-demand monitoring requests with dynamic flow capture.

- Related Documentation**
- [Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding on page 200](#)
 - [Using an M, MX or T Series Router Flow Collector Interface to Process and Export Multiple Flow Records on page 214](#)
 - [Passive Flow Monitoring Router and Software Considerations for T Series, M Series and MX Series Routers on page 176](#)

Example: Passive Flow Monitoring Configuration on M, MX and T Series Routers

Figure 27: Passive Flow Monitoring—Topology Diagram



In [Figure 27 on page 186](#), traffic enters the monitoring station through interfaces **so-0/0/0** and **so-0/1/0**. After the firewall filter accepts the traffic to be monitored, the packets enter a VRF instance.

The original packets travel within the VRF instance to the Monitoring Services PIC for flow processing. The final flow packets are sent from the monitoring services interfaces out the **fe-3/0/0** interface to a flow server.

A copy of the accepted traffic is port-mirrored to the Tunnel PIC. As the copied packets enter the tunnel interface, a second firewall filter separates TCP and UDP packets and places them into two filter-based forwarding instances. The UDP instance directs the UDP packets to a packet analyzer attached to **fe-3/2/0**. The TCP instance sends the TCP packets to the ES PIC for encryption and the ES PIC sends the packets to a second packet analyzer connected to **fe-3/2/1**.

Your first step is to define a firewall filter to select packets for monitoring. All filtered traffic must be accepted, and the **port-mirror** statement at the **[edit firewall family inet filter filter-name term term-name then]** hierarchy level facilitates port mirroring.

Next, configure the input SONET/SDH interfaces and apply the firewall filter that you just defined. The **passive-monitor-mode** statement disables SONET keepalives on the SONET/SDH interfaces and enables passive flow monitoring.

Configure all other interfaces that you will use with the monitoring application, including the monitoring services interfaces, the export interfaces, the tunnel interface, and the ES interface. Once the interfaces are in place, configure a VRF instance and monitoring group to direct the original packets from the input interfaces to the monitoring services interfaces

for processing. The resulting flow description packets exit **fe-3/0/0** to reach the flow server.

Next, configure statements to port-mirror the monitored traffic to a tunnel interface. Design a firewall filter that selects some of this copied traffic for further analysis and some of the traffic for discarding. In this case, isolate TCP and UDP traffic and direct these two flows into separate filter-based forwarding routing instances. Remember to apply the filter to the tunnel interface to enable the separation of TCP traffic from UDP traffic. Also, import the interface routes into the forwarding instances with a routing table group.

In the filter-based forwarding instances, define static route next hops. The next hop for the TCP instance is the ES interface and the next hop for the UDP instance is the packet analyzer connected to **fe-3/2/0**. Finally, configure IPSec so that the next hop for the TCP traffic is the second packet analyzer attached to **fe-3/2/1**.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 { # Traffic enters the router on this interface.
    description "input interface";
    encapsulation ppp;
    unit 0 {
      passive-monitor-mode; # Disables SONET keepalives.
      family inet {
        filter {
          input input-monitoring-filter; # The firewall filter is applied here.
        }
      }
    }
  }
  so-0/1/0 { # Traffic enters the router on this interface.
    description "input interface";
    encapsulation ppp;
    unit 0 {
      passive-monitor-mode; # Disables SONET keepalives.
      family inet {
        filter {
          input input-monitoring-filter; # The firewall filter is applied here.
        }
      }
    }
  }
  es-3/1/0 { # This is where the TCP traffic enters the ES PIC.
    unit 0 {
      tunnel {
        source 10.8.8.1;
        destination 10.8.8.2;
      }
      family inet {
        ipsec-sa sa-esp;
        address 192.0.2.1/32 {
          destination 192.0.2.2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
fe-3/0/0 { # Flow records exit here and travel to the flow server.
  description " export interface to the flow server";
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
    address 192.168.245.1/30;
  }
}
fe-3/2/0 { # This export interface for UDP traffic leads to a packet analyzer.
  description " export interface to the packet analyzer";
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.9.9.1/30;
    }
  }
}
fe-3/2/1 { # This IPSec tunnel source exports TCP traffic to a packet analyzer.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.8.8.1/30;
    }
  }
}
mo-4/0/0 { # This marks the beginning of the monitoring services interfaces.
  unit 0 { # Unit 0 is part of the inet.0 routing table and generates flow records.
    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 { # Unit 1 receives monitored traffic and is part of the VRF instance.
    family inet;
  }
}
mo-4/1/0 {
  unit 0 { # Unit 0 is part of the inet.0 routing table and generates flow records.
    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 { # Unit 1 receives monitored traffic and is part of the VRF instance.
    family inet;
  }
}
mo-4/2/0 {
  unit 0 { # Unit 0 is part of the inet.0 routing table and generates flow records.
    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 { # Unit 1 receives monitored traffic and is part of the VRF instance.
    family inet;
  }
}
mo-4/3/0 {
  unit 0 { # Unit 0 is part of the inet.0 routing table and generates flow records.
    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 { # Unit 1 receives monitored traffic and is part of the VRF instance.
    family inet;
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
  vt-0/2/0 { # The tunnel services interface receives the port-mirrored traffic.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input tunnel-interface-filter; # The filter splits traffic into TCP and UDP
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  monitoring group1 { # Monitored traffic is processed by the monitoring services
    family inet { # interfaces and flow records are sent to the flow server.
      output {
        export-format cflowd-version-5;
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 30;
        flow-server 192.168.245.2 port 2055; # IP address and port for server.
        interface mo-4/0/0.1 { # Use monitoring services interfaces for output.
          engine-id 1; # engine and interface-index statements are optional.
          engine-type 1;
          input-interface-index 44;
          output-interface-index 54;
          source-address 192.168.245.1; # This is the IP address of fe-3/0/0.
        }
        interface mo-4/1/0.1 {
          engine-id 2; # engine and interface-index statements are optional.
          engine-type 1;
          input-interface-index 45;
          output-interface-index 55;
          source-address 192.168.245.1; # This is the IP address of fe-3/0/0.
        }
        interface mo-4/2/0.1 {
          engine-id 3; # engine and interface-index statements are optional.
          engine-type 1;
          input-interface-index 46;
          output-interface-index 56;
          source-address 192.168.245.1; # This is the IP address of fe-3/0/0.
        }
        interface mo-4/3/0.1 {
          engine-id 4; # engine and interface-index statements are optional.
          engine-type 1;
          input-interface-index 47;
          output-interface-index 57;
          source-address 192.168.245.1; # This is the IP address of fe-3/0/0.
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
port-mirroring { # Copies the traffic and sends it to the Tunnel Services PIC.
  family inet {
    input {
      rate 1;
    }
  }
}

```

```
        run-length 1;
    }
    output {
        interface vt-0/2/0.0;
        no-filter-check;
    }
}
}
routing-options { # This installs the interface routes into the forwarding instances.
    interface-routes {
        rib-group inet bc-vrf;
    }
    rib-groups {
        bc-vrf {
            import-rib [inet.0 tcp-routing-table.inet.0 udp-routing-table.inet.0];
        }
    }
    forwarding-table {
        export pplb; # Applies per-packet load balancing to the forwarding table.
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement monitoring-vrf-import {
        then reject;
    }
    policy-statement monitoring-vrf-export {
        then reject;
    }
    policy-statement pplb {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}
security { # This sets IPSec options for the ES PIC.
    ipsec {
        proposal esp-sha1-3des {
            protocol esp;
            authentication-algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
            encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc;
            lifetime-seconds 180;
        }
        policy esp-group2 {
            perfect-forward-secrecy {
                keys group2;
            }
            proposals esp-sha1-3des;
        }
        security-association sa-esp {
            mode tunnel;
            dynamic {
                ipsec-policy esp-group2;
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```

}
ike {
  proposal ike-esp {
    authentication-method pre-shared-keys;
    dh-group group2;
    authentication-algorithm sha1;
    encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc;
    lifetime-seconds 180;
  }
  policy 10.8.8.2 {
    mode aggressive;
    proposals ike-esp;
    pre-shared-key ascii-text "$ABC123";
  }
}
}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter input-monitoring-filter { # This filter selects traffic to send into the VRF
      term 1 { # instance and prepares the traffic for port mirroring.
        from {
          destination-address {
            10.7.0.0/16;
          }
        }
        then {
          port-mirror;
          accept;
        }
      }
      term 2 {
        from {
          destination-address {
            10.6.0.0/16;
          }
        }
        then accept;
      }
    }
    filter tunnel-interface-filter { # This filter breaks the port-mirrored traffic into two
      term tcp { # filter-based forwarding instances: TCP packets and UDP packets.
        from {
          protocol tcp;
        }
        then { # This counts TCP packets and sends them into a TCP instance.
          count tcp;
          routing-instance tcp-routing-table;
        }
      }
      term udp {
        from {
          protocol udp;
        }
        then { # This counts UDP packets and sends them into a UDP instance.
          count udp;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    routing-instance udp-routing-table;
  }
}
term rest {
  then {
    count rest;
    discard;
  }
}
}
}
}
routing-instances {
  monitoring-vrf { # This is the VRF instance where you send the traffic. It contains
    instance-type vrf; # the input interface and the monitoring services interfaces.
    interface so-0/0/0.0; # Traffic enters the router on these input interfaces.
    interface so-0/1/0.0;
    interface mo-4/0/0.1;
    interface mo-4/1/0.1; # These are output interfaces (use them as
    interface mo-4/2/0.1; # output interfaces in your monitoring group).
    interface mo-4/3/0.1;
    route-distinguisher 69:1;
    vrf-import monitoring-vrf-import;
    vrf-export monitoring-vrf-export;
    routing-options { # Sends traffic to a group of monitoring services interfaces.
      static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop [mo-4/0/0.1 mo-4/1/0.1
          mo-4/2/0.1 mo-4/3/0.1];
      }
    }
  }
}
tcp-routing-table { # This is the filter-based forwarding instance for TCP traffic.
  instance-type forwarding;
  routing-options { # The next hop is the ES PIC.
    static {
      route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop es-3/1/0.0;
    }
  }
}
udp-routing-table { # This is the filter-based forwarding instance for UDP traffic.
  instance-type forwarding;
  routing-options { # The next hop is the second packet analyzer.
    static {
      route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.9.1.2;
    }
  }
}
}

```

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your configuration is correct, use the following commands on the monitoring station that is configured for passive flow monitoring:

- **show route 0/0**
- **show passive-monitoring error**
- **show passive-monitoring flow**
- **show passive-monitoring memory**
- **show passive-monitoring status**
- **show passive-monitoring usage**

To clear statistics for the **show passive-monitoring error** and **show passive-monitoring flow** commands, issue the **clear passive-monitoring (all | *interface-name*)** command.

You can also view passive flow monitoring status with the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). The following Management Information Base (MIB) tables are supported:

- **jnxPMonErrorTable**—Corresponds to the **show passive-monitoring error** command.
- **jnxPMonFlowTable**—Corresponds to the **show passive-monitoring flow** command.
- **jnxPMonMemoryTable**—Corresponds to the **show passive-monitoring memory** command.

The following section shows the output of the **show** commands used with the configuration example:

```
user@host> show route 0/0
```

```
<skip inet.0>
```

We are only concerned with the routing-instance route.

```
bc-vrf.inet.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
bc-vrf.inet.0:+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0.0.0.0/0    *[Static/5] 5d 17:34:57
              via mo-4/0/0.1
              > via mo-4/1/0.1
              via mo-4/2/0.1
              via mo-4/3/0.1
tcp-rt.inet.0: 13 destinations, 13 routes (12 active, 0 holddown, 1
hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0.0.0.0/0    *[Static/5] 19:24:39
              > via es-3/1/0.0
              : <other interface routes>
udp-rt.inet.0: 13 destinations, 13 routes (12 active, 0 holddown, 1
hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0.0.0.0/0    *[Static/5] 19:24:39
```

```
> to 10.9.1.2 via fe-3/2/0.0
: <other interface routes>
```



NOTE: For all `show passive-monitoring` commands, the output obtained when using a wildcard (such as `*`) or the `all` option is based on the configured interfaces listed at the `[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name]` hierarchy level. In the output from the configuration example, you see information only for the configured interfaces `mo-4/0/0`, `mo-4/1/0`, `mo-4/2/0`, and `mo-4/3/0`.

Many of the statements you can configure in a monitoring group, such as `engine-id` and `engine-type`, are visible in the output of the `show passive-monitoring` commands.

Table 29: Output Fields for the `show passive-monitoring error` Command

Field	Explanation
Packets dropped (no memory)	Number of packets dropped because of memory.
Packets dropped (not IP)	Number of non-IP packets dropped.
Packets dropped (not IPv4)	Number of packets dropped because they failed the IPv4 check.
Packets dropped (header too small)	Number of packets dropped because the packet length or IP header length was too small.
Memory allocation failures	Number of flow record memory allocation failures. A small number reflects failures to replenish the free list. A large number indicates the monitoring station is almost out of memory space.
Memory free failures	Number of flow record memory frees.
Memory free list failures	Number of flow records received from free list that failed. Memory is nearly exhausted or too many new flows greater than 128K are being created in one second.
Memory warning	The flows have exceeded 1 million packets per second (Mpps) on a Monitoring Services PIC or 2 Mpps on a Monitoring Services II PIC. The response can be Yes or No .
Memory overload	The memory has been overloaded. The response is Yes or No .
PPS overload	In packets per second, whether the PIC is receiving more traffic than the configured threshold. The response can be Yes or No .

Table 29: Output Fields for the show passive-monitoring error Command (continued)

Field	Explanation
BPS overload	In bytes per second, whether the PIC is receiving more traffic than the configured threshold. The response can be Yes or No .

```

user@host> show passive-monitoring error all

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory warning: No, Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: No

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory warning: No, Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: No

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/2/0, Local interface index: 46
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory warning: No, Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: No

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/3/0, Local interface index: 47
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory warning: No, Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: No

```

Table 30: Output Fields for the show passive-monitoring flow Command

Field	Explanation
Flow packets	Number of packets received by an operational PIC.
Flow bytes	Number of bytes received by an operational PIC.
Flow packets 10-second rate	Number of packets per second handled by the PIC and displayed as a 10-second average.
Flow bytes 10-second rate	Number of bytes per second handled by the PIC and displayed as a 10-second average.

Table 30: Output Fields for the show passive-monitoring flow Command (continued)

Field	Explanation
Active flows	Number of currently active flows tracked by the PIC.
Total flows	Total number of flows received by an operational PIC.
Flows exported	Total number of flows exported by an operational PIC.
Flows packets exported	Total number of flow packets exported by an operational PIC.
Flows inactive timed out	Total number of flows that are exported because of inactivity.
Flows active timed out	Total number of long-lived flows that are exported because of an active timeout.

```
user@host> show passive-monitoring flow all
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
```

```
Flow information
```

```
Flow packets: 6533434, Flow bytes: 653343400
```

```
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
```

```
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 1599
```

```
Flows exported: 1599, Flows packets exported: 55
```

```
Flows inactive timed out: 1599, Flows active timed out: 0
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
```

```
Flow information
```

```
Flow packets: 6537780, Flow bytes: 653778000
```

```
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
```

```
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 1601
```

```
Flows exported: 1601, Flows packets exported: 55
```

```
Flows inactive timed out: 1601, Flows active timed out: 0
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/2/0, Local interface index: 46
```

```
Flow information
```

```
Flow packets: 6529259, Flow bytes: 652925900
```

```
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
```

```
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 1599
```

```
Flows exported: 1599, Flows packets exported: 55
```

```
Flows inactive timed out: 1599, Flows active timed out: 0
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/3/0, Local interface index: 47
```

```
Flow information
```

```
Flow packets: 6560741, Flow bytes: 656074100
```

```
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
```

```
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 1598
```

```
Flows exported: 1598, Flows packets exported: 55
```

```
Flows inactive timed out: 1598, Flows active timed out: 0
```

Table 31: Output Fields for the show passive-monitoring memory Command

Field	Explanation
Allocation count	Number of flow records allocated.
Free count	Number of flow records freed.
Maximum allocated	Maximum number of flow records allocated since the monitoring station booted. This number represents the peak number of flow records allocated at a time.
Allocations per second	Flow records allocated per second during the last statistics interval on the PIC.
Frees per second	Flow records freed per second during the last statistics interval on the PIC.
Total memory used	Total amount of memory currently used (in bytes).
Total memory free	Total amount of memory currently free (in bytes).

```
user@host> show passive-monitoring memory all
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 1600, Free count: 1599, Maximum allocated: 1600
  Allocations per second: 3200, Frees per second: 1438
  Total memory used (in bytes): 103579176, Total memory free (in bytes): 163914184

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 1602, Free count: 1601, Maximum allocated: 1602
  Allocations per second: 3204, Frees per second: 1472
  Total memory used (in bytes): 103579176, Total memory free (in bytes): 163914184

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/2/0, Local interface index: 46
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 1600, Free count: 1599, Maximum allocated: 1600
  Allocations per second: 3200, Frees per second: 1440
  Total memory used (in bytes): 103579176, Total memory free (in bytes): 163914184

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/3/0, Local interface index: 47
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 1599, Free count: 1598, Maximum allocated: 1599
  Allocations per second: 3198, Frees per second: 1468
  Total memory used (in bytes): 103579176, Total memory free (in bytes): 163914184
```

Table 32: Output Fields for the `show passive-monitoring status` Command

Field	Explanation
Interface state	Indicates whether the interface is monitoring (operating properly), disabled (administratively disabled), or not monitoring (not configured).
Group index	Integer that represents the monitoring group of which the PIC is a member. (This does not indicate the number of monitoring groups.)
Export interval	Configured export interval for flow records, in seconds.
Export format	Configured export format (only v5 is currently supported).
Protocol	Protocol the PIC is configured to monitor (only IPv4 is currently supported).
Engine type	Configured engine type that is inserted in output flow packets.
Engine ID	Configured engine ID that is inserted in output flow packets.
Route record count	Number of routes recorded.
IFL to SNMP index count	Number of logical interfaces mapped to an SNMP index.
AS count	Number of AS boundaries that the flow has crossed.
Time set	Indicates whether the time stamp is in place.
Configuration set	Indicates whether the monitoring configuration is set.
Route record set	Indicates whether routes are being recorded.
IFL SNMP map set	Indicates whether logical interfaces are being mapped to an SNMP index.

```
user@host> show passive-monitoring status all
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
  Interface state: Monitoring
  Group index: 0
  Export interval: 15 secs, Export format: cflowd v5
  Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 1, Engine ID: 1
  Route record count: 13, IFL to SNMP index count: 30, AS count: 1
  Time set: Yes, Configuration set: Yes
  Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
  Interface state: Monitoring
  Group index: 0
  Export interval: 15 secs, Export format: cflowd v5
  Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 1, Engine ID: 2
  Route record count: 13, IFL to SNMP index count: 30, AS count: 1
  Time set: Yes, Configuration set: Yes
  Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes
```



```

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/2/0, Local interface index: 46
Interface state: Monitoring
Group index: 0
Export interval: 15 secs, Export format: cflowd v5
Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 1, Engine ID: 3
Route record count: 13, IFL to SNMP index count: 30, AS count: 1
Time set: Yes, Configuration set: Yes
Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/3/0, Local interface index: 47
Interface state: Monitoring
Group index: 0
Export interval: 15 secs, Export format: cflowd v5
Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 1, Engine ID: 4
Route record count: 13, IFL to SNMP index count: 30, AS count: 1
Time set: Yes, Configuration set: Yes
Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes

```

Table 33: Output Fields for the show passive-monitoring usage Command

Field	Explanation
Uptime	Time, in milliseconds, that the PIC has been operational.
Interrupt time	Cumulative time that the PIC spent in processing packets since the last PIC reset.
Load (5 second)	CPU load on the PIC averaged over 5 seconds. The number is a percentage obtained by dividing the time spent on active tasks by the total elapsed time.
Load (1 minute)	CPU load on the PIC averaged over 1 minute. The number is a percentage obtained by dividing the time spent on active tasks by the total elapsed time.

```

user@host> show passive-monitoring usage *

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
CPU utilization
  Uptime: 653155 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 40213754 microseconds
  Load (5 second): 20%, Load (1 minute): 17%

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
CPU utilization
  Uptime: 652292 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 40223178 microseconds
  Load (5 second): 22%, Load (1 minute): 15%

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/2/0, Local interface index: 46
CPU utilization
  Uptime: 649491 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 40173645 microseconds
  Load (5 second): 22%, Load (1 minute): 10098862%

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/3/0, Local interface index: 47
CPU utilization

```

```
Uptime: 657328 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 40368704 microseconds
Load (5 second): 1%, Load (1 minute): 15%
```

Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding

This section discusses additional techniques you can use with the passive flow monitoring application:

- In addition to flow analysis, you can analyze a copy of the original traffic with a single packet analyzer. To implement this technique, divert traffic with a filter-based forwarding routing instance and send the monitored traffic through a physical interface to the packet analyzer.
- You can cluster the traffic into different groups and redirect this traffic to multiple packet analyzers. For example, you can break traffic flows into TCP groups and UDP groups and send these groups of packets to different analyzers. To accomplish this, you use port mirroring and send a copy of the original traffic to a Tunnel PIC. Then you can apply a firewall filter, split the traffic into your desired groups, and send these groups toward different exit interfaces leading to the packet analyzers. This technique provides maximum flexibility for traffic analysis.
- For secure transmission of the copied or grouped traffic, you can encrypt the diverted traffic with an ES PIC and send this traffic to a packet analyzer over an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel.

To implement the filter-based forwarding enhancement methods, see the following sections:

- [Specifying Port Mirroring Input and Output on M, MX or T Series Routers on page 200](#)
- [Creating a Firewall Filter on an M, MX or T Series Router to Split the Port-Mirrored Traffic into Different Instances on page 202](#)
- [Applying the Firewall Filter to a Tunnel PIC Interface on page 203](#)
- [Using Filter-Based Forwarding to Export Monitored Traffic to Multiple Destinations on page 203](#)
- [Configuring a Routing Table Group on an M, MX or T Series Router to Add Interface Routes into the Forwarding Instance on page 204](#)
- [Using IPSec and an ES PIC on an M, MX or T Series Router to Send Encrypted Traffic to a Packet Analyzer on page 204](#)
- [Applying a Firewall Filter Output Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router to Port-mirror Traffic to PICs or Flow Collection Services on page 206](#)

Specifying Port Mirroring Input and Output on M, MX or T Series Routers

This step works in conjunction with the action specified by the **port-mirror** statement configured at the `[edit firewall family (inet | inet6) filter filter-name term term-name then]`

hierarchy level. At this point, you select input and output statements to determine where the copies of the IPv4 or IPv6 packets are sent. To configure, include the **input** and **output** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name*]** hierarchy level. The traffic to be monitored is copied, port-mirrored, and sent to the packet analyzer for analysis.



NOTE: On M Series routers, you can port-mirror either IPv4 or IPv6 packets at one time. On M120, M320, and T Series routers, you can port-mirror both IPv4 and IPv6 packets simultaneously.



NOTE: On an M320 or T Series router using an Adaptive Services (AS) II PIC or a MultiServices PIC, corrupted IP packets might be sent to the port mirror when traffic passes through an IPSec tunnel. The inbound IP traffic passes through the IPSec tunnel and the **sp** interface is decoded and forwarded to the port mirror correctly, but the return outbound traffic is corrupted and unreadable through the router configured with the port mirror.

The port-mirrored copy of the traffic can travel only to a single next hop. As a result, only one type of analysis can be performed if the packets are sent to a packet analyzer through a physical next hop. If more than one type of analysis is desired, a tunnel interface must be used as the next hop for port mirroring. When the mirrored copy of the traffic arrives at the virtual tunnel interface, it can be filtered, split into groups, and redirected to multiple exit interfaces and packet analyzers.

For your input requirements, include the **rate** and **run-length** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name* input]** hierarchy level. For your output requirements, specify the target interface with the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name* output]** hierarchy level.

By default, a filter cannot be applied to an interface where port-mirrored traffic is received. To allow the tunnel services interface to be used as a filtered next hop, include the **no-filter-check** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name* output]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  port-mirroring {
    family (inet | inet6) {
      input {
        rate 1;
        run-length 5;
      }
      output {
        interface vt-0/2/0.0;
        no-filter-check;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

}



NOTE: Before Junos OS Release 7.4, you could configure the input and output statements at the [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring] hierarchy level. However, this older syntax has been revised to extend port-mirroring support to IPv6 packets. If you have a configuration that contains the older syntax, we recommend that you update your configuration to the new syntax listed above.

Creating a Firewall Filter on an M, MX or T Series Router to Split the Port-Mirrored Traffic into Different Instances

If you need to split the copy of the monitored traffic into separate groups and send these filtered packets to different analyzers, devise a firewall filter that selects some traffic for sampling and some traffic for discarding. In this case, UDP traffic is sent into one routing instance, TCP traffic is diverted into a second routing instance, and all other traffic is discarded. In a later step, you will define the filter-based forwarding routing instances specified in the **then** statements shown in this filter.

```
[edit]
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter tunnel-interface-filter {
      term tcp {
        from {
          protocol tcp;
        }
        then {
          count tcp;
          routing-instance tcp-routing-table;
        }
      }
      term udp {
        from {
          protocol udp;
        }
        then {
          count udp;
          routing-instance udp-routing-table;
        }
      }
      term rest {
        then {
          count rest;
          discard;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Applying the Firewall Filter to a Tunnel PIC Interface

Once the firewall filter is defined, apply it as an input filter on a tunnel interface. This is required if the firewall filter defines two or more types of traffic or export interfaces. However, if the firewall filter only specifies one type of traffic and one export interface, you can apply the filter directly to the export interface.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  vt-0/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input tunnel-interface-filter;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Using Filter-Based Forwarding to Export Monitored Traffic to Multiple Destinations

The firewall filter called **tunnel-interface-filter** sends UDP traffic into one filter-based forwarding routing instance called **udp-routing-table**, sends TCP traffic into a second filter-based forwarding routing instance called **tcp-routing-table**, and discards all other packets. Here you will configure the filter-based forwarding instances.

Configure an export interface for each of your routing instances by including a static next hop. To configure, include the **route** statement at the **[edit routing-instances instance-name routing-options static]** hierarchy level and specify a next-hop address or interface.

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
  tcp-routing-table {
    instance-type forwarding;
    routing-options {
      static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop es-3/1/0.0;
      }
    }
  }
  udp-routing-table {
    instance-type forwarding;
    routing-options {
      static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.9.1.2;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring a Routing Table Group on an M, MX or T Series Router to Add Interface Routes into the Forwarding Instance

Next, import the interface routes into the forwarding instance. This step is necessary because the next hops specified in the forwarding instances must be installed in the forwarding instances themselves. To configure, include the **import-rib** statement at the **[edit routing-options rib-groups *group-name*]** hierarchy level. The **export** statement at the **[edit routing-options forwarding-table]** hierarchy level and the **pplb** policy enable load balancing.

```
[edit]
routing-options {
  interface-routes {
    rib-group inet bc-vrf;
  }
  rib-groups {
    bc-vrf {
      import-rib [inet.0 tcp-routing-table.inet.0 udp-routing-table.inet.0];
    }
  }
  forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement pplb {
    then {
      load-balance per-packet;
    }
  }
}
```

Using IPSec and an ES PIC on an M, MX or T Series Router to Send Encrypted Traffic to a Packet Analyzer

You can send some or all of the traffic securely to the packet analyzer using IPSec (a suite of related protocols for cryptographically securing communications at the IP Packet Layer) and an Encryption Services (ES) PIC. In this case, the TCP traffic is encrypted, sent over an IPSec tunnel, and received by the packet analyzer. For more information on configuring IPSec on the ES PIC, see the *IPsec Feature Guide* or the *Junos System Basics Configuration Guide*.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  es-3/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      tunnel {
        source 10.8.8.1;
        destination 10.8.8.2;
      }
      family inet {
```

```

        ipsec-sa sa-esp;
        address 192.0.2.1/32 {
            destination 192.0.2.2;
        }
    }
}
fe-3/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.8.8.1/30;
        }
    }
}
}
security {
    ipsec {
        proposal esp-sha1-3des {
            protocol esp;
            authentication-algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
            encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc;
            lifetime-seconds 180;
        }
        policy esp-group2 {
            perfect-forward-secrecy {
                keys group2;
            }
            proposals esp-sha1-3des;
        }
        security-association sa-esp {
            mode tunnel;
            dynamic {
                ipsec-policy esp-group2;
            }
        }
    }
}
ike {
    proposal ike-esp {
        authentication-method pre-shared-keys;
        dh-group group2;
        authentication-algorithm sha1;
        encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc;
        lifetime-seconds 180;
    }
    policy 10.8.8.2 {
        mode aggressive;
        proposals ike-esp;
        pre-shared-key ascii-text "$ABC123";
    }
}
}

```

Applying a Firewall Filter Output Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router to Port-mirror Traffic to PICs or Flow Collection Services

On output interfaces, you can apply a firewall filter that leads to a filter-based forwarding routing instance. This is useful if you want to port-mirror traffic to multiple Monitoring Services PICs or flow collection services interfaces. To configure, include the **output** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet filter]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
interfaces
fe-3/1/0 {
  description "export interface to flow collection services interfaces";
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
    address ip-address;
    filter {
      output output-filter-name;
    }
  }
}
```

Monitoring Traffic on a Router with a VRF Instance and a Monitoring Group

The first way you can implement passive flow monitoring is to direct traffic into a VRF routing instance and use a monitoring group to export this traffic to a flow server for analysis. Complete the following tasks:

- [Specifying a Firewall Filter on an M, MX or T Series Router to Select Traffic to Monitor on page 206](#)
- *Configuring Input Interfaces, Monitoring Services Interfaces and Export Interfaces on M, MX or T Series Routers*
- [Establishing a VRF Instance on an M, MX or T Series Router for Monitored Traffic on page 210](#)
- *Configuring a Monitoring Group on an M, MX or T Series Router to Send Traffic to the Flow Server*
- *Configuring Policy Options on M, MX or T Series Routers*
- *Stripping MPLS Labels on ATM, Ethernet-Based and SONET/SDH Router Interfaces*

Specifying a Firewall Filter on an M, MX or T Series Router to Select Traffic to Monitor

When you define a firewall filter, you select the initial traffic to be monitored. To configure a firewall filter, include the **filter** statement at the **[edit firewall family inet]** hierarchy level. All filtered traffic to be monitored must be accepted.

```
[edit]
```



```

firewall {
  family inet {
    filter input-monitoring-filter {
      term 1 {
        from {
          destination-address {
            10.7.0.0/16;
          }
        }
        then {
          count counter1;
          accept;
        }
      }
      term 2 {
        from {
          destination-address {
            10.6.0.0/16;
          }
        }
        then {
          count counter2;
          accept;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Configuring Input Interfaces, Monitoring Services Interfaces and Export Interfaces on M, MX or T Series Routers

After creating the input filter, you need to configure the interfaces where traffic will enter the router. To enable passive flow monitoring for SONET/SDH input interfaces, include the **passive-monitor-mode** statement at the **[edit interfaces so-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number]** hierarchy level. This mode disables the router from participating in the network as an active device. On SONET/SDH interfaces, passive monitor mode suppresses SONET keepalives.

For ATM2 IQ interfaces, passive monitor mode suppresses the sending and receiving of ATM Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) and Integrated Local Management Interface (ILMI) control messages. To enable passive flow monitoring for ATM2 IQ input interfaces, include the **passive-monitor-mode** statement at the **[edit interfaces at-fpc/pic/port]** hierarchy level. ATM passive monitoring supports the following interface encapsulation types: Cisco-compatible ATM Network Layer Protocol ID (NLPID) (**atm-cisco-nlpid**), ATM NLPID (**atm-nlpid**), ATM Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) over ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5)/ logical link control (LLC) (**atm-ppp-llc**), ATM PPP over raw AAL5 (**atm-ppp-vc-mux**), ATM LLC/ subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) (**atm-snap**), and ATM virtual circuit (VC) multiplexing (**atm-vc-mux**).

Ethernet-based interfaces support both per-port passive monitoring and per-VLAN passive monitoring. For Fast Ethernet interfaces, include the **passive-monitor-mode**

statement at the `[edit interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level. For Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, include the `passive-monitor-mode` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port]` hierarchy level. On Ethernet-based interfaces, passive monitor mode disables the Routing Engine from receiving packets and prevents the routing table from transmitting packets. You can verify this by the presence of the `No-receive` and `No-transmit` interface flags in the output of the `show interfaces (fe | ge)-fpc/pic/port` command.



NOTE: The following restrictions apply to passive flow monitoring on Ethernet-based interfaces:

- No special encapsulation types are allowed, so you must configure Ethernet encapsulations only.
- When you configure the `passive-monitor-mode` statement, destination MAC address filters applied to incoming interfaces are disabled by default.
- The `flow-control` statement at the `[edit interfaces ge-fpc/pic/port gigether-options]` or `[edit interfaces fe-fpc/pic/port fastether-options]` hierarchy level does not work when passive flow monitoring is enabled.

In addition to passive monitor mode, apply the previously defined firewall filter to the interface with the `filter` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number family inet]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    description "SONET/SDH input interface";
    encapsulation ppp;
    unit 0 {
      passive-monitor-mode;
      family inet {
        filter {
          input input-monitoring-filter;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  at-1/0/0 {
    description "ATM2 IQ input interface";
    passive-monitor-mode;
    atm-options {
      pic-type atm2;
      vpi 0 {
        maximum-vcs 255;
      }
    }
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation atm-snap;
      vci 0.100;
      family inet {
        filter {
```

```

        input input-monitoring-filter;
    }
}
}
ge-2/0/0 {
    description "Gigabit Ethernet input interface";
    passive-monitor-mode;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input input-monitoring-filter;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Configure the interfaces on the Monitoring Services PIC or Monitoring Services II PIC with the **family inet** statement at the **[edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number]** hierarchy level. The statement allows the interfaces to process IPv4 traffic received from the input interfaces.

When you use VRF instances, you need to configure two logical interfaces. The first (**unit 0**) is part of the inet.0 routing table and sources the flow packets. The second (**unit 1**) is configured as part of the VRF instance so the monitoring services interface can serve as a valid next hop for packets received in the instance.

You can also capture options packets and time-to-live (TTL) exceeded information when the monitoring services interface processes flow records. To configure, include the **receive-options-packets** and **receive-ttl-exceeded** statements at the **[edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number family inet]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit]
interfaces {
    mo-4/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                receive-options-packets;
                receive-ttl-exceeded;
            }
        }
        unit 1 {
            family inet;
        }
    }
    mo-4/1/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet;
        }
        unit 1 {
            family inet;
        }
    }
}

```

```
}
mo-4/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 {
    family inet;
  }
}
mo-4/3/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 {
    family inet;
  }
}
}
```

You must also configure the export interface where flow packets exit the monitoring station and are sent to the flow server.

On output interfaces, you can apply a firewall filter that leads to a filter-based forwarding routing instance. This is useful if you want to port-mirror traffic to multiple Monitoring Services PICs or flow collection services interfaces. To configure, include the **output** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family inet filter]** hierarchy level. For more information, see [“Using Filter-Based Forwarding to Export Monitored Traffic to Multiple Destinations”](#) on page 203.

```
[edit]
interfaces
fe-3/0/0 {
  description "export interface to flow server";
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
    address ip-address;
    filter {
      output output-filter-name;
    }
  }
}
```

Establishing a VRF Instance on an M, MX or T Series Router for Monitored Traffic

After the firewall filter and interfaces are ready, create a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The filtered traffic enters the VRF instance and is shared only between the input interfaces and the monitoring services output interfaces. In this case, a group of four monitoring services interfaces is used as the next hop.

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

```

instance-type vrf;
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/1/0.0;
interface mo-4/0/0.1;
interface mo-4/1/0.1;
interface mo-4/2/0.1;
route-distinguisher 69:1;
vrf-import monitoring-vrf-import;
vrf-export monitoring-vrf-export;
routing-options {
  static {
    route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop [mo-4/0/0.1 mo-4/1/0.1 mo-4/2/0.1];
  }
}
}
}

```

Configuring a Monitoring Group on an M, MX or T Series Router to Send Traffic to the Flow Server

You collect flow records by specifying output interfaces in a monitoring group. In general, the monitoring services interfaces are the output interfaces. The logical unit number on the output interfaces when used in conjunction with a VRF instance must be 1. To configure, include the **output** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: Because routing instances determine the input interface, the input statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet]** hierarchy level has been removed in Junos OS Release 6.0 and later. If you have a configuration that contains this old statement, we recommend that you update your configuration and remove the statement.

As part of the **mo-fpc/pic/port** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet output interface]** hierarchy level, you must specify a source address for transmission of flow information. You can use the router ID IP address, the IP address of the input interface, or any local IP address of your choice as the source address. If you provide a different **source-address** statement for each monitoring services output interface, you can track which interface processes a particular flow record.

All other statements at this level (**engine-id**, **engine-type**, **input-interface-index**, and **output-interface-index**) are dynamically generated, but can be configured manually. To reset outgoing interface or incoming interface indexes that were once configured manually, configure the **input-interface-index** or **outgoing-interface-index** statements with a value of 0 at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet output interface interface-name]** hierarchy level.

To specify the flow server IP address and port number, include the **flow-server ip-address port port-number** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet output]** hierarchy level. You can specify up to eight flow servers in a monitoring group

and the IP address for each server must be unique. Flow records are exported and load-balanced between all active flow servers.

Once you configure the VRF and monitoring group statements, traffic enters the input interfaces, passes to the monitoring services interfaces for processing, and is discarded. The resulting flow description packets exit the monitoring station through the export interface. If you want traffic to travel to destinations other than the monitoring services interfaces, or need to establish additional analysis, see the section [“Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding”](#) on page 200.



NOTE: You must complete interface configuration on the Monitoring Services or Monitoring Services II PIC before an interface can be added into a monitoring group. For more information, see [“Configuring Input Interfaces, Monitoring Services Interfaces and Export Interfaces on M, MX or T Series Routers”](#) on page 207.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  monitoring group1 {
    family inet {
      output {
        export-format cflowd-version-5;
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 30;
        flow-server 192.168.245.1 port 2055;
        flow-server 192.168.245.2 port 2055;
        interface mo-4/0/0.1 {
          engine-id 1;
          engine-type 1;
          input-interface-index 44;
          output-interface-index 54;
          source-address 192.168.245.1;
        }
        interface mo-4/1/0.1 {
          engine-id 2;
          engine-type 1;
          input-interface-index 45;
          output-interface-index 55;
          source-address 192.168.245.1;
        }
        interface mo-4/2/0.1 {
          engine-id 3;
          engine-type 1;
          input-interface-index 46;
          output-interface-index 56;
          source-address 192.168.245.1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

Configuring Policy Options on M, MX or T Series Routers

When you use a group of next hops in your monitoring group, you can load-balance traffic and distribute it to the export interfaces if you configure policy options. To configure, include the **load-balance per-packet** statement at the **[edit policy-options policy-statement *policy-name* then]** hierarchy level. You can also reject import and export of VRF routes by including the **reject** statement at the **[edit policy-options policy-statement *policy-name* then]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
routing-options {
  forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement monitoring-vrf-import {
    then {
      reject;
    }
  }
  policy-statement monitoring-vrf-export {
    then {
      reject;
    }
  }
  policy-statement pplb {
    then {
      load-balance per-packet;
    }
  }
}
```

Stripping MPLS Labels on ATM, Ethernet-Based and SONET/SDH Router Interfaces

Because flow monitoring can be performed only on IPv4 packets, any packets containing MPLS labels must have the labels removed before monitoring can occur. To remove MPLS labels from packets as they enter an ATM2 IQ, Ethernet-based, or SONET/SDH interface, include the **pop-all-labels** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name-fpc/pic/port* (atm | fastether | gigether | sonet)-options mpls]** hierarchy level. If you use static MPLS labels, we recommend you assign label values from 10000 through 99999 to avoid using the label ranges reserved by the Junos OS.

To remove a specified number of labels from selected packets with MPLS labels, include the **required-depth** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name-fpc/pic/port* (atm | fastether | gigether | sonet)-options mpls pop-all-labels]** hierarchy level. A **required-depth** value of 1 removes labels from all packets containing only one MPLS label, a value of 2 removes labels from all packets containing only two MPLS labels, and a value of **[1 2]** removes labels from all packets containing either one or two MPLS labels. The

required-depth value of [1 2] is the default setting. When you configure the **required-depth** statement, you must configure the same value for all ports on the same PIC.

The labels are removed and discarded as soon as they arrive at the interface. As a result, no MPLS filters can be applied to the stripped labels, no statistics are generated for the labels, and you cannot apply an IP filter to the incoming packets. No Tunnel Services PIC is required to perform MPLS label stripping.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  at-/fpc/pic/port {
    atm-options {
      mpls {
        pop-all-labels {
          required-depth 1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  (fe | ge)-fpc/pic/port {
    (fastether | gigether)-options {
      mpls {
        pop-all-labels {
          required-depth [1 2];
        }
      }
    }
  }
  so-fpc/pic/port {
    sonet-options {
      mpls {
        pop-all-labels {
          required-depth 2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Using an M, MX or T Series Router Flow Collector Interface to Process and Export Multiple Flow Records

Basic passive monitoring can sometimes create a large number of flow records. However, you can manage multiple flow records with a flow collector interface. You can create a flow collector interface from a Monitoring Services II PIC. The flow collector interface combines multiple flow records received from a monitoring services interface into a compressed ASCII data file and exports the file to an FTP server.

To convert a Monitoring Services II PIC into a flow collector interface, include the **flow-collector** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot monitoring-services application]** hierarchy level. To restore the monitoring functions of a Monitoring Services II PIC, include the **monitor** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot monitoring-services application]** hierarchy level.

After you commit the configuration to convert the PIC between the **monitor** and **flow-collector** service types, you must take the PIC offline and then bring the PIC back online. Rebooting the router does not enable the new service type. You can use the Monitoring Services II PIC for either flow collection or monitoring, but not both types of service simultaneously.

A flow collector interface, designated by the **cp-fpc/pic/port** interface name, requires three logical interfaces for correct operation. Units 0 and 1 are used respectively as export channels 0 and 1 to send the compressed ASCII data files to an FTP server. You must include a class-of-service (CoS) configuration for these two export channels to provide adequate bandwidth for file transmission. Unit 2 is used as a flow receive channel to receive flow records from a monitoring services interface.



NOTE: Unlike conventional interfaces, IP addresses for flow collector logical interfaces set up a point-to-point connection between the Routing Engine and the flow collector. The address statement at the [edit interfaces **cp-fpc/pic/port** unit *unit-number* family inet] hierarchy level corresponds to the IP address of the Routing Engine. Likewise, the destination statement at the [edit interfaces **cp-fpc/pic/port** unit *unit-number* family inet address *ip-address*] hierarchy level corresponds to the IP address of the flow collector interface. As a result, you must configure the destination statement for Units 0 and 1 (export channels 0 and 1) with *local* addresses that can reach the FTP server. Similarly, configure the destination statement for Unit 2 (flow receive channel) with a *local* IP address so it can reach the monitoring services interface that sends flow records.

To activate flow collector services after the Monitoring Services II PIC is converted into a flow collector, include the **flow-collector** statement at the [edit services] hierarchy level. You also need to configure several additional components:

- Destination of the FTP server—Determines where the compressed ASCII data files are sent after the flow records are collected and processed. To specify the destination FTP server, include the **destinations** statement at the [edit services **flow-collector**] hierarchy level. You can specify up to two FTP server destinations and include the password for each configured server. If two FTP servers are configured, the first server in the configuration is the primary server and the second is a backup server.
- File specifications—Preset data file formats, name formats, and transfer characteristics. Files are sent by FTP to the destination FTP server when the timer expires or when a preset number of records are received, whichever comes first. To set the data file format, include the **data-format** statement at the [edit services **flow-collector** **file-specification** *file-name*] hierarchy level. The default data format is **flow-compressed**. To set the export timer and file size thresholds, include the **transfer** statement at the [edit services **flow-collector** **file-specification** *file-name*] hierarchy level and specify values for the **timeout** and **record-level** options. The default values are 600 seconds for **timeout** and 500,000 records for **record-level**.

To set the filename format, include the **name-format** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector file-specification file-name]** hierarchy level. Common name format macros that you can use in your configuration are included in [Table 34 on page 216](#).

Table 34: Name Format Macros

Field	Expansion
{am_pm}	AM or PM
{date}	Expands to the current date, using the {month}, {day}, and {year} macros.
{day}	01 to 31
{day_abbr}	Sun through Sat
{day_full}	Sunday through Saturday
{generation_number}	Expands to a unique, sequential number for each new file created.
{hour_12}	01 to 12
{hour_24}	00 to 23
{ifalias}	Expands to a description string for the logical interface.
{minute}	00 to 59
{month}	01 to 12
{month_abbr}	Jan through Dec
{month_full}	January through December
{num_zone}	-2359 to +2359
{second}	00 to 60
{time}	Expands to the time the file is created, using the {hour_24}, {minute}, and {second} macros.
{time_zone}	Time zone code name of the locale (gmt , pst , and so on).
{year}	1970, 2008, and so on.
{year_abbr}	00 to 99

- Input interface-to-flow collector interface mappings—Match an input interface with a flow collector interface and apply the preset file specifications to the input interface. To configure the default flow collector and file specifications for all input interfaces, include the **file-specification** and **collector** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector**

interface-map] hierarchy level. To override the default settings and apply flow collector and file specifications to a specific input interface, include the **file-specification** and **collector** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector interface-map interface-name]** hierarchy level.

- **Transfer log settings**—Allow you to configure the destination FTP server where log files containing the transfer activity history for a flow collector interface are to be archived, the name for the log file, and the amount of time the router waits before sending the log file to the FTP server. To configure, include the **archive-sites**, **filename-prefix**, and **maximum-age** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive]** hierarchy level. The default value for the **maximum-age** statement is 120 minutes, with a range of 1 to 360 minutes. Also, you can configure up to five FTP archive site servers to receive log files.
- **Miscellaneous settings**—Allow you to configure values for the IP address of the analyzer, an identifier for the analyzer, the maximum number of times the flow collector interface attempts to send transfer log files to the FTP server, and the amount of time the flow collector interface waits between retry attempts. To configure, include the **analyzer-address**, **analyzer-id**, **retry**, and **retry-delay** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector]** hierarchy level. The range for the **retry** statement is 0 through 10 retry attempts. The default for the **retry-delay** statement is 30 seconds and the range is 0 through 60 seconds.

To specify a flow collector interface as the destination for flow records coming from a Monitoring Services or Monitoring Services II PIC, include the **collector-pic** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet output flow-export-destination]** hierarchy level. You can select either the flow collector interface or a flow server as the destination for flow records, but you cannot select both destination types simultaneously.

There is also a Juniper Networks enterprise Management Information Base (MIB) for the flow collector interface. The Flow Collector Services MIB allows you to use SNMP to monitor the flow collector interface. The MIB provides statistics on files, records, memory, FTP, and error states of a flow collector interface. It also provides SNMP traps for unavailable destinations, unsuccessful file transfers, flow overloading, and memory overloading. For more information, see the *Junos Network Management Configuration Guide* or view the enterprise-specific Juniper Networks MIBs at <https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/junos/mibs.html>.

In summary, to implement the flow collector service, include statements at the **[edit chassis]**, **[edit interfaces]**, **[edit forwarding-options]**, and **[edit services]** hierarchy levels. The excerpt on the following pages shows the flow collector service configuration hierarchy. For a full configuration example, see “[Example: Configuring a Flow Collector Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router](#)” on page 220.

```
[edit]
chassis {
  fpc fpc-slot {
    pic pic-slot {
      monitoring-services {
        application flow-collector;
```

```

    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  cp-fpc/pic/port {
    description "flow_collector_interface";
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address ip-address {
          destination ip-address;
        }
      }
    }
    unit 1 {
      family inet {
        address ip-address {
          destination ip-address;
        }
      }
    }
    unit 2 {
      family inet {
        address ip-address {
          destination ip-address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  interface-fpc/pic/port {
    description "export_interface";
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address ip-address;
      }
    }
  }
  mo-fpc/pic/port {
    description "monitoring_services_interface";
    unit 0 {
      family inet;
    }
  }
  SONET/SDH, ATM2 IQ, or Ethernet-based-interface-fpc/pic/port {
    description "input_interface";
    encapsulation encapsulation-type;
    passive-monitor-mode; # Apply to the logical interface for SONET/SDH
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  monitoring group1 {
    family inet {
      output {
        export-format cflowd-version-5;
        flow-active-timeout value;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

        flow-inactive-timeout value;
        flow-export-destination collector-pic;
        interface mo-fpc/pic/port {
            source-address ip-address;
        }
    }
}
}
}
}
services {
    flow-collector {
        analyzer-address ip-address;
        analyzer-id name;
        retry value;
        retry-delay seconds;
        destinations {
            "ftp://username@ftp-server-address-1//directory/" {
                password "encrypted-password";
            }
            "ftp://username@ftp-server-address-2//directory/" {
                password "encrypted-password";
            }
        }
    }
    file-specification {
        file-specification-name {
        }
        data-format flow-compressed;
        transfer timeout value record-level size;
    }
}
interface-map {
    file-specification file-specification-name;
    collector cp-fpc/pic/port;
    interface-name {
        file-specification file-specification-name;
        collector cp-fpc/pic/port;
    }
}
transfer-log-archive {
    filename-prefix filename;
    maximum-age timeout-value;
    archive-sites {
        "ftp://username@ip-address//directory/" {
            password "encrypted-password";
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

Example: Configuring a Flow Collector Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router

Figure 28: Flow Collector Interface Topology Diagram

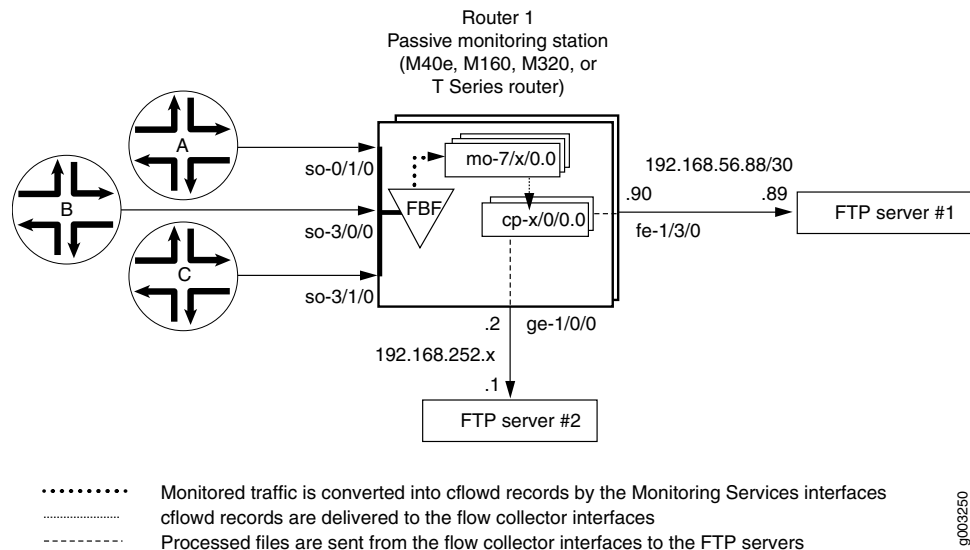


Figure 28 on page 220 shows the path traveled by monitored traffic as it passes through the router. Packets arrive at input interfaces **so-0/1/0**, **so-3/0/0**, and **so-3/1/0**. The raw packets are directed into a filter-based forwarding routing instance and processed into flow records by the monitoring services interfaces **mo-7/1/0**, **mo-7/2/0**, and **mo-7/3/0**. The flow records are compressed into files at the flow collector interfaces **cp-6/0/0** and **cp-7/0/0** and sent to the FTP server for analysis. Finally, a mandatory class-of-service (CoS) configuration is applied to export channels 0 and 1 on the flow collector interfaces to manage the outgoing processed files.

```
Router 1 [edit]
chassis {
  fpc 6 {
    pic 0 {
      monitoring-services {
        application flow-collector; # This converts a Monitoring Services II PIC
      } # into a flow collector interface.
    }
  }
  fpc 7 {
    pic 0 {
      monitoring-services {
        application flow-collector; # This converts a Monitoring Services II PIC
      } # into a flow collector interface.
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  cp-6/0/0 {
    unit 0 { # Logical interface .0 on a flow collector interface is export
```

```

family inet { # channel 0 and sends records to the FTP server.
  filter {
    output cp-ftp; # Apply the CoS filter here.
  }
  address 10.0.0.1/32 {
    destination 10.0.0.2;
  }
}
}
unit 1 { # Logical interface .1 on a flow collector interface is export
family inet { # channel 1 and sends records to the FTP server.
  filter {
    output cp-ftp; # Apply the CoS filter here.
  }
  address 10.1.1.1/32 {
    destination 10.1.1.2;
  }
}
}
unit 2 { # Logical interface .2 on a flow collector interface is the flow
family inet { # receive channel that communicates with the Routing Engine.
  address 10.2.2.1/32 { # Do not apply a CoS filter on logical interface .2.
    destination 10.2.2.2;
  }
}
}
}
cp-7/0/0 {
  unit 0 { # Logical interface .0 on a flow collector interface is export
family inet { # channel 0 and sends records to the FTP server.
  filter {
    output cp-ftp; # Apply the CoS filter here.
  }
  address 10.3.3.1/32 {
    destination 10.3.3.2;
  }
}
}
unit 1 { # Logical interface .1 on a flow collector interface is export
family inet { # channel 1 and sends records to the FTP server.
  filter {
    output cp-ftp; # Apply the CoS filter here.
  }
  address 10.4.4.1/32 {
    destination 10.4.4.2;
  }
}
}
unit 2 { # Logical interface .2 on a flow collector interface is the flow
family inet { # receive channel that communicates with the Routing Engine.
  address 10.5.5.1/32 { # Do not apply a CoS filter on logical interface .2.
    destination 10.5.5.2;
  }
}
}
}

```

```

}
fe-1/3/0 { # This is the exit interface leading to the first FTP server.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.56.90/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/0/0 { # This is the exit interface leading to the second FTP server.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.252.2/24;
    }
  }
}
mo-7/1/0 { # This is the first interface that creates flow records.
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
}
mo-7/2/0 { # This is the second interface that creates flow records.
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
}
mo-7/3/0 { # This is the third interface that creates flow records.
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
}
so-0/1/0 { # This is the first input interface that receives traffic to be monitored.
  encapsulation ppp;
  unit 0 {
    passive-monitor-mode; # This allows the interface to be passively monitored.
    family inet {
      filter {
        input catch; # The filter-based forwarding filter is applied here.
      }
    }
  }
}
so-3/0/0 { # This is the second interface that receives traffic to be monitored.
  encapsulation ppp;
  unit 0 {
    passive-monitor-mode; # This allows the interface to be passively monitored.
    family inet {
      filter {
        input catch; # The filter-based forwarding filter is applied here.
      }
    }
  }
}
so-3/1/0 { # This is the third interface that receives traffic to be monitored.
  encapsulation ppp;
  unit 0 {

```



```

    passive-monitor-mode; # This allows the interface to be passively monitored.
    family inet {
        filter {
            input catch; # The filter-based forwarding filter is applied here.
        }
    }
}
}
}
}
forwarding-options {
    monitoring-group1 { # Always define your monitoring group here.
        family inet {
            output {
                export-format cflowd-version-5;
                flow-active-timeout 60;
                flow-inactive-timeout 15;
                flow-export-destination collector-pic; # Sends records to the flow collector.
                interface mo-7/1/0.0 {
                    source-address 192.168.252.2;
                }
                interface mo-7/2/0.0 {
                    source-address 192.168.252.2;
                }
                interface mo-7/3/0.0 {
                    source-address 192.168.252.2;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    interface-routes {
        rib-group inet common;
    }
    rib-groups {
        common {
            import-rib [ inet.0 fbf_instance.inet.0 ];
        }
    }
    forwarding-table {
        export pplb;
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement pplb {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}
}
class-of-service { # A class-of-service configuration for the flow collector interface
    interfaces { # is mandatory when implementing flow collector services.
        cp-6/0/0 {
            scheduler-map cp-map;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    cp-7/0/0 {
        scheduler-map cp-map;
    }
}
scheduler-maps {
    cp-map {
        forwarding-class best-effort scheduler Q0;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler Q1;
        forwarding-class network-control scheduler Q3;
    }
}
schedulers {
    Q0 {
        transmit-rate remainder;
        buffer-size percent 90;
    }
    Q1 {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        buffer-size percent 5;
        priority strict-high;
    }
    Q3 {
        transmit-rate percent 5;
        buffer-size percent 5;
    }
}
}
firewall {
    family inet {
        filter cp-ftp { # This filter provides CoS for flow collector interface traffic.
            term t1 {
                then forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
            }
        }
    }
    filter catch { # This firewall filter sends incoming traffic into the
        interface-specific; # filter-based forwarding routing instance.
        term def {
            then {
                count counter;
                routing-instance fbf_instance;
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-instances {
    fbf_instance { # This instance sends traffic to the monitoring services interface.
        instance-type forwarding;
        routing-options {
            static {
                route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop mo-7/1/0.0;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

services {
  flow-collector { # Define properties for flow collector interfaces here.
    analyzer-address 10.10.10.1; # This is the IP address of the analyzer.
    analyzer-id server1; # This helps to identify the analyzer.
    retry 3; # Maximum number of attempts by the PIC to send a file transfer log.
    retry-delay 30; # The time interval between attempts to send a file transfer log.
    destinations { # This defines the FTP servers that receive flow collector output.
      "ftp://user@192.168.56.89//tmp/collect1/" { # The primary FTP server.
        password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
      }
      "ftp://user@192.168.252.1//tmp/collect2/" { # The second FTP server.
        password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
      }
    }
  }
  file-specification { # Define sets of flow collector characteristics here.
    def-spec {
    }
    data-format flow-compressed; # The default compressed output format.
  }
  f1 {
    name-format "cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-%D_%T-%I_%N.bcp.bi.gz";
    data-format flow-compressed; # The default compressed output format.
    transfer timeout 1800 record-level 1000000; # Here are configured values.
  }
}
interface-map { # Allows you to map interfaces to flow collector interfaces.
  file-specification def-spec; # Flows generated for default traffic are sent to the
  collector cp-7/0/0; # default flow collector interface cp-7/0/0.
  so-0/1/0.0 { # Flows generated for the so-0/1/0 interface are sent
    collector cp-6/0/0; # to cp-6/0/0, and the file-specification used is "default".
  }
  so-3/0/0.0 { # Flows generated for the so-3/0/0 interface are sent
    file-specification f1; # to cp-6/0/0, and the file-specification used is "f1."
    collector cp-6/0/0;
  }
  so-3/1/0.0; # Because no settings are defined, flows generated for this
}
transfer-log-archive { # Sends flow collector interface log files to an FTP server.
  filename-prefix so_3_0_0_log;
  maximum-age 15;
  archive-sites {
    "ftp://user@192.168.56.89//tmp/transfers/" {
      password "$ABC123";
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your flow collector configuration is working, use the following commands on the monitoring station that is configured for flow collection:

- **clear services flow-collector statistics**
- **request services flow-collector change-destination (primary | secondary)**
- **request services flow-collector test-file-transfer**
- **show services flow-collector file interface (detail | extensive | terse)**
- **show services flow-collector (detail | extensive)**
- **show services flow-collector input interface (detail | extensive | terse)**

The following section shows the output of the **show** commands used with the configuration example:

```
user@router1> show services flow-collector input interface cp-6/0/0 detail
```

Interface	Packets	Bytes
mo-7/1/0.0	6170	8941592

```
user@router1> show services flow-collector interface all detail
```

Flow collector interface: cp-6/0/0

Interface state: Collecting flows

Packets	Bytes	Flows	Uncompressed Bytes	Compressed Bytes	FTP bytes	FTP files
6736	9757936	195993	21855798	3194148	0	0

Flow collector interface: cp-7/0/0

Interface state: Collecting flows

Packets	Bytes	Flows	Uncompressed Bytes	Compressed Bytes	FTP bytes	FTP files
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
user@router1> show services flow-collector input interface cp-6/0/0 extensive
```

Interface	Packets	Bytes
mo-7/1/0.0	6260	9074096

```
user@router1> show services flow-collector interface cp-6/0/0 extensive
```

Flow collector interface: cp-6/0/0

Interface state: Collecting flows

Memory:

Used: 19593212, Free: 479528656

Input:

Packets: 6658, per second: 0, peak per second: 0

Bytes: 9647752, per second: 12655, peak per second: 14311

Flow records processed: 193782, per second: 252, peak per second: 287

Allocation:

Blocks allocated: 174, per second: 0, peak per second: 0

Blocks freed: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0

Blocks unavailable: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0

Files:

Files created: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0

Files exported: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0

Files destroyed: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0

Throughput:

```

    Uncompressed bytes: 21075152, per second: 52032, peak per second: 156172
    Compressed bytes: 3079713, per second: 7618, peak per second: 22999
Packet drops:
    No memory: 0, Not IP: 0
    Not IPv4: 0, Too small: 0
    Fragments: 0, ICMP: 0
    TCP: 0, Unknown: 0
    Not JUNOS flow: 0
File Transfer:
    FTP bytes: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
    FTP files: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
    FTP failure: 0
Export channel: 0
    Current server: Secondary
    Primary server state: OK, Secondary server state: OK
Export channel: 1
    Current server: Secondary
    Primary server state: OK, Secondary server state: OK

user@router1> show services flow-collector file interface cp-6/0/0 terse
File name                               Flows State
cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-20031112_014301-so_3_0_0_0.bcp.bi.gz 185643 Active

user@router1> show services flow-collector file interface cp-6/0/0 detail
Filename: cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-20031112_014301-so_3_0_0_0.bcp.bi.gz
Throughput:
    Flow records: 187067, Uncompressed bytes: 21121960, Compressed bytes: 2965643

Status:
    State: Active, Transfer attempts: 0

user@router1> show services flow-collector file interface cp-6/0/0 extensive
Filename: cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-20031112_014301-so_3_0_0_0.bcp.bi.gz
Throughput:
    Flow records: 188365, per second: 238, peak per second: 287
    Uncompressed bytes: 21267756, per second: 27007, peak per second: 32526
    Compressed bytes: 2965643, per second: 0, peak per second: 22999
Status:
    Compressed blocks: 156, Block count: 156
    State: Active, Transfer attempts: 0

```

To clear statistics for a flow collector interface, issue the **clear services flow-collector statistics interface (all | *interface-name*)** command.

Another useful flow collector option allows you to change the FTP server from primary to secondary and test for FTP transfers. To force the flow collector interface to use a primary or secondary FTP server, include the **primary** or **secondary** option when you issue the **request services flow-collector change-destination interface *cp-fpc/pic/port*** command.

If you configure only one primary server and issue this command with the **primary** option, you receive the error message “Destination change not needed.” If the secondary server is not configured and you issue this command with the **secondary** option, you receive the error message “Destination not configured.” Otherwise, when both servers are configured properly, successful output appears as follows.

```

user@router1> request services flow-collector change-destination interface cp-6/0/0 primary

```

```

Flow collector interface: cp-6/0/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Destination change successful

user@router1> request services flow-collector change-destination interface cp-6/0/0
secondary
Flow collector interface: cp-6/0/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Destination change successful

```

Other options for the **request services flow-collector change-destination interface *cp-fpc/pic/port*** command are **immediately** (which forces an instant switchover), **gracefully** (the default behavior that allows a gradual switchover), **clear-files** (which purges existing data files), and **clear-logs** (which purges existing log files).

To verify that transfer log files are being scheduled for delivery to the FTP servers, issue the **request services flow-collector test-file-transfer *filename* interface *cp-fpc/pic/port* channel-one** command. Include the desired export channel (zero or one) and target FTP server (primary or secondary) with this command.

```

user@router1> request services flow-collector test-file-transfer test_file interface cp-6/0/0
channel-one primary
Flow collector interface: cp-6/0/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Response: Test file transfer successfully scheduled

```

Another way you can check for the success of your file transfers is by analyzing the transfer log. A transfer log sends detailed information about files that are collected and processed by the flow collector interface. [Table 35 on page 228](#) explains the various fields available in the transfer log.

Table 35: Flow Collector Interface Transfer Log Fields

Field	Explanation
fn	Filename
sz	File size
nr	Number of records
ts	Timestamp with the format of year (4 digits), month (2 digits), day (2 digits), hours (2 digits), minutes (2 digits), and seconds (2 digits).
sf	Success flag—The values are 1 for success and 0 for failure.
ul	Server URL
rc	FTP result code

Table 35: Flow Collector Interface Transfer Log Fields (continued)

Field	Explanation
er	FTP error text
tt	Transfer time

This is an example of a successful transfer log:

```
fn="cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-20040227_230438-at_4_0_0_4_3.bcp.bi.gz":sz=552569
:nr=20000:ts="20040227230855":sf=1:u1="ftp://10.63.152.1/tmp/server1/:"rc=250:
er="":tt=3280
```

This is an example of a transfer log when an FTP session fails:

```
fn="cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-20040227_230515-at_4_0_0_2_8.bcp.bi.gz":sz=560436
:nr=20000:ts="20040227230855":sf=1:u1="ftp://10.63.152.1/tmp/server1/:"rc=250
:er="":tt=3290
```

As the flow collector interface receives and processes flow records, the PIC services logging process (fsad) handles the following tasks:

- When the flow collector interface transfers a file to the FTP server, a temporary log file is created in the `/var/log/flowc` directory. The temporary log file has this file naming convention:

`<hostname>_<filename_prefix>_YYYYMMDD_hhmmss.tmp`

hostname is the hostname of the transfer server, **filename_prefix** is the same value defined with the **filename-prefix** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive]** hierarchy level, **YYYYMMDD** is the year, month, and date, and **hhmmss** is the timestamp indicating hours, minutes, and seconds.

- After the log file has been stored in the router for the length of time specified by the **maximum-age** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive]** hierarchy level (the default is 120 minutes), the temporary log file is converted to an actual log file and the temporary file is deleted. The new log file retains the same naming conventions, except the extension is `*.log`.
- When the final log file is created and compressed, the PIC services logging process (fsad) tries to send the log file from the `/var/log/flowc` directory to an FTP server. You can specify up to five FTP servers to receive the log files by including the **archive-sites** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive]** hierarchy level. The logging process attempts to send the log file to one server at a time, in order of their appearance in the configuration. Upon the first successful transfer, the log file is deleted and the logging process stops sending log files to the remaining FTP servers in the list.
- If the log file transfer is not successful, the log file is moved to the `/var/log/flowc/failed` directory. Every 30 minutes, the logging process tries to resend the log files. After the

log files are transferred successfully, they are deleted from the `/var/log/flowc/failed` directory.



NOTE: If the memory for a flow collector interface is full, the interface might drop incoming packets.

After the flow collector interface successfully delivers the processed information file to the FTP server, you can analyze the file. The file contains detailed information about the flows collected and processed by the flow collector interface. [Table 36 on page 230](#) explains the various fields available in the flow collector interface file.

Table 36: Flow Collector Interface File Fields in Order of Appearance

Field	Explanation
<code>linkDir</code>	Link directory—A randomly generated number used to identify the record
<code>analyzer-address</code>	Analyzer address
<code>analyzer-ID</code>	Analyzer identifier
<code>ifAlias</code>	Interface identifier
<code>source-address</code>	Source address
<code>destination-address</code>	Destination address
<code>packets</code>	Number of packets
<code>bytes</code>	Number of bytes
<code>start-time</code>	Start time
<code>end-time</code>	End time
<code>source-port</code>	Source port
<code>destination-port</code>	Destination port
<code>tcp_flag</code>	TCP flag
<code>protocol</code>	IP protocol number
<code>src_AS_number</code>	Source AS number
<code>dst_AS_number</code>	Destination AS number

This is an example of output from a flow collector interface file:

```
11799241612374557782|10.10.10.1|server1|at_4_0_0_4|192.168.10.100|10.0.0.1|8|
3136|1077926402|1077926402|8224|12336|27|6|0|0
```

Copying and Redirecting Traffic on M, MX or T Series Routers with Port Mirroring and Filter-Based Forwarding

This section discusses additional techniques you can use with the passive flow monitoring application:

- In addition to flow analysis, you can analyze a copy of the original traffic with a single packet analyzer. To implement this technique, divert traffic with a filter-based forwarding routing instance and send the monitored traffic through a physical interface to the packet analyzer.
- You can cluster the traffic into different groups and redirect this traffic to multiple packet analyzers. For example, you can break traffic flows into TCP groups and UDP groups and send these groups of packets to different analyzers. To accomplish this, you use port mirroring and send a copy of the original traffic to a Tunnel PIC. Then you can apply a firewall filter, split the traffic into your desired groups, and send these groups toward different exit interfaces leading to the packet analyzers. This technique provides maximum flexibility for traffic analysis.
- For secure transmission of the copied or grouped traffic, you can encrypt the diverted traffic with an ES PIC and send this traffic to a packet analyzer over an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel.

To implement the filter-based forwarding enhancement methods, see the following sections:

- [Specifying Port Mirroring Input and Output on M, MX or T Series Routers on page 200](#)
- [Creating a Firewall Filter on an M, MX or T Series Router to Split the Port-Mirrored Traffic into Different Instances on page 202](#)
- [Applying the Firewall Filter to a Tunnel PIC Interface on page 203](#)
- [Using Filter-Based Forwarding to Export Monitored Traffic to Multiple Destinations on page 203](#)
- [Configuring a Routing Table Group on an M, MX or T Series Router to Add Interface Routes into the Forwarding Instance on page 204](#)
- [Using IPSec and an ES PIC on an M, MX or T Series Router to Send Encrypted Traffic to a Packet Analyzer on page 204](#)
- [Applying a Firewall Filter Output Interface on an M, MX or T Series Router to Port-mirror Traffic to PICs or Flow Collection Services on page 206](#)

CHAPTER 4

Processing and Exporting Multiple Records Using Flow Collection

- [Understanding Flow Collection Using Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC Interface on Routers on page 233](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection on M and T Series Routers on page 234](#)
- [Example: Configuring Flow Collection on M or T Series Routers on page 238](#)
- [Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection Mode and Interfaces on Router Services PICs on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)

Understanding Flow Collection Using Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC Interface on Routers

You can process and export multiple cflowd records with a flow collector interface. You create a flow collector interface on a Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC. The flow collector interface combines multiple cflowd records into a compressed ASCII data file and exports the file to an FTP server. To convert a services PIC into a flow collector interface, include the **flow-collector** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot monitoring-services application]** hierarchy level.

You can use the services PIC for either flow collection or monitoring, but not for both types of service simultaneously. When converting the PIC between service types, you must configure the **flow-collector** statement, take the PIC offline, and then bring the PIC back online. Restarting the router does not enable the new service type.

A flow collector interface, designated by the **cp-fpc/pic/port** interface name, requires three logical interfaces for correct operation. Units 0 and 1 are used to send the compressed ASCII data files to an FTP server, while Unit 2 is used to receive cflowd records from a monitoring services interface.



NOTE: Unlike conventional interfaces, the `address` statement at the `[edit interfaces cp-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number family inet]` hierarchy level corresponds to the IP address of the Routing Engine. Likewise, the `destination` statement at the `[edit interfaces cp-fpc/pic/port unit unit-number family inet address ip-address]` hierarchy level corresponds to the IP address of the flow collector interface. As a result, you must configure the `destination` statement for Unit 0 and 1 with *local* addresses that can reach the FTP server. Similarly, configure the `destination` statement for Unit 2 with a *local* IP address so it can reach the monitoring services interface that sends cflowd records.

To activate flow collector services after the services PIC is converted into a flow collector, include the **flow-collector** statement at the `[edit services]` hierarchy level.

After you activate the flow collector, you need to configure the following components:

- Destination of the FTP server
- File specifications
- Input interface-to-flow collector interface mappings
- Transfer log settings

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Collection on M and T Series Routers on page 234](#)
- [Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection Mode and Interfaces on Router Services PICs on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)

Configuring Flow Collection on M and T Series Routers

This section describes the following tasks for configuring flow collection on M-Series and T-Series routers:

- [Configuring Destination FTP Servers for Flow Records on page 234](#)
- [Configuring a Packet Analyzer on page 235](#)
- [Configuring File Formats on page 235](#)
- [Configuring Interface Mappings on page 236](#)
- [Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237](#)
- [Configuring Retry Attempts on page 237](#)

Configuring Destination FTP Servers for Flow Records

Flow collection destinations are where the compressed ASCII data files are sent after the cflowd records are collected and processed. To specify the destination FTP server, include the **destinations** statement at the `[edit services flow-collector]` hierarchy level.

You can specify up to two FTP server destinations and include the password for each configured server. If two FTP servers are configured, the first server in the configuration is the primary server and the second is a backup server.

To configure a destination for flow collection files, include the **destinations** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-collector]
destinations {
  ftp:url {
    password "password";
  }
}
```

To specify the destination FTP server, include the **ftp:url** statement. The value **url** is the FTP server address for the primary flow collection destination and can include macros.

When you include macros in the **ftp:url** statement, a directory can be created only for a single level. For example, the path **ftp://10.2.2.2/%m/%Y** expands to **ftp://10.2.2.2/01/2005**, and the software attempts to create the directory **01/2005** on the destination FTP server. If the **01/** directory already exists on the destination FTP server, the software creates the **/2005/ directory** one level down. If the **01/** directory does not exist on the destination FTP server, the software cannot create the **/2005/ directory**, and the FTP server destination fails. For more information about macros, see [ftp](#).

To specify the FTP server password, include the **password "password"** statement. The password must be enclosed in quotation marks. You can specify up to two destination FTP servers. The first destination specified is considered the primary destination.

Configuring a Packet Analyzer

You can specify values for the IP address and identifier of a packet analyzer to which the flow collector interface sends traffic for analysis. The values you specify here override any default values configured elsewhere.

To configure an IP address and identifier for the packet analyzer, include the **analyzer-address** and **analyzer-id** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-collector]
analyzer-address address;
analyzer-id name;
```

Configuring File Formats

You configure data file formats, name formats, and transfer characteristics for the flow collection files. File records are sent to the destination FTP server when the timer expires or when a preset number of records are received, whichever comes first.

To configure the flow collection file format, include the **file-specification** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-collector]
file-specification {
  variant variant-number {
    data-format format;
    name-format format;
    transfer {
      record-level number;
      timeout seconds;
    }
  }
}
```

To set the data file format, include the **data-format** statement. To set the file name format, include the **name-format** statement. To set the export timer and file size thresholds, include the **transfer** statement and specify values for the **timeout** and **record-level** options.

For example, you can specify the name format as follows:

```
[edit services flow-collector file-specification variant variant-number]
name-format "cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-%D_%T-%I_%N.bcp.bi.gz";
```

In this example, **cFlowd-py69Ni69-0** is the static portion used verbatim, **%D** is the date in YYYYMMDD format, **%T** is the time in HHMMSS format, **%I** is the value of **ifAlias**, **%N** is the generation number, and **bcp.bi.gz** is a user-configured string. A number of macros are supported for expressing the date and time information in different ways; for a complete list, see the summary section for **name-format**.

Configuring Interface Mappings

You can match an input interface with a flow collector interface and apply the preset file specifications to the input interface.

To configure an interface mapping, include the **interface-map** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-collector]
interface-map {
  collector interface-name;
  file-specification variant-number;
  interface-name {
    collector interface-name;
    file-specification variant-number;
  }
}
```

To configure the default flow collector and file specifications for all input interfaces, include the **file-specification** and **collector** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector interface-map]** hierarchy level. To override the default settings and apply flow collector and file specifications to a specific input interface, include the **file-specification** and **collector** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector interface-map interface-name]** hierarchy level.

Configuring Transfer Logs

You can configure the filename, export interval, maximum size, and destination FTP server for log files containing the transfer activity history for a flow collector interface.

To configure a transfer log, include the **transfer-log-archive** statement at the **[edit services flow-collector]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-collector]
transfer-log-archive {
  archive-sites {
    ftp:url {
      password "password";
      username username;
    }
  }
  filename-prefix prefix;
  maximum-age minutes;
}
```

To configure the destination for archiving files, include the **archive-sites** statement. Specify the filename as follows:

```
[edit services flow-collector transfer-log]
filename "cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-%D_%T";
```

where **cFlowd-py69Ni69-0** is the static portion used verbatim, **%D** is the date in YYYYMMDD format, and **%T** is the time in HHMMSS format.

You can optionally include the following statements:

- **filename-prefix**—Sets a standard prefix for all the logged files.
- **maximum-age**—Specifies the duration a file remains on the server. The range is 1 through 360 minutes.

Configuring Retry Attempts

You can specify values for situations in which the flow collector interface needs more than one attempt to transfer log files to the FTP server:

- Maximum number of retry attempts
- Amount of time the flow collector interface waits between successive retries

To configure retry settings, include the **retry** and **retry-delay** statements at the **[edit services flow-collector]** hierarchy level:

```
retry number;
retry-delay seconds;
```

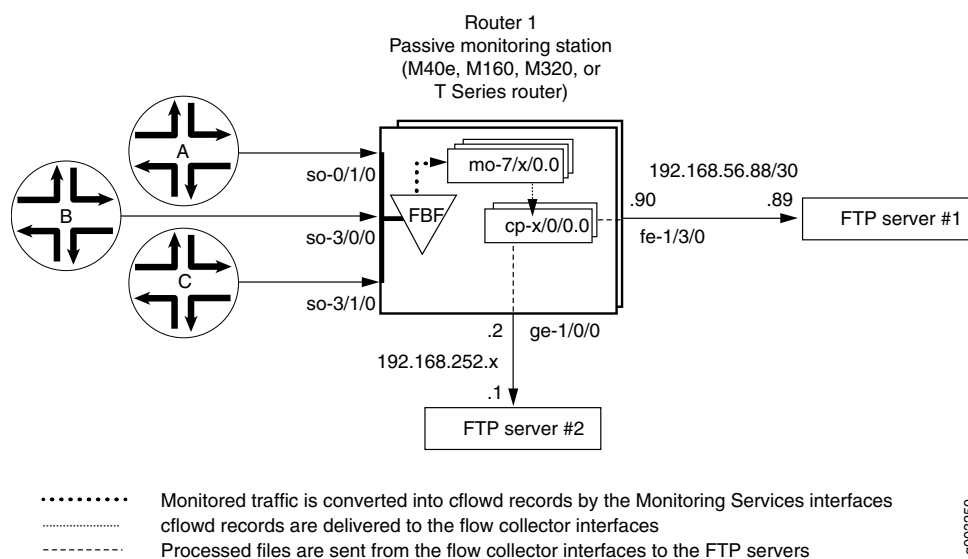
The **retry** value can be from 0 through 10. The **retry-delay** value can be from 0 through 60 seconds.

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Flow Collection Using Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC Interface on Routers on page 233](#)
 - [Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)
 - [Configuring Flow Collection Mode and Interfaces on Router Services PICs on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)
 - [Example: Configuring Flow Collection on M or T Series Routers on page 238](#)

Example: Configuring Flow Collection on M or T Series Routers

Figure 29 on page 238 shows the path traveled by monitored traffic as it passes through an M-Series or T-Series router. Packets arrive at input interfaces so-0/1/0, so-3/0/0, and so-3/1/0. The raw packets are directed into a filter-based forwarding instance and processed into cflowd records by the monitoring services interfaces mo-7/1/0, mo-7/2/0, and mo-7/3/0. The cflowd records are compressed into files at the flow collector interfaces cp-6/0/0 and cp-7/0/0 and sent to the FTP server for analysis. Finally, a mandatory class-of-service (CoS) configuration is applied to export channels 0 and 1 on the flow collector interfaces to manage the outgoing processed files.

Figure 29: Flow Collector Interface Topology Diagram



```
[edit]
chassis {
  fpc 6 {
    pic 0 {
      monitoring-services {
        application flow-collector; # This converts a Monitoring Services II or
                                   # Multiservices 400 PIC into a flow collector interface.
      }
    }
  }
}
```


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```
        address 10.4.4.1/32 {
            destination 10.4.4.2;
        }
    }
}
unit 2 { # Logical interface .2 on a flow collector interface is the flow
    family inet { # receive channel that communicates with the Routing Engine.
        address 10.5.5.1/32 { # Do not apply a CoS filter on logical interface .2.
            destination 10.5.5.2;
        }
    }
}
}
fe-1/3/0 { # This is the exit interface leading to the first FTP server.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.56.90/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-1/0/0 { # This is the exit interface leading to the second FTP server.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.252.2/24;
        }
    }
}
}
mo-7/1/0 { # This is the first interface that creates cflowd records.
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
    }
}
mo-7/2/0 { # This is the second interface that creates cflowd records.
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
    }
}
mo-7/3/0 { # This is the third interface that creates cflowd records.
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
    }
}
so-0/1/0 { # This is the first input interface that receives traffic to be monitored.
    encapsulation ppp;
    unit 0 {
        passive-monitor-mode; # This allows the interface to be passively monitored.
        family inet {
            filter {
                input catch; # The filter-based forwarding filter is applied here.
            }
        }
    }
}
}
so-3/0/0 { # This is the second interface that receives traffic to be monitored.
    encapsulation ppp;
```

```

unit 0 {
    passive-monitor-mode; # This allows the interface to be passively monitored.
    family inet {
        filter {
            input catch; # The filter-based forwarding filter is applied here.
        }
    }
}
}
so-3/1/0 { # This is the third interface that receives traffic to be monitored.
    encapsulation ppp;
    unit 0 {
        passive-monitor-mode; # This allows the interface to be passively monitored.
        family inet {
            filter {
                input catch; # The filter-based forwarding filter is applied here.
            }
        }
    }
}
}
forwarding-options {
    monitoring group1 { # Always define your monitoring group here.
        family inet {
            output {
                export-format cflowd-version-5;
                flow-active-timeout 60;
                flow-inactive-timeout 15;
                flow-export-destination collector-pic; # Sends records to the flow collector.
                interface mo-7/1/0.0 {
                    source-address 192.168.252.2;
                }
                interface mo-7/2/0.0 {
                    source-address 192.168.252.2;
                }
                interface mo-7/3/0.0 {
                    source-address 192.168.252.2;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}
firewall {
    family inet {
        filter cp-ftp { # This filter provides CoS for flow collector interface traffic.
            term t1 {
                then forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
            }
        }
    }
}
filter catch { # This firewall filter sends incoming traffic into the
    interface-specific; # filter-based forwarding routing instance.
    term def {
        then {
            count counter;
            routing-instance fbf_instance;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  interface-routes {
    rib-group inet common;
  }
  rib-groups {
    common {
      import-rib [inet.0 fbf_instance.inet.0];
    }
  }
  forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement pplb {
    then {
      load-balance per-packet;
    }
  }
}
routing-instances {
  fbf_instance { # This instance sends traffic to the monitoring services interface.
    instance-type forwarding;
    routing-options {
      static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop mo-7/1/0.0;
      }
    }
  }
}
class-of-service { # A class-of-service configuration for the flow collector interface
  interfaces { # is required for flow collector services.
    cp-6/0/0 {
      scheduler-map cp-map;
    }
    cp-7/0/0 {
      scheduler-map cp-map;
    }
  }
}
scheduler-maps {
  cp-map {
    forwarding-class best-effort scheduler Q0;
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler Q1;
    forwarding-class network-control scheduler Q3;
  }
}
schedulers {
  Q0 {
    transmit-rate remainder;
    buffer-size percent 90;
  }
}

```

```

Q1 {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
    priority strict-high;
}
Q3 {
    transmit-rate percent 5;
    buffer-size percent 5;
}
}
services {
    flow-collector { # Define properties for flow collector interfaces here.
        analyzer-address 10.10.10.1; # This is the IP address of the analyzer.
        analyzer-id server1; # This helps to identify the analyzer.
        retry 3; # Maximum number of attempts by the PIC to send a file transfer log.
        retry-delay 30; # The time interval between attempts to send a file transfer log.
        destinations { # This defines the FTP servers that receive flow collector output.
            "ftp://user@192.168.56.89//tmp/collect1/" { # The primary FTP server.
                password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
            }
            "ftp://user@192.168.252.1//tmp/collect2/" { # The secondary FTP server.
                password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
    }
    file-specification { # Define sets of flow collector characteristics here.
        def-spec {
            name-format "default-allInt-0-%D_%T-%I_%N.bcp.bi.gz";
            data-format flow-compressed; # The default compressed output format.
        } # When no overrides are specified, a collector uses default transfer values.
        f1 {
            name-format "cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-%D_%T-%I_%N.bcp.bi.gz";
            data-format flow-compressed; # The default compressed output format.
            transfer timeout 1800 record-level 1000000; # Here are configured values.
        }
    }
    interface-map { # Allows you to map interfaces to flow collector interfaces.
        file-specification def-spec; # Flows generated for default traffic are sent to the
        collector cp-7/0/0; # default flow collector interface "cp-7/0/0".
        so-0/1/0.0 { # Flows generated for the so-0/1/0 interface are sent
            collector cp-6/0/0; # to cp-6/0/0, and the file-specification used is
        } # "default."
        so-3/0/0.0 { # Flows generated for the so-3/0/0 interface are sent
            file-specification f1; # to cp-6/0/0, and the file-specification used is "f1."
            collector cp-6/0/0;
        }
        so-3/1/0.0; # Because no settings are defined, flows generated for this
    } # interface use interface cp-7/0/0 and the default file specification.
    transfer-log-archive { # Sends flow collector interface log files to an FTP server.
        filename-prefix so_3_0_0_log;
        maximum-age 15;
        archive-sites {
            "ftp://user@192.168.56.89//tmp/transfers/" {
                password "$ABC123";
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow Collection Using Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC Interface on Routers on page 233](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection on M and T Series Routers on page 234](#)
- [Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection Mode and Interfaces on Router Services PICs on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)

Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers

To specify a flow collector interface as the destination for cflowd records coming from a services PIC, include the **collector-pic** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options monitoring *group-name* family inet output flow-export-destination]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options monitoring group-name family inet output flow-export-destination]  
collector-pic;
```

You can select either the flow collector interface or a cflowd server as the destination for cflowd records, but not both at the same time.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow Collection Using Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC Interface on Routers on page 233](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection on M and T Series Routers on page 234](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection Mode and Interfaces on Router Services PICs on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)
- [Example: Configuring Flow Collection on M or T Series Routers on page 238](#)

Configuring Flow Collection Mode and Interfaces on Router Services PICs on M and T Series Routers

You can select the services PIC to run in either flow collection mode or monitoring mode, but not both.

To set the services PIC to run in flow collection mode, include the **flow-collector** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number* monitoring-services application]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number monitoring-services application]  
flow-collector;
```

For further information on configuring chassis properties, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

To specify flow collection interfaces, you configure the **cp** interface at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces]
cp-fpc/pic/port {
  ...
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Flow Collection Using Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC Interface on Routers on page 233](#)
- [Configuring Flow Collection on M and T Series Routers on page 234](#)
- [Sending cflowd Records to Flow Collector Interfaces on M and T Series Routers on page 244](#)
- [Example: Configuring Flow Collection on M or T Series Routers on page 238](#)

CHAPTER 5

Logging Flow Monitoring Records with Version 9 and IPFIX Templates for NAT Events

- Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248
- Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257
- Exporting Syslog Messages to an External Host Without Flow Monitoring Formats Using an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 259
- Exporting Version 9 Flow Data Records to a Log Collector Overview Using an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 259
- Understanding Exporting IPFIX Flow Data Records to a Log Collector Using an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 260
- Mapping Between Field Values for Version 9 Flow Templates and Logs Exported From an MX-Series Router or NFX250 on page 262
- Mapping Between Field Values for IPFIX Flow Templates and Logs Exported From an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 264
- Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268
- Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2R2 and 15.1R1, you can configure MX Series routers with MS-MPCs and MS-MICs to log network address translation (NAT) events using the Junos Traffic Vision (previously known as Jflow) version 9 or IPFIX (version 10) template format. NAT event logger generates messages in flow monitoring format for various NAT events, such as the creation of a NAT entry, deletion of a NAT entry, and for invalid NAT processing (such as NAT address pools or address values being exhausted for allocation). These events also support NAT64 translations (translation of IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses), binding information base (BIB) events, and more detailed error generation. The generated records or logs for NAT events in flow template format are sent from the MS-MIC or MS-MPC to the specified host or external device that functions as the NetFlow collector. This method of generating flow monitoring records for NAT events enables cohesive and streamlined analysis of NAT traffic and troubleshooting of NAT-related problems. You can enable the capability to send flow monitoring records for NAT operations to an external collector and the capability to use the system logging protocol (syslog) to generate session logging for different services at the same time.

The flow records and the templates are encapsulated in an UDP or IP packet and sent to the collector. However, TCP-based logging of monitoring records for NAT events is not supported. Carrier-grade NAT (CGN) devices are required to log events creation and deletion of translations and information about the resources it manages. Flow monitoring logs can be optionally configured in your network topology in addition to the system logging (syslog) capability, which causes logs to be saved from the PIC to either the in the `/var/log` directory of the Routing Engine (local) or to an external server (remote). Generally, flow collectors are the part of a vast network infrastructure containing several third-party devices, which perform various correlations and mappings with logs of other databases. Therefore, collection of NAT-related flow monitoring records as logs or template records is useful on the hosts or devices that function as collectors in an overall and comprehensive perspective. You can enable logging of flow monitoring records for NAT events at the service-set level to enable version 9 or IPFIX flow records to be generated as logs when NAT is configured on the router.

The NetFlow collector receives flow records in version 9 or IPFIX format from one or more exporters. It processes the received export packets by parsing and saving the flow record details. Flow records can be optionally aggregated before being stored on the hard disk. The NetFlow collector is also referred to as the collector. The exporter monitors packets entering an observation point and creates flows from these packets. The information from these flows is exported in the form of flow records to the NetFlow Collector. An observation point is a location in the network where IP packets can be overseen and monitored; for example, one or a set of interfaces on a network device such as a router. Every observation point is associated with an observation domain, which is a cluster of observation points, and constitutes the largest aggregatable set of flow information at the network device with NetFlow services enabled.

A FlowSet is a generic term for a collection of Flow Records that have a similar pattern or format. In an export packet, one or more FlowSets follow the packet header. A Template FlowSet comprises one or more template records that have been grouped together in

an export packet. An Options Template FlowSet contains one or more Options Template records that are combined together in an export packet. A Data FlowSet is one or more records, of the same type, that are grouped together in an export packet. Each record is either a flow data record or an options data record that has been previously specified by a Template Record or an Options Template Record. One of the essential elements in the NetFlow format is the Template FlowSet. Templates vastly enhance the flexibility of the Flow Record format because they allow the collector to process Flow Records without necessarily knowing the interpretation of all the data in the Flow Record.

You can configure the capability to transmit records or log messages in version 9 and IPFIX traffic flow formats generated for NAT events to an external, off-box high-speed NetFlow collector for easy and effective monitoring and diagnosis of the logs. By default, this functionality is disabled. With a high number of NAT events, this mechanism of exporting logs to an external log collector might cause scaling considerations such as loss of a few flow records. To enable the mechanism to record logging messages in flow monitoring format for NAT events, you can now include the **jflow-log** statement at the **[edit services]** hierarchy level. You can configure a collector, which is an external host to which the flow monitoring formatted logs are sent, or a group of collectors. A group of collectors is useful in scenarios in which you want to combine a set of collector devices and define common settings for logging NAT events for all the collectors in the cluster or group.

To configure a collector and its parameters, such as the source IP address from which the records are sent and the destination address of the collector, include the **collector collector-name** statement and its substatements at the **[edit services jflow-log]** hierarchy level. To specify a collector group or a cluster, include the **collector-group collector-group-name** statement and its substatements at the **[edit services jflow-log]** hierarchy level.

You need to configure a template profile and associate it with the collector. The profile defines the characteristics of the flow monitoring record template, such as the version of flow monitoring (version 9 or IPFIX), the refresh rate, in either packets or seconds, and the type of service or application (NAT in this case) for which flow records must be sent to the collector. To specify a template profile, include the **template-profile template-profile-name** statement at the **[edit services jflow-log]** hierarchy level. To specify the maximum number of messages to be collected per second for NAT error events, include the **message-rate-limit messages-per-second** statement at the **[edit interfaces ms-interface-name service-options jflow-log]** hierarchy level.

Use of version 9 and IPFIX allows you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector need not be aware of the router configuration. You must define a template profile properties for a NAT service and associate the defined template profile with a service set to enable the flow monitoring log functionality for NAT events. To define the template profile characteristics for recording flow monitoring logs for NAT events, include the **template-profile template-profile-name** statement at the **[edit services jflow-log]** hierarchy level. To associate the template profile for recording flow monitoring logs for NAT events with a service-set level, which applies for all the services in the system,

include the **template-profile** *template-profile-name* statement at the **[edit services service-set service-set-name]** hierarchy level.

To view statistical information on the logs generated in flow monitoring format for the interfaces and service sets configured on the system, use the **show services service-sets statistics jflow-log** command.

The following system log messages for various NAT events are logged using the system logging (syslog) capability:

- JSERVICES_SESSION_OPEN
- JSERVICES_SESSION_CLOSE
- JSERVICES_NAT_OUTOF_ADDRESSES
- JSERVICES_NAT_OUTOF_PORTS
- JSERVICES_NAT_RULE_MATCH
- JSERVICES_NAT_POOL_RELEASE
- JSERVICES_NAT_PORT_BLOCK_ALLOC
- JSERVICES_NAT_PORT_BLOCK_RELEASE
- JSERVICES_NAT_PORT_BLOCK_ACTIVE

The following NAT events are logged using the flow monitoring log capability using version 9 and IPFIX flow templates:

- NAT44 session create
- NAT44 session delete
- NAT addresses exhausted
- NAT64 session create
- NAT64 session delete
- NAT44 BIB create
- NAT44 BIB delete
- NAT64 BIB create
- NAT64 BIB delete
- NAT ports exhausted
- NAT quota exceeded
- NAT Address binding create
- NAT Address binding delete
- NAT port block allocation
- NAT port block release
- NAT port block active

Table 37 on page 251 describes the flow template format for NAT44 session creation and deletion events. The Information Element (IE) names and their IANA IDs are as defined in the IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX) Entities specification by the Internet Assigned Numbering Authority (IANA).

Table 37: Flow Template Format for NAT44 Session Creation and Deletion

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
sourceIPv4Address	32	8
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	225
protocolIdentifier	8	4
sourceTransportPort	16	7
postNAPTsourceTransportPort	16	227
destinationIPv4Address	32	12
postNATDestinationIPv4Address	32	226
destinationTransportPort	16	11
postNAPTdestinationTransportPort	16	228
natOriginatingAddressRealm	8	229
natEvent	8	230

Table 38 on page 251 describes the flow template format for NAT64 session creation and deletion events.

Table 38: Flow Template Format for NAT64 Session Creation and Deletion

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
sourceIPv6Address	128	27
postNATSourceIPv6Address	32	225
protocolIdentifier	8	4
sourceTransportPort	16	7
postNAPTsourceTransportPort	16	227

Table 38: Flow Template Format for NAT64 Session Creation and Deletion (continued)

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
destinationIPv6Address	128	28
postNATDestinationIPv6Address	32	226
destinationTransportPort	16	11
postNAPTdestinationTransportPort	16	228
natOriginatingAddressRealm	8	229
natEvent	8	230

[Table 39 on page 252](#) describes the flow template format for NAT44 binding information base (BIB) creation and deletion events.

Table 39: Flow Template Format for NAT44 BIB Creation and Deletion

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
sourceIPv4Address	32	8
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	225
protocolIdentifier	8	4
sourceTransportPort	16	7
postNAPTsourceTransportPort	16	227
natEvent	8	230

[Table 40 on page 252](#) describes the flow template format for NAT64 binding information base (BIB) creation and deletion events.

Table 40: Flow Template Format for NAT64 BIB Creation and Deletion

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
sourceIPv6Address	128	27
postNATSourceIPv6Address	32	225
protocolIdentifier	8	4

Table 40: Flow Template Format for NAT64 BIB Creation and Deletion (continued)

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
sourceTransportPort	16	7
postNAPTsourceTransportPort	16	227
natEvent	8	230

[Table 41 on page 253](#) describes the flow template format for addresses exhaustion events.

Table 41: Flow Template Format for Address Exhausted Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
natEvent	8	230
natPoolName	512	284

[Table 42 on page 253](#) describes the flow template format for ports exhaustion events.

Table 42: Flow Template Format for Ports Exhausted Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
natEvent	8	230
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	225
protocolIdentifier	8	4

[Table 43 on page 253](#) describes the flow template format for NAT44 quota exceeded events.

Table 43: Flow Template Format for NAT44 Quota Exceeded Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
natEvent	8	230
sourceIPv4Address	32	8

[Table 44 on page 254](#) describes the flow template format for NAT64 quota exceeded events.

Table 44: Flow Template Format for NAT64 Quota Exceeded Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
natEvent	8	230
sourceIPv6Address	128	27

[Table 45 on page 254](#) describes the flow template format for NAT44 address binding creation and deletion events.

Table 45: Flow Template Format for NAT44 Address Binding Creation and Deletion Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
natEvent	8	230
sourceIPv4Address	32	8
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	225

[Table 46 on page 254](#) describes the flow template format for NAT64 address binding creation and deletion events.

Table 46: Flow Template Format for NAT64 Address Binding Creation and Deletion Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
natEvent	8	230
sourceIPv6Address	128	27
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	225

[Table 47 on page 254](#) describes the flow template format for NAT44 port block allocation and deallocation events.

Table 47: Flow Template Format for NAT44 Port Block Allocation and Deallocation Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323

Table 47: Flow Template Format for NAT44 Port Block Allocation and Deallocation Events (continued)

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
sourceIPv4Address	32	8
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	225
portRangeStart	16	361
portRangeEnd	16	362
portRangeStepSize	16	363
portRangeNumPorts	16	364
observationTimeMilliseconds (time when PBA allocated)	64	323
natEvent	8	230

[Table 48 on page 255](#) describes the flow template format for NAT64 port block allocation and deallocation events.

Table 48: Flow Template Format for NAT64 Port Block Allocation and Deallocation Events

Information Element (IE)	Size (bits)	IANA ID
observationTimeMilliseconds	64	323
sourceIPv6Address	128	27
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	225
portRangeStart	16	361
portRangeEnd	16	362
portRangeStepSize	16	363
portRangeNumPorts	16	364
observationTimeMilliseconds (time when port block allocation (PBA) is configured)	64	323
natEvent	8	230

In all of the aforementioned templates, the `natEvent` field maps to one of the values listed in [Table 49 on page 256](#), depending on the type of event.

Table 49: Association Between `natEvent` Values and Names

natEvent Value	natEvent Name
1	NAT44 Session create
2	NAT44 Session delete
3	NAT Addresses exhausted
4	NAT64 Session create
5	NAT64 Session delete
6	NAT44 BIB create
7	NAT44 BIB delete
8	NAT64 BIB create
9	NAT64 BIB delete
10	NAT ports exhausted
11	NAT Quota exceeded
12	NAT Address binding create
13	NAT Address binding delete
14	NAT port block allocation
15	NAT port block release
16	NAT port block active

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257](#)
- [Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268](#)
- [Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270](#)

Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250

Keep the following points in mind when you configure the capability to generate logs or records in flow monitoring format for NAT events:

- Enabling syslog and Jflow capabilities at the same time might result in scaling impacts because both these mechanisms use a separate infrastructure to transfer records out to the collector.
- High number of NAT events can cause scalability considerations because of the flow monitoring framework too requiring system processes.
- The flow monitoring log infrastructure uses data CPUs to send the logs to the external flow server, which might cause a slight impact on performance.
- An explicit, separate maximum limit on the number of flow monitoring messages that are generated for NAT error events is implemented. You can control the maximum number of NAT error events for which logs in flow monitoring format must be recorded by including the **message-rate-limit messages-per-second** option at the **[edit interfaces interface-name services-options jflow-log]** hierarchy level. These records for NAT error events are generated when addresses for allocation from the NAT pool are not available, when ports for allocation to a subscriber are not available, or when the allocated quota is exceeded for NAT events (more than the configured number of ports is requested). Also, you can configure the **message-rate-limit** option that previously existed at the **[edit interfaces interface-name services-options syslog]** hierarchy level to specify the maximum number of system log messages per second that can be sent from the PIC to either the Routing Engine (local) or to an external server (remote).
- NAT error events such as “Out of Ports”, “Out of Addresses” and “Quota Exceeded” are rate limited. Default rate limit is 10,000 events per second. This setting is also configurable at PIC level.
- The template for NAT event logging is in accordance with IETF as *IPFIX Information Elements for logging NAT Events—draft-ietf-behave-ipfix-nat-logging-02*.
- Only UDP-based logging is supported, which is an unreliable protocol.
- This functionality is supported on MX Series routers with Junos OS Extension-Provider packages installed and configured on the device, and on MS-MPCs and MS-PICs. It is not supported on MS-DPCs with MX Series routers.
- Transmission of logs occurs in clear-text format similar to other log messages that the services PICs do not encrypt. It is assumed that the transport of logs and the positioning of the log collector are within a secured realm. Because the messages do not contain sensitive details such as username or passwords, the messages do not cause any security or reliability risks.
- Template IDs 0 through 255 are reserved for template sets and the maximum number of templates supported for logging events in flow monitoring format is 255. When you modify a template-profile configuration (changes to the collector or version, or a deactivation and activation of the service set associated with the template), the specific template is deregistered and reregistered. However, the flow monitoring infrastructure

requires 10 minutes by default as the delay period for the template IDs to be freed up. As a result, if you modify the template-profile settings many times within the 10-minute period, the maximum limit on the template IDs of 255 is exceeded and further templates are not registered.

In such a case, when templates are not being registered, you must wait until the delay period for deleting a deregistered template of 10 minutes before you perform any more configuration changes to have templates registered with the flow monitoring application. To examine whether a template has been registered, you can use the **show services service-sets statistics jflow-log** command. If the Sent field displays a non-zero value for template records, it denotes that templates are successfully registered.

- In a scenario in which the capability to log NAT events in flow monitoring format is enabled at the service-set level, and if the PIC boots up, the flow monitoring log templates are registered with the flow monitoring application. During the registration process, a first set of 12 template records are sent to the collector. However, all of the template records might not reach the collector from the PIC on the router or might not be transmitted out of the router because the interface might not be up from the perspective of the Packet Forwarding Engine. After the refresh time of a template expires, next set of template records are sent out to the collector. For example, if the template refresh time is 60 seconds, only after 60 seconds from the time of booting of the PIC, template records are properly sent to the collector.
- If no problems occur in the transmission of flow monitoring log messages to the collector from the PIC, the Sent field is incremented to indicate NAT events being logged for every event. Also, the tcpdump utility at the destination IP address of the collector denotes the reception of UDP packets. If NAT processing occurs and the value in the **Dropped** section of the output of the **show services service-sets statistics jflow-log service-set service-set-name** command is incremented or not incremented, you must examine the debugging statistics and counters to determine if any problems exist in the network for transmission of the flow monitoring log messages.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248](#)
- [Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268](#)
- [Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270](#)

Exporting Syslog Messages to an External Host Without Flow Monitoring Formats Using an MX Series Router or NFX250

Until Junos OS Release 14.2R1, the only mechanism you can use to generate logs for NAT sessions was by enabling system logging for service sets and transferring syslog messages to either the internal local host on the Routing Engine or to an external host server. When a syslog is enabled with the class or component being NAT logs and session logs configured, NAT events are recorded. A sample of one such syslog output is as follows:

```
{service_set_3}[jservices-nat]: JSERVICES_NAT_RULE_MATCH: proto 17(UDP) app: any,
xe-3/1/1.0#012 192.0.2.2/18575 -> 23.0.0.2/63,Match NAT rule-set (null) rule
nat-basic_1
term t1
{service_set_3}MSVCS_LOG_SESSION_OPEN: App:none, xe-3/1/1.0#012 24.0.0.2:18575
[198.51.100.17:1048] -> 23.0.0.2:63 (UDP)
{service_set_3}MSVCS_LOG_SESSION_CLOSE: App:none, xe-3/1/1.0#012 24.0.0.2:18575
[198.51.100.17:1048] -> 23.0.0.2:63 (UDP)
```

From the preceding syslog output, it denotes that NAT create log (NAT translation) and delete log (NAT release) are generated during session events as a part of session-logs configuration. Another important log that is NAT pool exhaustion (not illustrated in the preceding example) is generated as a part of NAT-logs configuration. Such an event message might be caused by Address pooling paired (APP), endpoint-independent mapping (EIM), or address and port exhaustion.

Exporting Version 9 Flow Data Records to a Log Collector Overview Using an MX Series Router or NFX250

A flow record template defines a collection of fields with corresponding descriptions of the format and syntax for the elements or attributes that are contained in it. Network elements (such as routers and switches), which are called exports, accumulate the flow data and export the information to collectors, which are hosts or external devices that can save a large volume of such system log messages for events or system operations. The collected data provides granular, finer-level metering and statistical data for highly flexible and detailed resource usage accounting. Templates that are sent to the collector contain the structural information about the exported flow record fields; therefore, if the collector cannot interpret the formats of the new fields, it can still process the flow record.

The version 9 flow template has a predefined format. An export packet consists of a packet header followed by one or more FlowSet fields. The FlowSet fields can be any of the possible three types—Template, Data, or Options Template. The template flowset describes the fields that are in the data flowsets (or flow records). Each data flowset contains the values or statistics of one or more flows with the same template ID. An interleaved NetFlow version 9 export packet contains the packet header, Template FlowSet, and Data FlowSet fields. A Template FlowSet field signifies each event such as the creation of a NAT entry or the release of a NAT entry allocated, and the Data FlowSet field denotes the NAT sessions for which the Template FlowSet (or the event type) is associated. For example, if a NAT address entry creation, exhaustion of addresses

in a NAT pool, and a NAT entry deletion or release occur, an interleaved version 9 export packet contains the packet header, one Template FlowSet field for NAT address creation, two Data FlowSet fields for the two sessions for which address creation is performed, another TemplateSet field for NAT address deletion, two Data FlowSet fields for the two sessions for which address deletion event occurs, and the other TemplateSet field for NAT pool consumption having exceeded the configured number of pools.

The following are the possible combinations that can occur in an export packet:

- An export packet that consists of interleaved template and data FlowSets—A collector device should not assume that the template IDs defined in such a packet have any specific relationship to the data FlowSets within the same packet. The collector must always cache any received templates, and examine the template cache to determine the appropriate template ID to interpret a data record.
- An export packet consisting entirely of data FlowSets—After the appropriate template IDs have been defined and transmitted to the collector device, most of the export packets consist solely of data FlowSets.
- An export packet consisting entirely of template FlowSets—Although this case is the exception, it is possible to receive packets containing only template records. Ordinarily, templates are appended to data FlowSets. However, in some instances only templates are sent. When a router first boots up or reboots, it attempts to synchronize with the collector device as quickly as possible. The router can send template FlowSets at an accelerated rate so that the collector device has sufficient information to parse any subsequent data FlowSets. Also, template records have a limited lifetime, and they must be periodically refreshed. If the refresh interval for a template occurs and no appropriate data FlowSet that needs to be sent to the collector device is present, an export packet consisting only of template FlowSets is sent.

Understanding Exporting IPFIX Flow Data Records to a Log Collector Using an MX Series Router or NFX250

The IPFIX protocol enables you to access IP flow information on MX-Series Routers or an NFX250. The IPFIX collection process receives the flow information traversing through multiple network elements within the data network in a consistent, identical manner of representation and communication of traffic flows from the network elements to the collection point. An IPFIX device hosts at least one exporting process, which transmits flow records to collecting processes. A collector is a device that performs the collecting processes and an exporter is a device that performs the transfer to data to a collector. An IPFIX message consists of a message header followed by one or more Sets. The Sets can be any of the possible three types: Data Set, Template Set, or Options Template Set. Flow monitoring version 10 (IPFIX) message formats are very similar to version 9 message patterns.

The message header contains the following fields:

- **Version**—Version of the flow record format exported in this message. The value of this field is 0x000a.
- **Length**—Total length of the IPFIX message, measured in octets, including the header and Sets fields.
- **Export Time**—Time, in seconds, since midnight Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) of January 1, 1970, at which the IPFIX message header leaves the exporter. **Sequence Number**—Incremental sequence counter with a value of 2^{32} (2 raised to the power of 32) of all IPFIX data records sent from the current Observation Domain by the exporting process. Template and Options Template records do not increase the Sequence Number attribute.
- **Observation Domain ID**—A 32-bit identifier of the Observation Domain that is locally unique to the exporter.

One of the essential elements in the IPFIX record format is the Template FlowSet record. Templates vastly enhance the flexibility of the Flow Record format because they allow the collector to process Flow Records without necessarily knowing the interpretation of all the data in the Flow Record. A Template Record contains any combination of Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)-assigned and/or enterprise-specific information element identifiers.

The format of the Template Record signifies a template record header and one or more Field Specifier attributes. The Template FlowSet record contains the following fields:

- **Enterprise bit**—This is the first bit of the Field Specifier. If this bit is zero, the Information Element Identifier identifies an IETF-specified Information Element, and the four-octet Enterprise Number field must not be present. If this bit is one, the Information Element identifier identifies an enterprise-specific Information Element, and the Enterprise Number field must be present.
- **Information Element identifier**—An Information Element is a protocol and encoding-independent description of an attribute that can appear in an IPFIX Record. It is a numeric value that represents the type of Information Element.
- **Field Length**—Length of the corresponding encoded Information Element, in octets. The value 65535 is reserved for variable-length Information Elements.
- **Enterprise Number**—IANA enterprise number of the authority defining the Information Element identifier in this Template Record.

The Data Records are sent in Data Sets. The Data Record field consists only of a Set Header and one or more Field Values. The Template ID to which the Field Values belong is encoded in the Set Header field "Set ID" ("Set ID" = "Template ID"). Interpretation of the Data Record format can be done only if the Template Record corresponding to the Template ID is available at the collecting procedure. Field Values do not necessarily have a length of 16 bits and are encoded according to their data type specified.

Mapping Between Field Values for Version 9 Flow Templates and Logs Exported From an MX-Series Router or NFX250

The following table describes different field IDs or values for flow monitoring logs generated for NAT events in version 9 flow record formats and the events that correspond to the field values:

Field ID	Name	Size (Bytes)	Description
8	ipv4 src address	4	IPv4 source address
225	natInsideGlobalAddress	4	It reports a modified value caused by a NAT middlebox (forwarding class and loss priority) represents function after the packet passed the Observation Point.
12	ipv4 destination address	4	IPv4 destination address
226	natOutsideGlobalAddress	4	It reports a modified value caused by a NAT middlebox function after the packet passed the Observation Point.
7	transport source-port	2	TCP/UDP source port
227	postNAPTSourceTransportPort	2	It reports a modified value caused by a Network Address Port Translation (NAPT) middlebox function after the packet passed the Observation Point.
11	transport destination-port	2	TCP/UDP destination port
228	postNAPTDestinationTransportPort	2	It reports a modified value caused by a Network Address Port Translation (NAPT) middlebox function after the packet passed the Observation Point.
234	ingressVRFID	4	Unique identifier of the VRF name where the packets of this flow are being received. This identifier is unique per Metering Process.
235	egressVRFID	4	Unique identifier of the VRF name where the packets of this flow are being sent. This identifier is unique per Metering Process.
4	ip protocol	1	IP protocol byte

Field ID	Name	Size (Bytes)	Description
229	natOriginatingAddressRealm	1	Indicates whether the session was created because traffic originated in the private or public address realm. postNATSourceIPv4Address, postNATDestinationIPv4Address, postNAPTSourceTransportPort, and postNAPTDestinationTransportPort are qualified with the address realm in perspective. The allowed values are: Private: 1 Public: 2
230	natEvent	1	Indicates a NAT event. The allowed values are: 1 - Create event. 2 - Delete event. 3 - Pool exhausted. A Create event is generated when a NAT translation is created, whether dynamically or statically. A Delete event is generated when a NAT translation is deleted.
1	inBytes	N	Incoming counter with length N x 8 bits for the number of bytes associated with an IP Flow. By default N is 4
2	inPkts	N	Incoming counter with length N x 8 bits for the number of packets associated with an IP Flow. By default N is 4
323	observationTimeMilliseconds	8	Specifies the absolute time in milliseconds of an observation that represents a time value in units of milliseconds based on coordinated universal time (UTC). The choice of an epoch, for example, 00:00 UTC, January 1, 1970, is left to corresponding encoding specifications for this type. Leap seconds are excluded. Note that transformation of values might be required between different encodings if different epoch values are used.
27	sourceIPv6Address	16	IPv6 source address
284	natPoolName	64	NAT resource pool name
361	portRangeStart	2	The port number identifying the start of a range of ports. A value of zero indicates that the range start is not specified, ie the range is defined in some other way.

Field ID	Name	Size (Bytes)	Description
362	portRangeEnd	2	The port number identifying the end of a range of ports. A value of zero indicates that the range end is not specified, and the range is defined in some other way.
363	portRangeStepSize	2	The step size in a port range. The default step size is 1, which indicates contiguous ports. A value of zero indicates that the step size is not specified, and the range is defined in some other way.
364	portRangeNumPorts	2	The number of ports in a port range. A value of zero indicates that the number of ports is not specified, and the range is defined in some other way.

Consider a sample scenario of a NAT address creation event. Based on the fields in the preceding table, for translations that are not available (such as `natOutsideGlobalAddress`) is set to 0. Ingress and Egress VRF of the flow can be made available. Also, `natEvent` is equal to 1 (create). The `inBytes` field is assumed to be 0 or number of bytes of the incoming packet and the `inPkts` field is either 0 or 1 because it is the first packet into the system when translation happens. The `observationTimeMilliseconds` field denotes the time when this address translation creation is recorded.

For a NAT address deletion event, for translations that are not available (such as `natOutsideGlobalAddress`) is set to 0. Ingress and Egress VRF of the flow can be made available. Also, `natEvent` is equal to 2 (delete). The `inBytes` field denotes the number of bytes for this flow in both the forward or upward, the value of the `inPkts` field denotes the number of packets for this flow in both the upward and backward directions. `observationTimeMilliseconds` is the time when this deletion of translation is recorded.

When the NAT pool is exhausted and no further addresses are remaining for allocation, for translations that are not available (such as `natOutsideGlobalAddress`) is set to 0. Ingress and Egress VRF of the flow can be made available. Also, the `natEvent` field is set to 3 (Pool exhausted). All resource failures are combined as a single event. The `inBytes` field is assumed to be 0 or number of bytes of the incoming packet and the `inPkts` field is either 0 or 1 because it is the first packet into the system when translation happens. The value of the `observationTimeMilliseconds` field is the time when this failed translation is recorded.

Mapping Between Field Values for IPFIX Flow Templates and Logs Exported From an MX Series Router or NFX250

A new proposed draft defining IPFIX IEs for logging various NAT events is available in IETF as *IPFIX Information Elements for logging NAT Events—draft-ietf-behave-ipfix-nat-logging-02*. The flow monitoring template format for

flow monitoring logs generated for NAT events comply with the the templates defined in this draft for logging NAT44/NAT64 session create/delete, binding information base (BIB) create/delete, address exhaust, pool exhaustion, quota exceeded, address binding create/delete, port block allocation and de-allocation events. Also, this draft has an extension for NAT64. Support is implemented for logging events for both NAT44 and NAT64. Apart from those templates defined in this draft, no new user-defined templates are created for logging any NAT events.

The following table lists the extensions to the NAT events. The data record contains the corresponding natEvent value to identify the event that is being logged.

Event Name	Values
NAT44 Session create	1
NAT44 Session delete	2
NAT Addresses exhausted	3
NAT64 Session create	4
NAT64 Session delete	5
NAT44 BIB create	6
NAT44 BIB delete	7
NAT64 BIB create	8
NAT64 BIB delete	9
NAT ports exhausted	10
Quota exceeded	11
Address binding create	12
Address binding delete	13
Port block allocation	14
Port block deallocation	15

The following table describes the field IDs or values and the corresponding names for IPv6 addresses for IPFIX flows:

Field ID	Name	Size (Bytes)	Description
27	sourceIPv6Address	16	IPv6 source address

Field ID	Name	Size (Bytes)	Description
28	destinationIPv6Address	16	IPv6 destination address
281	postNATSourceIPv6Address	16	Translated source IPv6 address
282	postNATDestinationIPv6Address	16	Translated destination IPv6 address

The following table describes the field names and whether they are required or not for NAT64 session creation and deletion events:

Field Name	Size (Bytes)	Whether the Field Is Mandatory
timeStamp	64	Yes
vlanID/ingressVRFID	32	No
sourceIPv4Address	128	Yes
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	Yes
protocolIdentifier	8	Yes
sourceTransportPort	16	Yes
postNAPTsourceTransportPort	16	Yes
destinationIPv4Address	128	No
postNATDestinationIPv4Address	32	No
destinationTransportPort	16	No
postNAPTdestinationTransportPort	16	No
natOriginatingAddressRealm	8	No
natEvent	8	Yes

A NAT44 session creation template record can contain the following fields. The natEvent field contains a value of 1, which indicates a NAT44 session creation event. An example of such a template is as follows:

Field Name	Size (Bytes)	Value
timeStamp	64	09:20:10:789

Field Name	Size (Bytes)	Value
sourceIPv4Address	32	192.168.16.1
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	192.0.2.100
protocolIdentifier	8	TC
sourceTransportPort	16	14800
postNAPTsourceTransportPort	16	1024
destinationIPv4Address	32	198.51.100.104
postNATDestinationIPv4Address	32	198.51.100.104
destinationTransportPort	16	80
postNAPTdestinationTransportPort	16	80
natOriginatingAddressRealm	8	0
natEvent	8	1

A NAT44 session deletion template record can contain the following fields. The natEvent field contains a value of 2, which indicates a NAT44 session deletion event. An example of such a template is as follows:

Field Name	Size (Bytes)	Value
timeStamp	64	09:20:10:789
sourceIPv4Address	32	192.168.16.1
postNATSourceIPv4Address	32	192.0.2.100
protocolIdentifier	8	TC
sourceTransportPort	16	14800
postNAPTsourceTransportPort	16	1024
destinationIPv4Address	32	198.51.100.104
postNATDestinationIPv4Address	32	198.51.100.104
destinationTransportPort	16	80
postNAPTdestinationTransportPort	16	80

Field Name	Size (Bytes)	Value
natOriginatingAddressRealm	8	0
natEvent	8	2

Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats

You can configure MX Series routers with MS-MPCs and MS-MICs to log network address translation (NAT) events using the Junos Traffic Vision (previously known as Jflow) version 9 or IPFIX (version 10) template format. NAT event logger generates logs or template records in flow monitoring format and transmits them to the specified external collector or server for various NAT events, such as NAT44 and NAT64 session creation and deletion, and NAT44 and NAT64 binding information base events.



NOTE: This functionality is supported on MX Series routers with Junos OS Extension-Provider packages installed and configured on the device, and on MS-MPCs and MS-PICs. It is not supported on MS-DPCs with MX Series routers.

You can configure the mechanism to record logging messages in flow monitoring format for NAT events. You need to define collectors, and template profiles that contain the properties for flow monitoring logs. You can create a template profile for a particular NAT service on an MX Series router with MS-MPCs or MS-MICs, or for a service set, which applies for all of the NAT services. You can define a template profile to generate flow monitoring logs in a specific flow template format and associate the specified template profile with a service set.

To enable the flow monitoring log capability for NAT events and configure the transmission of logs to collectors at a service level:

1. Define the flow monitoring log service to be applied on an interface to control the maximum number of flow monitoring logs generated for NAT error events.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ms-fpc/pic/port services-options jflow-log
message-rate-limit messages-per-second
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ms-5/0/0 services-options jflow-log message-rate-limit
50
```

2. Configure the collectors and collector groups.

```
[edit]
user@host# set services jflow-log collector collector-name destination-address address
destination-port port-number source-ip address
user@host# set services jflow-log collector-group collector-group-name collector [
collector-name1 collector-name2]
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# set services jflow-log collector c1 destination-address 203.0.113.3
destination-port 1 source-ip 192.0.2.1
user@host# set services jflow-log collector-group cg1 collector c1
```

3. Configure the template profiles and associate the template profile with the collector or collector group.

```
[edit]
user@host# set services jflow-log template-profile template-profile-name collector
collector-name version (ipfix | v9) template-type nat refresh-rate packets packets
seconds seconds
user@host# set services jflow-log template-profile template-profile-name
collector-group collector-group-name version (ipfix | v9) template-type nat
refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# set services jflow-log template-profile t1 collector c1 version ipfix
template-type nat refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20
user@host# set services jflow-log template-profile t1 collector-group cg1
user@host# set services jflow-log template-profile t2 collector c2 version v9
template-type nat refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20
```

4. Associate the template profile with the service set.

```
[edit]
user@host# set services service-set service-set-name jflow-log template-profile
template-profile-name
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# set services service-set sset_0 jflow-log template-profile t1
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248](#)
- [Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257](#)

- [Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270](#)

Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting

You can configure MX Series routers with MS-MPCs and MS-MICs to log network address translation (NAT) events using the Junos Traffic Vision (previously known as Jflow) version 9 or IPFIX (version 10) template format. This method of generating flow monitoring records for NAT events, such as NAT44 and NAT64 session creation and deletion, and NAT44 and NAT64 binding information base events, enables cohesive and streamlined analysis of NAT traffic and troubleshooting of NAT-related problems.



NOTE: This functionality is supported on MX Series routers with Junos OS Extension-Provider packages installed and configured on the device, and on MS-MPCs and MS-PICs. It is not supported on MS-DPCs with MX Series routers.

This example describes how to configure flow monitoring log generation in flow monitoring format for NAT events at the service-set level on MS-MIC and MS-MPC, and contains the following sections:

- [Requirements on page 270](#)
- [Generation of Log Messages Using Flow Templates for NAT Operations on MS-MPCs and MS-MCs on page 270](#)
- [Configuration on page 271](#)
- [Verification on page 273](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One MX Series router with an MS-MPC or MS-MIC.
- Junos OS Release 14.2R2 or later for MX Series routers

Generation of Log Messages Using Flow Templates for NAT Operations on MS-MPCs and MS-MCs

You can configure the mechanism to record logging messages in flow monitoring format for NAT events. You can create a template profile for a particular NAT service on an MX Series router with MS-MPCs or MS-MICs, or for a service set, which applies for all of the NAT services. You must define a template profile to generate flow monitoring logs in a specific flow template format and attach the template profile with a service set. You must configure a collector or a group of collectors, which are hosts that receive the log messages for NAT events from the service PIC or the exporter. You need to associate a template profile with the collector. The profile defines the characteristics of the flow

monitoring record template, such as the version of flow monitoring (version 9 or IPFIX), the refresh rate, in either packets or seconds, and the type of service or application (NAT in this case) for which flow records must be sent to the collector.

Assume a sample deployment in which two collectors, c1 and c2, are defined. These collectors are clustered into two groups. The collector group, cg1, contains c1 and c2, and the collector group, cg2, contains c2. Two template profiles named t1 and t2 are defined. The profiles, t1 and t2, are associated with collectors, c1 and c2, respectively.

These profiles describe the properties or attributes for transmission of logs, such as the flow template format to be used, the rate at which the logs must be refreshed, and the service or event, such as NAT, for which logs must be sent to the specified collector.

Configuration

To enable the flow monitoring log capability for NAT events and configure the transmission of logs to collectors, perform these tasks:

CLI Quick Configuration	To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:
Configuring Service Set Properties	<pre>set services service-set sset_0 interface-service service-interface ms-5/0/0.0</pre>
Applying Flow Monitoring Log Service on an Interface	<pre>set interfaces ms-5/0/0 services-options jflow-log message-rate-limit 50000</pre>
Enabling and Configuring Flow Monitoring Logs for a Service Set	<pre>set services jflow-log collector c1 destination-address 192.0.2.3 destination-port 1 source-ip 198.51.100.1 set services jflow-log collector c2 destination-address 203.0.113.5 destination-port 3 source-ip 198.51.100.2 set services jflow-log collector-group cg1 collector [c1 c2] set services jflow-log template-profile t1 collector c1 version ipfix template-type nat refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20 set services jflow-log template-profile t2 collector c2 version v9 template-type nat refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20 set services jflow-log template-profile t1 collector-group cg1</pre>
Associating the Template Profile with a Service Set	<pre>set services service-set sset_0 jflow-log template-profile t1</pre>
Step-by-Step Procedure	<p>To configure the generation and transmission of flow monitoring template logs for NAT events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a service set properties.

```
[edit]
user@host# set services service-set sset_0 interface-service service-interface
ms-5/0/0.0
```

2. Define the flow monitoring log service to be applied on an interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ms-5/0/0 services-options jflow-log message-rate-limit
50000
```

3. Configure the collectors and collector groups.

```
[edit]
user@host# set services jflow-log collector c1 destination-address 192.0.2.3
destination-port 1 source-ip 198.51.100.1
user@host# set services jflow-log collector c2 destination-address 203.0.113.5
destination-port 3 source-ip 198.51.100.2
user@host# set services jflow-log collector-group cg1 collector [ c1 c2 ]
user@host# set services jflow-log collector-group cg2 collector c2
```

4. Configure the template profiles and associate the template profile with the collector.

```
[edit]
user@host# set services jflow-log template-profile t1 collector c1 version ipfix
template-type nat refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20
user@host# set services jflow-log template-profile t2 collector c2 version v9
template-type nat refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20
```

5. Associate the template profile with the service set.

```
[edit]
user @ host# set services service-set sset_0 jflow-log template-profile t1
```

Results

From the configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show services**, **show services jflow-log**, and **show services service-set sset_0 jflow-log** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@host# show services
service-set sset_0 {
  interface-service {
    service-interface ms-5/0/0;
  }
}
```

```
[edit interfaces]
ms-5/0/0 {
  services-options {
    jflow-log {
      message-rate-limit 50000;
    }
  }
}

user@host# show services jflow-log
collector c1 {
  destination-address 192.0.2.3;
  destination-port 1;
  source-ip 198.51.100.1;
}
collector c2 {
  destination-address 203.0.113.5;
  destination-port 3;
  source-ip 198.51.100.2;
}
collector-group cg1 {
  collector [ c2 c1 ];
}
collector-group cg2 {
  collector c2;
}
template-profile t2 {
  collector c2;
  template-type nat;
  refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20;
  version v9;
}
template-profile t1 {
  collector c1;
  template-type nat;
  refresh-rate packets 20 seconds 20;
  version ipfix;
}

[edit]
user@host# show services service-set sset_0 jflow-log
template-profile t2;
```

Verification

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform the following:

- [Verifying That the Flow Monitoring Logs Are Generated and Sent to Collectors on page 273](#)

Verifying That the Flow Monitoring Logs Are Generated and Sent to Collectors

Purpose Verify that the flow monitoring log messages in the defined template format, such as IPFIX or version 9, are generated and transmitted to the configured collectors for the different NAT operations.

Action From operational mode, use the **show services service-sets statistics jflow-log** command:

```
user@host> show services service-sets statistics jflow-log
```

```
Interface: ms-5/0/0
  Rate limit: 1000
  Template records:
    Sent: 36
    Dropped: 0
  Data records:
    Sent: 2
    Dropped: 0

  Service-set: sset_0
    Unresolvable collectors: 0
    Template records:
      Sent: 36
      Dropped: 0
    Data records:
      Sent: 2
      Dropped: 0
```

From operational mode, use the **show services service-sets statistics jflow-log detail** command:

```
user@host> show services service-sets statistics jflow-log detail
```

```
Interface: ms-5/0/0
  Rate limit: 1000
  Template records:
    Sent: 48
    Dropped: 0
  Data records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0

  Service-set: sset_0
    Unresolvable collectors: 0
    Template records:
      Sent: 48
      Dropped: 0
    Data records:
      Sent: 4
      Dropped: 0
    NAT44 Session logs:
      Template records:
        Sent: 4
        Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
      Data records:
        Sent: 4
        Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
    NAT64 Session logs:
      Template records:
        Sent: 4
        Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
```

```
Data records:
  Sent: 0
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 BIB logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 BIB logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT Address Exhausted logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT Port Exhausted logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 Quota Exceeded logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Quota Exceeded logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 Address Bind logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Address Bind logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 PBA logs:
```

```
Template records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
Data records:
  Sent: 0
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 PBA logs:
Template records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
Data records:
  Sent: 0
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
```

Meaning The output shows that the log messages in flow monitoring format associated with the specified service set and interface are generated for the different NAT events.

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248](#)
 - [Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257](#)
 - [Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268](#)

PART 2

Flow Capture Services

- [Dynamically Capturing Packet Flows Using Junos Capture Vision on page 279](#)
- [Detecting Threats and Intercepting Flows Using Junos Packet Vision on page 293](#)
- [Using Flow-Tap to Monitor Packet Flow on page 309](#)

CHAPTER 6

Dynamically Capturing Packet Flows Using Junos Capture Vision

- [Understanding Using Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 279](#)
- [Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 281](#)
- [Example: Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 289](#)
- [Monitoring a Capture Group Using SNMP or Show Services Commands on page 291](#)

Understanding Using Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers

Junos Capture Vision (known as dynamic flow capture in Junos OS Releases earlier than 13.2) enables you to capture packet flows on the basis of dynamic filtering criteria. Specifically, you can use this feature to forward passively monitored packet flows that match a particular filter list to one or more destinations using an on-demand control protocol.

This topic contains the following sections:

- [Junos Capture Vision Architecture on page 279](#)
- [Liberal Sequence Windowing on page 280](#)
- [Intercepting IPv6 Flows on page 281](#)

Junos Capture Vision Architecture

The Capture Vision architecture consists of one or more *control sources* that send requests to a Juniper Networks router to monitor incoming data, and then forward any packets that match specific filter criteria to a set of one or more *content destinations*. The architectural components are defined as follows:

- **Control source**—A client that monitors electronic data or voice transfer over the network. The control source sends filter requests to the Juniper Networks router using the Dynamic Task Control Protocol (DTCP), specified in draft-cavuto-dtcp-03.txt at <http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts>. The control source is identified by a unique identifier and an optional list of IP addresses.
- **Monitoring platform**—A T Series or M320 router containing one or more Dynamic Flow Capture (DFC) PICs, which support dynamic flow capture processing. The monitoring platform processes the requests from the control sources, creates the filters, monitors

incoming data flows, and sends the matched packets to the appropriate content destinations.

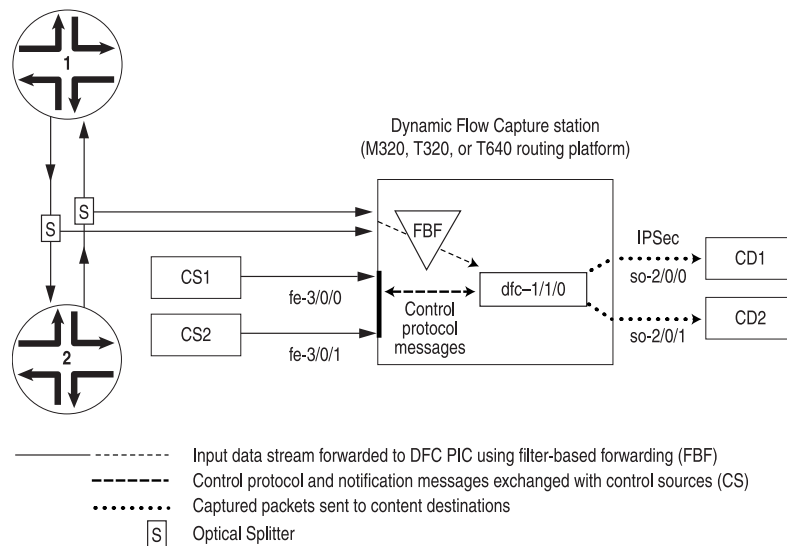
- Content destination—Recipient of the matched packets from the monitoring platform. Typically the matched packets are sent using an IP Security (IPsec) tunnel from the monitoring platform to another router connected to the content destination. The content destination and the control source can be physically located on the same host. For more information on IPsec tunnels, see *Understanding Junos VPN Site Secure*.



NOTE: The Junos Capture Vision PIC (either a Monitoring Services III PIC or Multiservices 400 PIC) forwards the entire packet content to the content destination, rather than to a content record as is done with cflowd or flow aggregation version 9 templates.

Figure 30 on page 280 shows a sample topology. The number of control sources and content destinations is arbitrary.

Figure 30: Junos Capture Vision Topology



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Liberal Sequence Windowing

Each DTCP packet (add, delete, list, and refresh packets) contains a 64-bit sequence number to identify the order of the packets. Because the network is connectionless, the DTCP packets can arrive out of order to the router running the Junos Capture Vision application.

The *liberal sequence window* feature implements a negative window for the sequence numbers received in the DTCP packets. It enables the Junos Capture Vision application to accept not only DTCP packets with sequence numbers greater than those previously received, but also DTCP packets with lesser sequence numbers, up to a certain limit. This limit is the negative window size; the positive and negative window sizes are +256 and -256 respectively, relative to the current maximum sequence number received. No

configuration is required to activate this feature; the window sizes are hard-coded and nonconfigurable.

Intercepting IPv6 Flows

Starting with Junos OS Release 11.4, Junos Capture Vision also supports intercepting IPv6 flows in M320, T320, T640, and T1600 routers with a Multiservices 400 or Multiservices 500 PIC. Junos Capture Vision can intercept passively monitored IPv6 traffic only. All support for IPv4 interception remains the same. The interception of IPv6 traffic happens in the same way the filters capture IPv4 flows. With the introduction of IPv6 interception, both IPv4 and IPv6 filters can coexist. The mediation device, however, cannot be located in an IPv6 network.

Junos Capture Vision does not support interception of VPLS and MPLS traffic. The application cannot intercept Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) or other Layer 2 exception packets. The interception filter can be configured to timeout based on factors like total time (seconds), idle time (seconds), total packets or total data transmitted (bytes).

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 281](#)
- [Example: Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 289](#)

Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers

This section describes the following tasks for configuring Junos Capture Vision:

- [Configuring the Capture Group on page 281](#)
- [Configuring the Content Destination on page 282](#)
- [Configuring the Control Source on page 284](#)
- [Configuring the DFC PIC Interface on page 285](#)
- [Configuring the Firewall Filter on page 286](#)
- [Configuring System Logging on page 286](#)
- [Configuring Tracing Options for Junos Capture Vision Events on page 287](#)
- [Configuring Thresholds on page 287](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Duplicates of a Packet on page 288](#)

Configuring the Capture Group

A capture group defines a profile of Junos Capture Vision configuration information. The static configuration includes information about control sources, content destinations, and notification destinations. Dynamic configuration is added through interaction with control sources using a control protocol.

To configure a capture group, include the **capture-group** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]** hierarchy level:

```
capture-group client-name {  
  content-destination identifier {
```

```

address address;
hard-limit bandwidth;
hard-limit-target bandwidth;
soft-limit bandwidth;
soft-limit-clear bandwidth;
ttl hops;
}
control-source identifier {
  allowed-destinations [ destinations ];
  minimum-priority value;
  no-syslog;
  notification-targets address port port-number;
  service-port port-number;
  shared-key value;
  source-addresses [ addresses ];
}
duplicates-dropped-periodicity seconds;
input-packet-rate-threshold rate;
interfaces interface-name;
max-duplicates number;
pic-memory-threshold percentage percentage;
}

```

To specify the **capture-group**, assign it a unique **client-name** that associates the information with the requesting control sources.



NOTE: Junos Capture Vision replaced an earlier service called Dynamic Flow-Tap. The parameters **hard-limit**, **hard-limit-target**, **soft-limit**, **soft-limit-clear**, **duplicates-dropped-periodicity** and **max-duplicates** were added to Junos Capture Vision. Those parameters do not exist in Dynamic Flow-Tap.

Configuring the Content Destination

You must specify a destination for the packets that match DFC PIC filter criteria. To configure the content destination, include the **content-destination** statement at the [edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group **client-name**] hierarchy level:

```

content-destination identifier {
  address address;
  hard-limit bandwidth;
  hard-limit-target bandwidth;
  soft-limit bandwidth;
  soft-limit-clear bandwidth;
  ttl hops;
}

```



NOTE: Junos Capture Vision replaced an earlier service called Dynamic Flow-Tap. The parameters **hard-limit**, **hard-limit-target**, **soft-limit** and **soft-limit-clear** were added to Junos Capture Vision for content destination configuration. Those parameters do not exist in Dynamic Flow-Tap.

Assign the **content-destination** a unique *identifier*. You must also specify its IP address and you can optionally include additional settings:

- **address**—The DFC PIC interface appends an IP header with this destination address on the matched packet (with its own IP header and contents intact) and sends it out to the content destination.
- **ttl**—The time-to-live (TTL) value for the IP-IP header. By default, the TTL value is 255. Its range is 0 through 255.
- **Congestion thresholds**—You can specify per-content destination bandwidth limits that control the amount of traffic produced by the DFC PIC during periods of congestion. The thresholds are arranged in two pairs: **hard-limit** and **hard-limit-target**, and **soft-limit** and **soft-limit-clear**. You can optionally include one or both of these paired settings. All four settings are 10-second average bandwidth values in bits per second. Typically **soft-limit-clear** < **soft-limit** < **hard-limit-target** < **hard-limit**. When the content bandwidth exceeds the **soft-limit** setting:
 1. A congestion notification message is sent to each control source of the criteria that point to this content destination
 2. If the control source is configured for **syslog**, a system log message is generated.
 3. A latch is set, indicating that the control sources have been notified. No additional notification messages are sent until the latch is cleared, when the bandwidth falls below the **soft-limit-clear** value.

When the bandwidth exceeds the **hard-limit** value:

1. Junos Capture Vision begins deleting criteria until the bandwidth falls below the **hard-limit-target** value.
2. For each criterion deleted, a CongestionDelete notification is sent to the control source for that criterion.
3. If the control source is configured for **syslog**, a log message is generated.

The application evaluates criteria for deletion using the following data:

- **Priority**—Lower priority criteria are purged first, after adjusting for control source minimum priority.
- **Bandwidth**—Higher bandwidth criteria are purged first.
- **Timestamp**—The more recent criteria are purged first.

Configuring the Control Source

You configure information about the control source, including allowed source addresses and destinations and authentication key values. To configure the control source information, include the **control-source** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group *client-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
control-source identifier {
  allowed-destinations [ destination-identifiers ];
  minimum-priority value;
  no-syslog;
  notification-targets address port port-number;
  service-port port-number;
  shared-key value;
  source-addresses [ addresses ];
}
```



NOTE: Junos Capture Vision replaced an earlier service called Dynamic Flow-Tap. The parameter **minimum-priority** was added to Junos Capture Vision for control source configuration. That parameter does not exist in Dynamic Flow-Tap.

Assign the **control-source** statement a unique ***identifier***. You can also include values for the following statements:

- **allowed-destinations**—One or more content destination identifiers to which this control source can request that matched data be sent in its control protocol requests. If you do not specify any content destinations, all available destinations are allowed.
- **minimum-priority**—Value assigned to the control source that is added to the priority of the criteria in the DTCP ADD request to determine the total priority for the criteria. The lower the value, the higher the priority. By default, **minimum-priority** has a value of 0 and the allowed range is 0 through 254.
- **notification-targets**—One or more destinations to which the DFC PIC interface can log information about control protocol-related events and other events such as PIC bootup messages. You configure each **notification-target** entry with an IP **address** value and a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) **port** number.
- **service-port**—UDP port number to which the control protocol requests are directed. Control protocol requests that are not directed to this port are discarded by DFC PIC interfaces.
- **shared-key**—20-byte authentication key value shared between the control source and the DFC PIC monitoring platform.
- **source-addresses**—One or more allowed IP addresses from which the control source can send control protocol requests to the DFC PIC monitoring platform. These are /32 addresses.

Configuring the DFC PIC Interface

You specify the interface that interacts with the control sources configured in the same capture group. A Monitoring Services III PIC can belong to only one capture group, and you can configure only one PIC for each group.

To configure a DFC PIC interface, include the **interfaces** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group *client-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
interfaces interface-name;
```

You specify DFC interfaces using the **dfc-** identifier at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level. You must specify three logical units on each DFC PIC interface, numbered **0**, **1**, and **2**. You cannot configure any other logical interfaces.

- **unit 0** processes control protocol requests and responses.
- **unit 1** receives monitored data.
- **unit 2** transmits the matched packets to the destination address.

The following example shows the configuration necessary to set up a DFC PIC interface and intercept both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic:

```
[edit interfaces dfc-0/0/0]
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    filter {
      output high; #Firewall filter to route control packets
      # through 'network-control' forwarding class. Control packets
      # are loss sensitive.
    }
    address 10.1.0.0/32 { # DFC PIC address
      destination 10.36.100.1; # DFC PIC address used by
      # the control source to correspond with the
      # monitoring platform
    }
  }
}
unit 1 { # receive data packets on this logical interface
  family inet; # receive IPv4 traffic for interception
  family inet6; # receive IPv6 traffic for interception
}
unit 2 { # send out copies of matched packets on this logical interface
  family inet;
}
```



NOTE: Junos Capture Vision replaced an earlier service called Dynamic Flow-Tap. The parameter **filter** was added to Junos Capture Vision for interface configuration. That parameter does not exist in Dynamic Flow-Tap.

In addition, you must configure Junos Capture Vision to run on the DFC PIC in the correct chassis location. The following example shows this configuration at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level:

```
fpc 0 {
  pic 0 {
    monitoring-services application dynamic-flow-capture;
  }
}
```

For more information on configuring chassis properties, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

Configuring the Firewall Filter

You can specify the firewall filter to route control packets through the network control forwarding class. The control packets are loss sensitive. To configure the firewall filter, include the following statements at the **[edit]** hierarchy level:

```
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter high {
      term all {
        then forwarding-class network-control;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring System Logging

By default, control protocol activity is logged as a separate system log facility, **dfc**. To modify the filename or level at which control protocol activity is recorded, include the following statements at the **[edit syslog]** hierarchy level:

```
file dfc.log {
  dfc any;
}
```

To cancel logging, include the **no-syslog** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group *client-name* control-source *identifier*]** hierarchy level:

```
no-syslog;
```



NOTE: Junos Capture Vision (dfc-) interface supports up to 10,000 filter criteria. When more than 10,000 filters are added to the interface, the filters are accepted, but system log messages are generated indicating that the filter is full.



NOTE: Junos Capture Vision replaced an earlier service called Dynamic Flow-Tap. Logging configuration was the same in Dynamic Flow-Tap.

Configuring Tracing Options for Junos Capture Vision Events

You can enable tracing options for Junos Capture Vision events by including the **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]** hierarchy level.

When you include the **traceoptions** configuration, you can also specify the trace file name, maximum number of trace files, the maximum size of trace files, and whether the trace file can be read by all users or not.

To enable tracing options for Junos Capture Vision events, include the following configuration at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]** hierarchy level:

```
traceoptions{
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | non-world-readable>;
}
```

To disable tracing for Junos Capture Vision events, delete the **traceoptions** configuration from the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: In Junos OS releases earlier than 9.2R1, tracing of Junos Capture Vision was enabled by default, and the logs were saved to the **/var/log/dfcd** directory.

Configuring Thresholds

You can optionally specify threshold values for the following situations in which warning messages be recorded in the system log:

- Input packet rate to the DFC PIC interfaces
- Memory usage on the DFC PIC interfaces

To configure threshold values, include the **input-packet-rate-threshold** or **pic-memory-threshold** statements at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group client-name]** hierarchy level:

```
input-packet-rate-threshold rate;
pic-memory-threshold percentage percentage;
```

If these statements are not configured, no threshold messages are logged. The threshold settings are configured for the capture group as a whole.

The range of configurable values for the **input-packet-rate-threshold** statement is 0 through 1 Mpps. The PIC calibrates the value accordingly; the Monitoring Services III PIC caps the threshold value at 300 Kpps and the Multiservices 400 PIC uses the full

configured value. The range of values for the **pic-memory-threshold** statement is 0 to 100 percent.



NOTE: Junos Capture Vision replaced an earlier service called Dynamic Flow-Tap. Threshold configuration was the same in Dynamic Flow-Tap.

Limiting the Number of Duplicates of a Packet

You can optionally specify the maximum number of duplicate packets the DFC PIC is allowed to generate from a single input packet. This limitation is intended to reduce the load on the PIC when packets are sent to multiple destinations. When the maximum number is reached, the duplicates are sent to the destinations with the highest criteria class priority. Within classes of equal priority, criteria having earlier timestamps are selected first.

To configure this limitation, include the **max-duplicates** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group *client-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
max-duplicates number;
```

You can also apply the limitation on a global basis for the DFC PIC by including the **g-max-duplicates** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]** hierarchy level:

```
g-max-duplicates number;
```

By default, the maximum number of duplicates is set to 3. The range of allowed values is 1 through 64. A setting for **max-duplicates** for an individual capture-group overrides the global setting.

In addition, you can specify the frequency with which the application sends notifications to the affected control sources that duplicates are being dropped because the threshold has been reached. You configure this setting at the same levels as the maximum duplicates settings, by including the **duplicates-dropped-periodicity** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group *client-name*]** hierarchy level or the **g-duplicates-dropped-periodicity** statement at the **[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]** hierarchy level:

```
duplicates-dropped-periodicity seconds;  
g-duplicates-dropped-periodicity seconds;
```

As with the **g-max-duplicates** statement, the **g-duplicates-dropped-periodicity** statement applies the setting globally for the application and is overridden by a setting applied at the capture-group level. By default, the frequency for sending notifications is 30 seconds.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 279](#)
- [Example: Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 289](#)

Example: Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers

The following example includes all parts of a complete Junos Capture Vision configuration.

Configure the Junos Capture Vision PIC interface:

```
[edit interfaces dfc-0/0/0]
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    filter {
      output high; #Firewall filter to route control packets
      # through 'network-control' forwarding class. Control packets
      # are loss sensitive.
    }
    address 10.1.0.0/32 { # DFC PIC address
      destination 10.36.100.1; # DFC PIC address used by
      # the control source to correspond with the
      # monitoring platform
    }
  }
}
unit 1 { # receive data packets on this logical interface
  family inet;
  family inet6;
}
unit 2 { # send out copies of matched packets on this logical interface
  family inet;
}
```

Configure the capture group:

```
services dynamic-flow-capture {
  capture-group g1 {
    interfaces dfc-0/0/0;
    input-packet-rate-threshold 90k;
    pic-memory-threshold percentage 80;
    control-source cs1 {
      source-addresses 10.36.41.1;
      service-port 2400;
      notification-targets {
        10.36.41.1 port 2100;
      }
      shared-key "$ABC123";
      allowed-destinations cd1;
    }
    content-destination cd1 {
      address 10.36.70.2;
      ttl 244;
    }
  }
}
```

Configure filter-based forwarding (FBF) to the Junos Capture Vision PIC interface, logical unit 1.

For more information about configuring passive monitoring interfaces, see [“Enabling Passive Flow Monitoring on M Series, MX Series or T Series Routers” on page 177](#).

```
interfaces so-1/2/0 {
  encapsulation ppp;
  unit 0 {
    passive-monitor-mode;
    family inet {
      filter {
        input catch;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configure the firewall filter:

```
firewall {
  filter catch {
    interface-specific;
    term def {
      then {
        count counter;
        routing-instance fbf_inst;
      }
    }
  }
  family inet {
    filter high {
      term all {
        then forwarding-class network-control;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configure a forwarding routing instance. The next hop points specifically to the logical interface corresponding to **unit 1**, because only this particular logical unit is expected to relay monitored data to the Junos Capture Vision PIC.

```
routing-instances fbf_inst {
  instance-type forwarding;
  routing-options {
    static {
      route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop dfc-0/0/0.1;
    }
  }
}
```

Configure routing table groups:

```
[edit]
routing-options {
  interface-routes {
    rib-group inet common;
  }
  rib-groups {
    common {
      import-rib [ inet.0 fbf_inst.inet.0 ];
    }
  }
  forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
  }
}
```

Configure interfaces to the control source and content destination:

```
interfaces fe-4/1/2 {
  description "to cs1 from dfc";
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.36.41.2/30;
    }
  }
}
interfaces ge-7/0/0 {
  description "to cd1 from dfc";
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.36.70.1/30;
    }
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Using Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 279](#)
 - [Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 281](#)

Monitoring a Capture Group Using SNMP or Show Services Commands

In Junos OS Release 7.5 and later, the Dynamic Flow Capture MIB provides a way to monitor dynamic flow capture information by using Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). The MIB provides the same information that you can view with the **show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination**, **show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source**, and **show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics** commands. For more information, see the *Junos Network Management Configuration Guide*.

CHAPTER 7

Detecting Threats and Intercepting Flows Using Junos Packet Vision

- [Understanding Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 293](#)
- [Configuring Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 295](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Junos Packet Vision on M, T, and MX Series Routers on page 298](#)
- [Sending Packets to a Mediation Device on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 300](#)
- [Example: Configuring IPv6 Support for FlowTapLite on an M120 Router With Enhanced III FPCs on page 300](#)

Understanding Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers

Junos Capture Vision (previously known as Flow-Tap) enables you to capture packet flows on the basis of dynamic filtering criteria, using Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP) requests. Junos Packet Vision is a Junos OS application that performs lawful intercept of packet flows, using Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP). The application extends the use of DTCP to intercept IPv4 and IPv6 packets in an active monitoring router and send a copy of packets that match filter criteria to one or more content destinations. Junos Packet Vision was previously known as flow-tap application.

Junos Packet Vision data can be used in the following applications:

- Flexible trend analysis for detection of new security threats
- Lawful intercept

Junos Packet Vision is supported on M Series and T Series routers, except M160 and TX Matrix routers. Junos Packet Vision filters are applied on all IPv4 traffic and do not add any perceptible delay in the forwarding path. Junos Packet Vision filters can also be applied on IPv6 traffic. For security, filters installed by one client are not visible to others and the CLI configuration does not reveal the identity of the monitored target. A lighter version of the application is supported on MX Series routers only.

The Junos Packet Vision (previously known as Flow-Tap) architecture consists of one or more *mediation devices* that send requests to a Juniper Networks router to monitor incoming data and forward any packets that match specific filter criteria to a set of one or more *content destinations*:

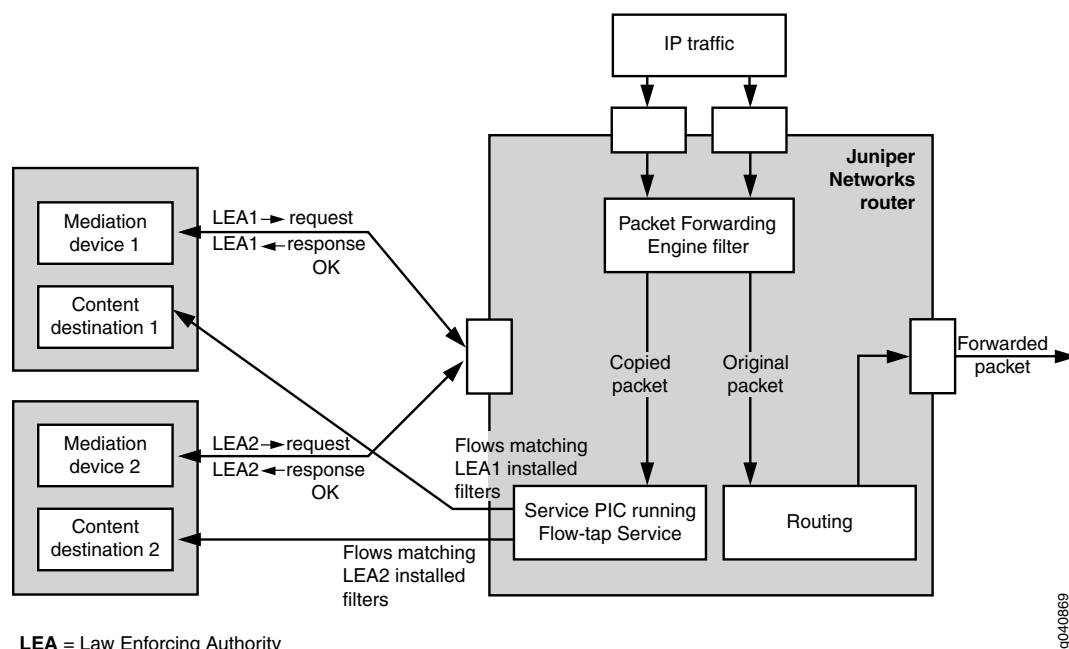
- **Mediation device**—A client that monitors electronic data or voice transfer over the network. The mediation device sends filter requests to the Juniper Networks router using the DTCP. The clients are not identified for security reasons, but have permissions defined by a set of special login classes. Each system can support up to 16 different mediation devices for each user, up to a maximum of 64 mediation devices for the whole system.
- **Monitoring platform**—An M Series or T Series router containing one or more Adaptive Services (AS) or Multiservices PICs, which are configured to support the Junos Packet Vision application. The monitoring platform processes the requests from the mediation devices, applies the dynamic filters, monitors incoming data flows, and sends the matched packets to the appropriate content destinations.
- **Content destination**—Recipient of the matched packets from the monitoring platform. Typically the matched packets are sent using an IP Security (IPsec) tunnel from the monitoring platform to another router connected to the content destination. The content destination and the mediation device can be physically located on the same host. For more information about IPsec tunnels, see *Understanding Junos VPN Site Secure*.
- **Dynamic filters**—Firewall filters automatically generated by the Packet Forwarding Engine and applied to all routing instances. Each term in the filter includes a **flow-tap** action that is similar to the existing **sample** or **port-mirroring** actions. As long as one of the filter terms matches an incoming packet, the router copies the packet and forwards it to the Adaptive Services or Multiservices PIC that is configured for Junos Packet Vision service. The Adaptive Services or Multiservices PIC runs the packet through the client filters and sends a copy to each matching content destination.

Following is a sample filter configuration; note that it is dynamically generated by the router (no user configuration is required):

```
filter combined_LEA_filter {
  term LEA1_filter {
    from {
      source-address 192.0.2.4;
      destination-address 198.51.100.6;
    }
    then {
      flow-tap;
    }
  }
  term LEA2_filter {
    from {
      source-address 10.1.1.1;
      source-port 23;
    }
    then {
      flow-tap;
    }
  }
}
```


Figure 31 on page 295 shows a sample topology that uses two mediation devices and two content destinations.

Figure 31: Junos Packet Vision Topology



Related Documentation

- [Understanding Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 293](#)
- [Configuring Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 295](#)
- [Configuring FlowTapLite on MX Series Routers and M320 Routers with FPCs on page 314](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Junos Packet Vision on M, T, and MX Series Routers on page 298](#)

Configuring Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers

This topic explains Junos Packet Vision (previously known as Flow-Tap) configuration, and contains the following sections:

- [Configuring the Junos Packet Vision Interface on page 295](#)
- [Strengthening Junos Packet Vision Security on page 296](#)
- [Restrictions on Junos Packet Vision Services on page 297](#)

Configuring the Junos Packet Vision Interface

To configure an adaptive services interface for flow-tap service, include the **interface** statement at the **[edit services flow-tap]** hierarchy level:

```
interface sp-fpc/pic/port.unit-number;
```

You can assign any Adaptive Services or Multiservices PIC in the active monitoring router for Junos Packet Vision, and use any logical unit on the PIC.

You can specify the type of traffic for which you want to apply the Junos Packet Vision service by including the **family inet | inet6** statement. If the **family** statement is not included, the Junos Packet Vision service is, by default, applied to the IPv4 traffic. To apply Junos Packet Vision service to IPv6 traffic, you must include the **family inet6** statement in the configuration. To enable the Junos Packet Vision service for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic, you must explicitly configure the **family** statement for both **inet** and **inet6** families.



NOTE: You cannot configure Junos Capture Vision (previously known as dynamic flow capture) and Junos Packet Vision services on the same router simultaneously.

You must also configure the logical interface at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
interface sp-fpc/pic/port {
  unit logical-unit-number {
    family inet;
    family inet6;
  }
}
```



NOTE: If you do not include the **family inet6** statement in the configuration, IPv6 flows are not intercepted. Note that the Flow-Tap solution did not support IPv6.

Strengthening Junos Packet Vision Security

You can add an extra level of security to Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP) transactions between the mediation device and the router by enabling DTCP sessions on top of the SSH layer. To configure SSH settings, include the **flow-tap-dtcp** statement at the **[edit system services]** hierarchy level:

```
flow-tap-dtcp {
  ssh {
    connection-limit value;
    rate-limit value;
  }
}
```

To configure client permissions for viewing and modifying Junos Packet Vision configurations and for receiving tapped traffic, include the **permissions** statement at the **[edit system login class class-name]** hierarchy level:

```
permissions [permissions];
```

The permissions needed to use Junos Packet Vision features are as follows:

- **flow-tap**—Can view Junos Packet Vision configuration
- **flow-tap-control**—Can modify Junos Packet Vision configuration
- **flow-tap-operation**—Can tap flows

You can also specify user permissions on a RADIUS server, for example:

```
Bob Auth-Type := Local, User-Password = "abc123"
Juniper-User-Permissions = "flow-tap-operation"
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.2, MX Series routers can process mediation device DTCP ADD requests that contain up to 15 source-destination port pairs. Multiple source-destination port pairs must be separated by commas. For example:

```
ADD DTCP/0.7
Csource-ID: ftap
Cdest-ID: cd2
Source-Port: 2000,8001,4000,5000,6000,6001,6002
Dest-Port: 2000,9001,4000,5000,6000,9000
```

For details on **[edit system]** and RADIUS configuration, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

Restrictions on Junos Packet Vision Services

The following restrictions apply to Junos Packet Vision services:

- You cannot configure Junos Capture Vision and Junos Packet Vision features on the same router simultaneously.
- On routers that support LMNR-based FPCs, you cannot configure the Junos Packet Vision for IPv6 along with port mirroring or sampling of IPv6 traffic. This restriction applies even if the router does not have any LMNR-based FPC installed in it. However, there is no restriction on configuring Junos Packet Vision on routers that are configured for port mirroring or sampling of IPv4 traffic.
- Junos Packet Vision does not support interception of MPLS and virtual private LAN service (VPLS).
- Junos Packet Vision cannot intercept Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and other Layer 2 exceptions.
- IPv4 and IPv6 intercept filters can coexist on a system, subject to a combined maximum of 100 filters.
- When Junos Capture Vision process or the Adaptive Services or Multiservices PIC configured for Junos Packet Vision restarts, all filters are deleted and the mediation devices are disconnected.
- Only the first fragment of an IPv4 fragmented packet stream is sent to the content destination.
- Port mirroring might not work in conjunction with Junos Packet Vision.

- Running the Junos Packet Vision over an IPsec tunnel on the same router can cause packet loops and is not supported.
- M10i routers do not support the standard Junos Packet Vision, but do support FlowTapLite (see [“Configuring FlowTapLite on MX Series Routers and M320 Routers with FPCs” on page 314](#)). Junos Packet Vision and FlowTapLite cannot be configured simultaneously on the same chassis.
- PIC-based flow-tap is not supported on M7i and M10i routers equipped with an Enhanced Compact Forwarding Engine Board (CFEB-E).
- You cannot configure Junos Packet Vision on channelized interfaces.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.2	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.2, MX Series routers can process mediation device DTCP ADD requests that contain up to 15 source-destination port pairs. Multiple source-destination port pairs must be separated by commas.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring FlowTapLite on MX Series Routers and M320 Routers with FPCs on page 314](#)

Examples: Configuring Junos Packet Vision on M, T, and MX Series Routers

The following example shows all parts of a complete Junos Packet Vision configuration with IPv4 and IPv6 flow intercepts:



NOTE: The following example applies only to M Series and T Series routers, except M160 and TX Matrix routers. For MX Series routers, because the flow-tap application resides in the Packet Forwarding Engine rather than a service PIC or Dense Port Concentrator (DPC), the Packet Forwarding Engine must send the packet to a tunnel logical (vt-) interface to encapsulate the intercepted packet. In such a scenario, you need to allocate a tunnel interface and assign it to the dynamic flow capture process for FlowTapLite to use.

```

services {
  flow-tap {
    interface sp-1/2/0.100;
  }
}
interfaces {
  sp-1/2/0 {
    unit 100 {
      family inet;
      family inet6;
    }
  }
}

```

```

system {
  services {
    flow-tap-dtcp {
      ssh {
        connection-limit 5;
        rate-limit 5;
      }
    }
  }
  login {
    class ft-class {
      permissions flow-tap-operation;
    }
    user ft-user1 {
      class ft-class;
      authentication {
        encrypted-password "xxxx";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The following example shows a FlowTapLite configuration that intercepts IPv4 and IPv6 flows:

```

system {
  login {
    class flowtap {
      permissions flow-tap-operation;
    }
    user ftap {
      uid 2000;
      class flowtap;
      authentication {
        encrypted-password "$ABC123"; ## SECRET-DATA
      }
    }
  }
  services {
    flow-tap-dtcp {
      ssh;
    }
  }
}
chassis {
  fpc 0 {
    pic 0 {
      tunnel-services {
        bandwidth 10g;
      }
    }
  }
}
interfaces {

```

```
vt-0/0/0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet;  
    family inet6;  
  }  
}  
services {  
  flow-tap {  
    tunnel-interface vt-0/0/0.0;  
  }  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 293](#)
- [Configuring Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 295](#)
- [Configuring FlowTapLite on MX Series Routers and M320 Routers with FPCs on page 314](#)

Sending Packets to a Mediation Device on MX, M and T Series Routers

Dynamic flow capture enables you to capture passively monitored packet flows on the basis of dynamic filtering criteria, using Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP) requests. The flow-tap application extends the use of DTCP to intercept IPv4 packets in an active flow monitoring station and send a copy of packets that match filter criteria to one or more content destinations. Flow-tap data can be used for lawful intercept purposes and provides flexible trend analysis for detection of new security threats. The flow-tap application is supported on M Series and T Series routers, except M160 routers and TX Matrix platforms.



NOTE: . For information about DTCP, see Internet draft draft-cavuto-dtcp-01.txt at <http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts>.

For detailed information about the flow-tap application, see the following sections:

- [Understanding Flow-Tap Architecture on page 309](#)
- [Configuring a Flow-Tap Interface on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Configuring Flow-Tap Security Properties on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Flow-Tap Application Restrictions on page 312](#)
- [Example: Flow-Tap Configuration on T and M Series Routers on page 313](#)

Example: Configuring IPv6 Support for FlowTapLite on an M120 Router With Enhanced III FPCs

This example describes how to configure IPv6 support for FlowTapLite on an M120 router with Enhanced III FPCs. The configuration of FlowTapLite is similar on an M320 router

and an MX Series router with Enhanced III FPCs. However, because the MX Series routers do not support Tunnel Services PICs, you configure a DPC and the corresponding Packet Forwarding Engine to use tunneling services at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level.

With Junos OS Release 10.1, the FlowTapLite service supports lawful interception of IPv6 packets; previously only interception of IPv4 packets was supported. The intercepted packets are sent to a content destination, while the flow of original packets to the actual destination is unaffected.

A mediation device installs dynamic filters on the router (or server) by sending DTCP requests. These filters include the quintuple information (source address, destination address, source port, destination port, and protocol) about the intercepted flows and the details (IP addresses and port information) of the content destination.

Below is an example of such a filter:

```
ADD DTCP/0.8
Csource-ID: ftap
Cdest-ID: cd1
Source-Address: 2001:0DB8:ABCD:EF12:3456:78AB:ABC8:1235/112
Dest-Address: affe::1:1
Source-Port: 1234
Dest-Port: 2345
Protocol: *
Priority: 2
X-JTap-Input-Interface: ge-2/0/1
X-JTap-Cdest-Dest-Address: 192.0.2.5
X-JTap-Cdest-Dest-Port: 2300
X-JTap-Cdest-Source-Address: 198.51.100.9
X-JTap-Cdest-Source-Port: 65535
X-JTap-Cdest-TTL: 255
X-JTap-IP-Version: ipv6
Flags: STATIC
```

Following are descriptions of the parameters in the dynamic filter:

- **Csource-ID**—The username configured in the router at the **[edit system login user]** hierarchy level.
- **Cdest-ID**—The content destination identifier.
- **Source-Address, Dest-Address Source-Port, Dest-Port, Protocol**—Parameters that determine which packet flows need to be intercepted.
- **X-JTap-Input-Interface**—The interface through which the actual flows are coming into the router. Depending on the type of filters installed, the value in this field can include the following: **X-JTap-Output-Interface** to install output interface filters; **X-JTap-VRF-NAME** to install VRF filters; and to install global filters, no parameters are specified.

- **X-JTap-Cdest-Dest**—All parameters that start with this string specify different parameters associated with the content destination.
- **X-JTap-IP-Version**—Differentiates between IPv6 and IPv4 filters.

From the Packet Forwarding Engine console, you can verify that the filters are installed and working correctly.

This example describes how to configure IPv6 support for FlowTapLite on an M120 router:

- [Requirements on page 302](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 302](#)
- [Configuration on page 303](#)
- [Verification on page 305](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 10.1 or later
- M120 router with a tunnel (vt) interface

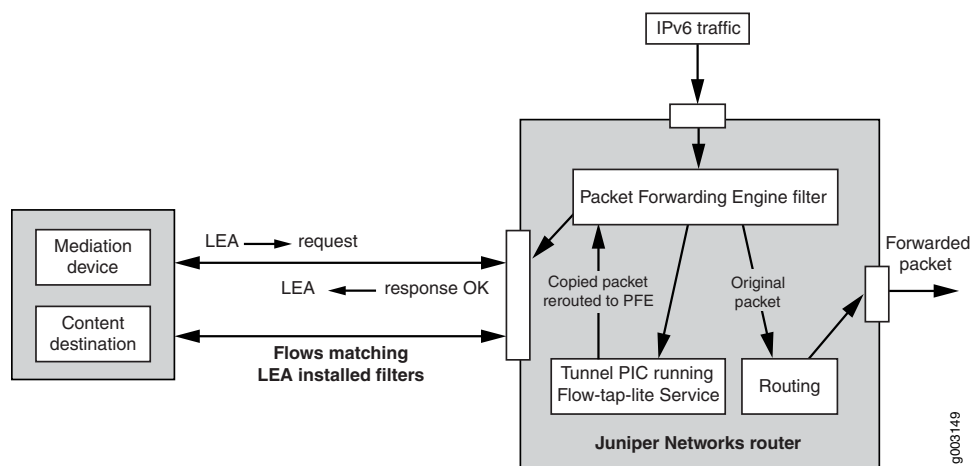
Before you configure IPv6 FlowTapLite on your router, be sure you have:

- A tunnel PIC that is up
- A connection from the router to the mediation device and the content destination
- Traffic flow to and from the router

Overview and Topology

Figure 32 on page 302 shows the FlowTapLite configuration for one M120 router to lawfully intercept packets.

Figure 32: FlowTapLite Topology



In this example, the IPv6 packets enter the Packet Forwarding Engine and, depending on the filters installed, a new flow is created for the intercepted packets while the original packets are forwarded normally. The new flow is rerouted through the tunnel PIC back to the Packet Forwarding Engine for a route lookup, and then on to the content destination.

Configuration

To configure IPv6 FlowTapLite on an M120 router, perform these tasks:

- [Configuring User Credentials on page 303](#)
- [Configuring the Tunnel Interface for FlowTapLite on page 304](#)
- [Configuring the Logical Tunnel Interface on page 304](#)
- [Configuring FlowTapLite on page 304](#)
- [Results on page 305](#)

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure IPv6 FlowTapLite, copy the following commands and paste them into the CLI:

```
set system login class flowtap permissions flow-tap-operation
set system login user ftap uid 2000
set system login user ftap class flowtap
set system login user ftap authentication encrypted-password "xxxxxx"
set system services flow-tap-dtcp ssh
set interfaces vt-4/0/0 unit 0 family inet
set interfaces vt-4/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
set services flow-tap tunnel-interface vt-4/0/0.0
```

Configuring User Credentials

Step-by-Step Procedure The username and password configured here are used by the mediation device when connecting and sending out DTCP requests.

1. Define a login class called **flowtap**:


```
[edit system]
user@router# set login class flowtap permissions flow-tap-operation
```
2. For the mediation device, configure a user called **ftap** with a unique identifier (UID):


```
[edit system]
user@router# set login user ftap uid 2000
```
3. Apply the **flowtap** class to the **ftap** user:


```
[edit system]
user@router# set login user ftap class flowtap
```
4. Configure the password used by the mediation device:


```
[edit system]
```

```
user@router# set login user ftap authentication encrypted-password xxxxxx
```

5. Commit the configuration:

```
[edit system]
user@router# commit
```

Configuring the Tunnel Interface for FlowTapLite

Step-by-Step Procedure You can add an extra level of security to DTCP transactions between the mediation device and the router by enabling DTCP sessions on top of the SSH layer.

1. Configure SSH from the **[edit system]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit system]
user@router# set services flow-tap-dtcp ssh
```

2. Commit the configuration:

```
[edit system]
user@router# commit
```

Configuring the Logical Tunnel Interface

Step-by-Step Procedure 1. Configure the logical interface and assign it to the dynamic flow control process (dfcd) at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# set vt-4/0/0 unit 0 family inet
```

2. Include the mandatory **inet6** statement:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# set vt-4/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
```

3. Commit the configuration:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router# commit
```

Configuring FlowTapLite

Step-by-Step Procedure 1. Include the **flow-tap** statement and the tunnel interface at the **[edit services]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services]
user@router# set flow-tap tunnel-interface vt-4/0/0.0
```

2. Commit the configuration:

```
[edit services]
```

```
user@router# commit
```

Results

Check the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@router# show
system {
  [...Output Truncated...]
  login {
    class flowtap {
      permissions flow-tap-operation;
    }
    user ftap {
      uid 2000;
      class flowtap;
      authentication {
        encrypted-password "xxxxxx"; ## SECRET-DATA
      }
    }
  }
  services {
    telnet;
    flow-tap-dtcp {
      ssh;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  vt-4/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet;
      family inet6;
    }
  }
}
[...Output Truncated...]
services {
  flow-tap {
    tunnel-interface vt-4/0/0.0;
  }
}
```

Verification

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform the following tasks:

- [Verifying That the Router Received the Filter Request on page 306](#)
- [Checking That Filters Are Installed and Working on the Router on page 306](#)
- [Sending a List Request on page 307](#)

Verifying That the Router Received the Filter Request

Purpose After the mediation device sends the filters to the router, the mediation device must receive a message from the router confirming that the router has received the filter request.

Action Check that the mediation device has received a message similar to the one below:

```
DTCP/0.8 200 OK
SEQ: 1
CRITERIA-ID: 1
TIMESTAMP: 2009-09-29 06:12:05.725
AUTHENTICATION-INFO: 55f9dc3debd3c7356951410f165f2a9cc5606063
```

Meaning The message above is an example of a successfully received filter request.

Checking That Filters Are Installed and Working on the Router

Action Use the **show filter** and the **show filter index** commands to check that filters are installed:

```
ADPC2(diving vty)# show filter
Program Filters:
-----
   Index   Dir    Cnt    Text    Bss  Name
-----
      1    104     0     20     20  __default_bpdu_filter__
 17000     52     0      4      4  __default_arp_policer__
 57007    104    144    16     16  __flowtap_inet__
 65280     52     0      4      4  __auto_policer_template__
 65281    104     0     16     16  __auto_policer_template_1__
 65282    156     0     32     32  __auto_policer_template_2__
 65283    208     0     48     48  __auto_policer_template_3__
 65284    260     0     64     64  __auto_policer_template_4__
 65285    312     0     80     80  __auto_policer_template_5__
 65286    364     0     96     96  __auto_policer_template_6__
 65287    416     0    112    112  __auto_policer_template_7__
 65288    468     0    128    128  __auto_policer_template_8__
37748736  156  144   80   80  __ftaplite_filter_ifl_70_out_ipv6__
37748737  156  144   80   80  __ftaplite_filter_vrf_4_in_ipv6__
37748738  156  144   80   80  __ftaplite_filter_ifl_71_in_ipv6__
37748739  156  144   80   80  __ftaplite_filter_vrf_0_in_ipv6__

ADPC2(diving vty)# show filter index 37748738 counters
Filter Counters/Policers:
   Index           Packets           Bytes  Name
-----
37748738           8851815         601923420
__ftaplite_term_ftap_3__counter
```

Meaning The last four filters in the output for the **show filter** command above are the filters installed on the Packet Forwarding Engine. The **show filter index** command shows a non-zero packet count, indicating that the packets are hitting the filter.

Sending a List Request

Purpose To verify that the correct filters are installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Action Use client software to send a list request to the Packet Forwarding Engine. In your list request, you can include the following three parameters individually or together: **CSource-Id**, **CDest-ID**, and **Criteria-ID**. With all requests, you must include the **CSource-Id**. Below is an example of a list request using the **CSource-Id**:

```
LIST DTCP/0.8
Csource-ID: ftap1
Flags: Both
```

Below is an example of a response:

```
DTCP/0.8 200 OK
SEQ: 51
TIMESTAMP: 2009-10-04 07:56:43.003
CRITERIA-ID: 1
CSOURCE-ID: ftap1
CDEST-ID: cd1
CSOURCE-ADDRESS: 10.209.152.15
FLAGS: Static
AVERAGE-BANDWIDTH: 0
MATCHING-PACKETS: 0
MATCHING-BYTES: 0
NUM-REFRESH: 0
LAST-REFRESH: 2009-10-04 07:54:30.870
X-JTAP-INPUT-INTERFACE: ge-2/1/1.0,ge-2/1/1.1,ge-2/1/1.2
SOURCE-ADDRESS: 203.0.113.1
DEST-ADDRESS: 192.168.0.1/32
SOURCE-PORT: 1000
DEST-PORT: 2000
PROTOCOL: 17
X-JTAP-CDEST-DEST-ADDRESS: 192.168.99.81
X-JTAP-CDEST-DEST-PORT: 8001
X-JTAP-CDEST-SOURCE-ADDRESS: 192.168.208.9
X-JTAP-CDEST-SOURCE-PORT: 34675
X-JTAP-CDEST-TTL: 64
CRITERIA-NUM: 1
CRITERIA-COUNT: 1
AUTHENTICATION-INFO: 0f49ff600a3d8d7d312c5031f74cc17540bc9200
```

You can also delete the request. Below is an example of a delete request:

```
DELETE DTCP/0.8
Csource-ID: ftap
CDest-ID: cd1
Flags: STATIC
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring FlowTapLite on MX Series Routers and M320 Routers with FPCs on page 314](#)
 - [flow-tap on page 818](#)
 - *Tunnel Interface Configuration on MX Series Routers Overview*

CHAPTER 8

Using Flow-Tap to Monitor Packet Flow

- [Understanding Flow-Tap Architecture on page 309](#)
- [Configuring a Flow-Tap Interface on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Configuring Flow-Tap Security Properties on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Flow-Tap Application Restrictions on page 312](#)
- [Example: Flow-Tap Configuration on T and M Series Routers on page 313](#)
- [Configuring FlowTapLite on MX Series Routers and M320 Routers with FPCs on page 314](#)

Understanding Flow-Tap Architecture

The flow-tap architecture consists of one or more *mediation devices* that send requests to a Juniper Networks router to monitor incoming data. Any packets that match specific filter criteria are forwarded to a set of one or more *content destinations*:

- **Mediation device**—A client that monitors electronic data or voice transfer over the network. The mediation device sends filter requests to the Juniper Networks router using the DTCP. The clients are not identified for security reasons, but have permissions defined by a set of special login classes.
- **Monitoring platform**—A Juniper Networks M Series or T Series router containing one or more Adaptive Services (AS) PICs, which are configured to support the flow-tap application. The monitoring platform processes the requests from the mediation devices, applies the dynamic filters, monitors incoming data flows, and sends the matched packets to the appropriate content destinations.
- **Content destination**—Recipient of the matched packets from the monitoring platform. Typically the matched packets are sent using an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel from the monitoring platform to another router connected to the content destination. The content destination and the mediation device can be physically located on the same host.
- **Dynamic filters**—The Packet Forwarding Engine automatically generates a firewall filter that is applied to all IPv4 routing instances. Each term in the filter includes a **flow-tap** action that is similar to the existing **sample** or **port-mirroring** actions. As long as one of the filter terms matches an incoming packet, the router copies the packet and forwards it to the AS PIC that is configured for flow-tap service. The AS PIC runs the packet through the client filters and sends a copy to each matching content

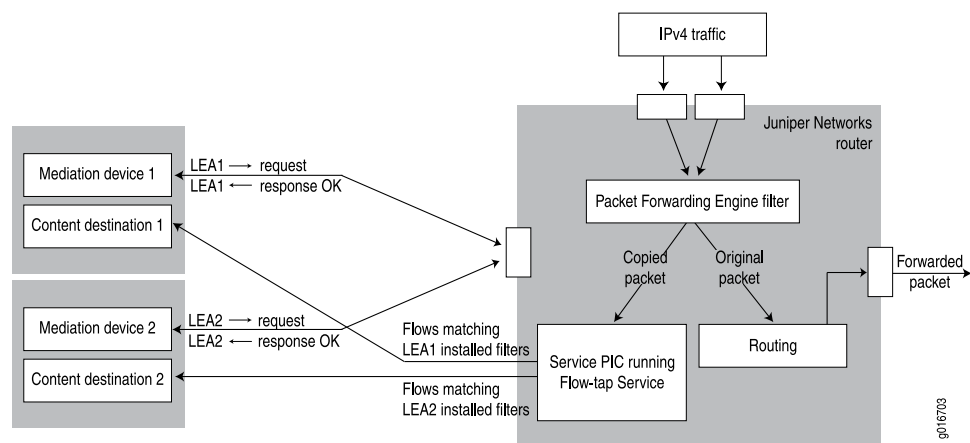
destination. For security, filters installed by one client are not visible to others and the CLI configuration does not reveal the identity of the monitored target.

Following is a sample filter configuration; note that it is dynamically generated by the router (no user configuration is required):

```
filter combined_LEA_filter {
  term LEA1_filter {
    from {
      source-address 192.0.2.;
      destination-address 198.51.100.6;
    }
    then {
      flow-tap;
    }
  }
  term LEA2_filter {
    from {
      source-address 10.1.1.1;
      source-port 23;
    }
    then {
      flow-tap;
    }
  }
}
```

Figure 33 on page 310 shows a sample topology that uses two mediation devices and two content destinations.

Figure 33: Flow-Tap Topology Diagram



Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Flow-Tap Interface on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Configuring Flow-Tap Security Properties on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Flow-Tap Application Restrictions on page 312](#)
- [Example: Flow-Tap Configuration on T and M Series Routers on page 313](#)

Configuring a Flow-Tap Interface on MX, M and T Series Routers

To configure an AS PIC interface for the flow-tap service, include the **interface** statement at the **[edit services flow-tap]** hierarchy level:

```
interface sp-fpc/pic/port.unit-number;
```

You can assign any AS PIC in the active monitoring station for flow-tap service, and use any logical unit on the PIC.



NOTE: You cannot configure dynamic flow capture and flow-tap features on the same router simultaneously.

You must also configure the logical interface at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
interface sp-fpc/pic/port {
  unit logical-unit-number {
    family inet;
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow-Tap Architecture on page 309](#)
- [Configuring Flow-Tap Security Properties on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Flow-Tap Application Restrictions on page 312](#)
- [Example: Flow-Tap Configuration on T and M Series Routers on page 313](#)

Configuring Flow-Tap Security Properties on MX, M and T Series Routers

You can add an extra level of security to DTCP transactions between the mediation device and the router by enabling DTCP sessions on top of the SSH layer. To configure, include the **flow-tap-dtcp** statement at the **[edit system services]** hierarchy level:

```
flow-tap-dtcp {
  ssh {
    connection-limit value;
    rate-limit value;
  }
}
```

To configure client permissions for viewing and modifying flow-tap configurations and for receiving tapped traffic, include the **permissions** statement at the **[edit system login class class-name]** hierarchy level:

```
permissions [ permissions ];
```

The permissions needed to use flow-tap features are as follows:

- **flow-tap**—Can view flow-tap configuration.
- **flow-tap-control**—Can modify flow-tap configuration.
- **flow-tap-operation**—Can tap flows.

You can also specify user permissions on a RADIUS server, for example:

```
Bob Auth-Type := Local, User-Password = "abc123"  
Juniper-User-Permissions = "flow-tap-operation"
```

For details on **[edit system]** and RADIUS configuration, see the *Junos System Basics Configuration Guide*.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Flow-Tap Architecture on page 309](#)
- [Configuring a Flow-Tap Interface on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Flow-Tap Application Restrictions on page 312](#)
- [Example: Flow-Tap Configuration on T and M Series Routers on page 313](#)

Flow-Tap Application Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to flow-tap services:

- You cannot configure dynamic flow capture and flow-tap services on the same router simultaneously.
- When the dynamic flow capture process or an AS PIC configured for flow-tap processing restarts, all filters are deleted and the mediation devices are disconnected.
- Only the first fragment of an IPv4 fragmented packet stream is sent to the content destination.
- If the flow-tap application is configured, you cannot configure the filter action **then syslog** for any firewall filter running on the same platform.
- Running the flow-tap application over an IPsec tunnel on the same router can cause packet loops and is not supported.
- The flow-tap service **[edit services flow-tap]** on tunnel interfaces on MX Series routers (FlowTapLite) and the RADIUS flow-tap service **[edit services radius-flow-tap]** cannot run simultaneously on the router. Consequently, you cannot run both FlowTapLite and subscriber secure policy mirroring at the same time on the same router in the earlier releases. However, starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, FlowTapLite and subscriber secure policy mirroring are supported to run concurrently on the same MX Series router.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.3R1	However, starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, FlowTapLite and subscriber secure policy mirroring are supported to run concurrently on the same MX Series router.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow-Tap Architecture on page 309](#)
- [Configuring a Flow-Tap Interface on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Configuring Flow-Tap Security Properties on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Example: Flow-Tap Configuration on T and M Series Routers on page 313](#)

Example: Flow-Tap Configuration on T and M Series Routers

The following example shows all the parts of a complete flow-tap configuration.



NOTE: The following example applies only to M Series and T Series routers, except M160 and TX Matrix routers. For MX Series routers, because the flow-tap application resides in the Packet Forwarding Engine rather than a service PIC or Dense Port Concentrator (DPC), the Packet Forwarding Engine must send the packet to a tunnel logical (vt-) interface to encapsulate the intercepted packet. In such a scenario, you need to allocate a tunnel interface and assign it to the dynamic flow capture process for FlowTapLite to use.

```

services {
  flow-tap {
    interface sp-1/2/0.100;
  }
}
interfaces {
  sp-1/2/0 {
    unit 100 {
      family inet;
    }
  }
}
system {
  services {
    flow-tap-dtcp {
      ssh {
        connection-limit 5;
        rate-limit 5;
      }
    }
  }
  login {
    class ft-class {

```

```

    permissions flow-tap-operation;
  }
  user ft-user1 {
    class ft-class;
    authentication {
      encrypted-password "xxxx";
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow-Tap Architecture on page 309](#)
- [Configuring a Flow-Tap Interface on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Configuring Flow-Tap Security Properties on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 311](#)
- [Flow-Tap Application Restrictions on page 312](#)

Configuring FlowTapLite on MX Series Routers and M320 Routers with FPCs

A lighter version of the flow-tap application is available on MX Series routers and also on M320 routers with Enhanced III Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs). All of the functionality resides in the Packet Forwarding Engine rather than in a service PIC or Dense Port Concentrator (DPC).

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, FlowTapLite supports the sampling of circuit cross connect (CCC) traffic.



NOTE: On M320 routers only, if the replacement of FPCs results in a mode change, you must restart the dynamic flow capture process manually by disabling and then re-enabling the CLI configuration.

FlowTapLite uses the same DTCP-SSH architecture to install the Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP) filters and authenticate the users as the original flow-tap application and supports up to 3000 filters per chassis.



NOTE: The original flow-tap application and FlowTapLite cannot be used at the same time.

To configure FlowTapLite, include the **flow-tap** statement at the **[edit services]** hierarchy level:

```

flow-tap {
  tunnel-interface interface-name;
}

```

If you do not specify a family, FlowTapLite is applied only to IPv4 traffic. Starting in Junos OS release 17.2R1, FlowTapLite can be applied to circuit cross connect traffic (ccc).

For the Packet Forwarding Engine to encapsulate the intercepted packet, it must send the packet to a tunnel logical (**vt-**) interface. You need to allocate a tunnel interface and assign it to the dynamic flow capture process for FlowTapLite to use. To create the tunnel interface, include the following configuration:

```
chassis {
  fpc number {
    pic number {
      tunnel-services {
        bandwidth (1g | 10g);
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: Currently FlowTapLite supports only one tunnel interface per instance.

For more information about this configuration, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

To configure the logical interfaces and assign them to the dynamic flow capture process, include the following configuration:

```
interfaces {
  vt-fpc/pic/port {
    unit 0 {
      family inet;
      family inet6;
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: If a service PIC or DPC is available, you can use its tunnel interface for the same purpose.



NOTE: If you do not include the `family inet6` statement in the configuration, IPv6 flows are not intercepted.



NOTE: With FlowTapLite configured and traceoptions enabled, if you add more than two content destinations by including the X-JTAP-CDEST-DEST-ADDRESS line in the Dynamic Tasking Control Protocol (DTCP) parameter file and initiate a DTCP session by sending a DTCP ADD message, a 400 BAD request message is received. Although you can specify more than two content destinations in the DTCP file that is sent from the mediation device, this error message occurs when the DTCP ADD message is sent. This behavior is expected with more than two content destinations. You must specify only two content destinations per DTCP ADD message.

The FlowTapLite service **[edit services flow-tap]** and the RADIUS flow-tap service **[edit services radius-flow-tap]** cannot run simultaneously on the router. Consequently, you cannot run both FlowTapLite and subscriber secure policy mirroring at the same time on the same router. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, FlowTapLite and subscriber secure policy mirroring are supported to run concurrently on the same MX Series router.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, FlowTapLite and subscriber secure policy mirroring are supported to run concurrently on the same MX Series router.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, FlowTapLite supports the sampling of circuit cross connect (CCC) traffic.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS release 17.2R1, FlowTapLite can be applied to circuit cross connect traffic (ccc).

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 293](#)
- [Configuring Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 295](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Junos Packet Vision on M, T, and MX Series Routers on page 298](#)
- [Subscriber Secure Policy Overview](#)

PART 3

Sampling, Discard Accounting, and Port Mirroring Services

- [Sampling Data Using Traffic Sampling and Discard Accounting on page 319](#)
- [Sampling Data Using Inline Sampling on page 335](#)
- [Sampling Data Using Flow Aggregation on page 413](#)
- [Sending Packets for Analysis Using Port Mirroring on page 463](#)

CHAPTER 9

Sampling Data Using Traffic Sampling and Discard Accounting

- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)
- [Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches on page 330](#)
- [Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332](#)

Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers

Traffic sampling enables you to copy traffic to a Physical Interface Card (PIC) that performs flow accounting while the router forwards the packet to its original destination. You can configure the router to perform sampling in one of the following three locations:

- On the Routing Engine, using the sampled process. To select this method, use a filter (input or output) with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement.
- On the Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PIC.
- On an inline data path without the need for a services Dense Port Concentrator (DPC). To do this inline active sampling, you define a sampling instance with specific properties. One Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) can support only one instance; for each instance, either services PIC-based sampling or inline sampling is supported per family. Inline sampling supports version 9 and IPFIX flow collection templates.



NOTE: Routing Engine based sampling is not supported on VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances.

The following sections provide configuration instructions for traffic sampling:

- [Configuring Firewall Filter for Traffic Sampling on page 320](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on a Logical Interface on page 321](#)
- [Disabling Traffic Sampling on page 323](#)
- [Sampling Once on page 323](#)
- [Preserving Prerewrite ToS Value for Egress Sampled or Mirrored Packets on page 323](#)

- [Configuring Traffic Sampling Output on page 324](#)
- [Tracing Traffic Sampling Operations on page 326](#)
- [Traffic Sampling Examples on page 327](#)

Configuring Firewall Filter for Traffic Sampling

To configure firewall filter for traffic sampling, you must perform the following tasks:

- Create a firewall filter to apply to the logical interfaces being sampled by including the **filter** statement at the **[edit firewall family *family-name*]** hierarchy level. In the filter **then** statement, you must specify the action modifier **sample** and the action **accept**.

```
filter filter-name {  
  term term-name {  
    then {  
      sample;  
      accept;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

For more information about firewall filter actions and action modifiers, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*.

- Apply the filter to the interfaces on which you want to sample traffic by including the **address** and **filter** statements at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family *family-name*]** hierarchy level:

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

The following prerequisites apply to M, MX, and T Series routers when you configure traffic sampling on interfaces and in firewall filters:

- If you configure a sample action in a firewall filter for an inet or inet6 family on an interface without configuring the forwarding-options settings, operational problems might occur if you also configure port mirroring or flow-tap functionalities. In such a scenario, all the packets that match the firewall filter are incorrectly sent to the service PIC.
- If you include the **then sample** statement at the **[edit firewall family inet filter *filter-name* term *term-name*]** hierarchy level to specify a sample action in a firewall filter for IPv4 packets, you must also include the **family inet** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level or the **instance *instance-name* family inet** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level. Similarly, if you include the **then sample** statement at the **[edit firewall family inet6 filter *filter-name* term *term-name*]** hierarchy level to specify a sample action in a firewall filter for IPv6 packets, you must also include **family inet6** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy

level or the **instance** *instance-name* **family** *inet6* statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level. Otherwise, a commit error occurs when you attempt to commit the configuration.

- Also, if you configure traffic sampling on a logical interface by including the sampling input or sampling output statements at the **[edit interface interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level, you must also include the **family** *inet* | *inet6* statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level, or the **instance** *instance-name* **family** *inet* | *inet6* statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level.

Configuring Traffic Sampling on a Logical Interface

To configure traffic sampling on any logical interface, enable sampling and specify a non zero sampling rate by including the sampling statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level:

```
sampling {
  input {
    rate number;
    run-length number;
    max-packets-per-second number;
    maximum-packet-length bytes;
  }
}
```

When you use Routing Engine-based sampling, specify the threshold traffic value by including the **max-packets-per-second** statement. The value is the maximum number of packets to be sampled, beyond which the sampling mechanism begins dropping packets. The range is from 0 through 65,535. A value of 0 instructs the Packet Forwarding Engine not to sample any packets. The default value is 1000.



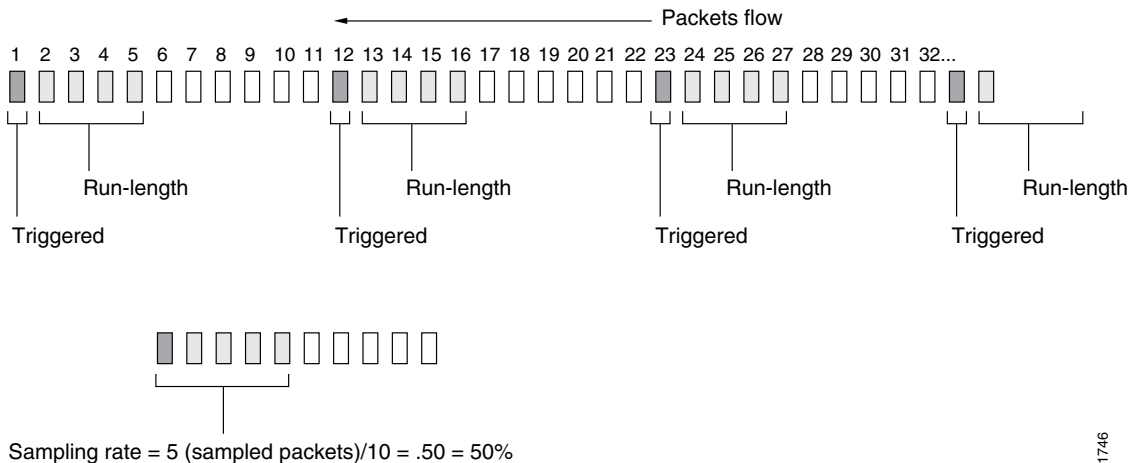
NOTE: When you configure active monitoring and specify a Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PIC in the output statement, or when you configure inline sampling, the **max-packets-per-second** value is ignored.

Specify the sampling rate by setting the values for **rate** and **run-length** (see [Figure 34 on page 322](#)).

Figure 34: Configuring Sampling Rate

Rate and Run-length

Case #1 Rate =10, run-length =4



NOTE: Do not configure ingress sampling on *ms-* logical interfaces on which PIC-based flow monitoring is enabled, which causes undesired flow monitoring behavior and might result in repeated sampling of a single packet. Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, a commit error occurs when you try to configure ingress traffic sampling on that interface. In Junos OS Release 14.2 and earlier, the commit error does not occur, but you should not configure ingress traffic sampling on that interface.

If PIC-based flow monitoring is enabled on an *ms-fpc/pic/port.logical-unit* interface, a commit check error occurs when you attempt to configure ingress traffic sampling on that interface. This error occurs because a combination of ingress sampling and PIC-based flow monitoring operations on an *ms-* logical interface causes undesired flow monitoring behavior and might result in repeated sampling of a single packet. You must not configure ingress sampling on *ms-* logical interfaces on which PIC-based flow monitoring is enabled.

The **rate** statement specifies the ratio of packets to be sampled. For example, if you configure a rate of 10, x number of packets out of every 10 is sampled, where x=run length + 1. By default, the rate is 0, which means that no traffic is sampled.

The **run-length** statement specifies the number of matching packets to sample following the initial one-packet trigger event. By default, the run length is 0, which means that no more traffic is sampled after the trigger event. The range is from 0 through 20. Configuring a run length greater than 0 allows you to sample packets following those already being sampled.



NOTE: The `run-length` and `maximum-packet-length` configuration statements are not supported on MX80 routers.

If you do not include the `input` statement, sampling is disabled.

To collect the sampled packets in a file, include the `file` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling output]` hierarchy level. Output file formats are discussed later in the chapter.

Disabling Traffic Sampling

To explicitly disable traffic sampling on the router, include the `disable` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling]` hierarchy level:

```
disable;
```

Sampling Once

To explicitly sample a packet for active monitoring only once, include the `sample-once` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling]` hierarchy level:

```
sample-once;
```

Setting this option avoids duplication of packets in cases where sampling is enabled at both the ingress and egress interfaces and simplifies analysis of the sampled traffic.

Preserving Prerewrite ToS Value for Egress Sampled or Mirrored Packets

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can preserve the prenormalized type-of-service (ToS) value in egress sampled or mirrored packets. Include the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling]` hierarchy level.

On MPC-based interfaces, you can configure ToS rewrite either using class-of-service (CoS) configuration by including the `rewrite-rules dscp rule_name` statement at the `[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level or using firewall filter configuration by including the `dscp` statement at the `[edit firewall family family-name filter filter-name term term-name then]` hierarchy level. If ToS rewrite is configured, the egress mirrored or sampled copies contain the post-rewrite ToS values by default. With the `pre-rewrite-tos` configuration, you can retain the prerewrite ToS value in the sampled or mirrored packets.

**NOTE:**

- If ToS rewrite is configured on the egress interface by using both CoS and firewall filter configuration, and if the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement is also configured, then the egress sampled packets contain the DSCP value set using the firewall filter configuration. However, if the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement is not configured, the egress sampled packets contain the DSCP value set by the CoS configuration.
- With the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement, you can configure retaining prenormalization ToS values only for sampling done under family `inet` and family `inet6`.
- This feature cannot be configured at the `[edit logical-systems]` hierarchy level. It can be configured only at the global level under the `forwarding-option` configuration.
- When ToS rewrite is configured by using a firewall filter on both ingress and egress interfaces, the egress sampled packets contain the DSCP value set by the ingress ToS rewrite configuration if the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement is configured. However, if the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement is not configured, the egress sampled packets contain the DSCP value set by the ToS rewrite configuration for the egress firewall filter.
- If the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement is configured, and a deactivate or delete operation is performed at the `[edit forwarding-options]` hierarchy level, `pre-rewrite-tos` configuration still remains active. To disable the `pre-rewrite-tos` configuration for such a case, you must explicitly deactivate or delete the `pre-rewrite-tos` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling]` hierarchy level before performing a deactivate or delete operation at the `[edit forwarding-options]` hierarchy level.

Configuring Traffic Sampling Output

To configure traffic sampling output, include the following statements at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output]` hierarchy level:

```
aggregate-export-interval seconds;
flow-active-timeout seconds;
flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
extension-service service-name;
flow-server hostname {
  aggregation {
    autonomous-system;
    destination-prefix;
    protocol-port;
    source-destination-prefix {
      caida-compliant;
    }
    source-prefix;
  }
}
```

```

autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
(local-dump | no-local-dump);
port port-number;
source-address address;
version format;
version9 {
    template template-name;
}
}
interface interface-name {
    engine-id number;
    engine-type number;
    source-address address;
}
file {
    disable;
    filename filename;
    files number;
    size bytes;
    (stamp | no-stamp);
    (world-readable | no-world-readable);
}

```

To configure inline flow monitoring on MX Series routers, include the **inline-jflow** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output]** hierarchy level. Inline sampling exclusively supports a new format called IP_FIX that uses UDP as the transport protocol. When you configure inline sampling, you must include the **version-ipfix** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output flow-server address]** hierarchy level and also at the **[edit services flow-monitoring]** hierarchy level. For more information about configuring inline flow monitoring, see [“Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250” on page 57](#).

To direct sampled traffic to a flow-monitoring interface, include the **interface** statement. The **engine-id** and **engine-type** statements specify the identity and type numbers of the interface; they are dynamically generated based on the Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC), PIC, and slot numbers and the chassis type. The **source-address** statement specifies the traffic source.

To configure flow sampling version 9 output, you need to include the **template** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output version9]** hierarchy level. For information on cflowd, see [“Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers” on page 414](#).

The **aggregate-export-interval** statement is described in [“Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers” on page 332](#), and the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements are described in [“Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches” on page 4](#).

Traffic sampling results are automatically saved to a file in the **/var/tmp** directory. To collect the sampled packets in a file, include the **file** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling family inet output]** hierarchy level:

```

file {
  disable;
  filename filename;
  files number;
  size bytes;
  (stamp | no-stamp);
  (world-readable | no-world-readable);
}

```

Traffic Sampling Output Format

Traffic sampling output is saved to an ASCII text file. The following is an example of the traffic sampling output that is saved to a file in the **/var/tmp** directory. Each line in the output file contains information for one sampled packet. You can optionally display a timestamp for each line.

The column headers are repeated after each group of 1000 packets.

```

# Apr  7 15:48:50
Time                               Dest                Src Dest Src Proto TOS Pkt Intf  IP   TCP
                                addr                addr port port
Apr 7 15:48:54 192.168.9.194 192.168.9.195    0    0    1  0x0 84  8  0x0 0x0
Apr 7 15:48:55 192.168.9.194 192.168.9.195    0    0    1  0x0 84  8  0x0 0x0
Apr 7 15:48:56 192.168.9.194 192.168.9.195    0    0    1  0x0 84  8  0x0 0x0
Apr 7 15:48:57 192.168.9.194 192.168.9.195    0    0    1  0x0 84  8  0x0 0x0
Apr 7 15:48:58 192.168.9.194 192.168.9.195    0    0    1  0x0 84  8  0x0 0x0

```

To set the timestamp option for the file **my-sample**, enter the following:

```

[edit forwarding-options sampling output file]
user@host# set filename my-sample files 5 size 2m world-readable stamp;

```

Whenever you toggle the timestamp option, a new header is included in the file. If you set the **stamp** option, the **Time** field is displayed.

```

# Apr  7 15:48:50
# Time                               Dest                Src Dest Src Proto TOS Pkt Intf  IP   TCP
#                                addr                addr port port
# Feb  1 20:31:21
#                                Dest                Src Dest Src Proto TOS Pkt Intf  IP   TCP
#                                addr                addr port port

```

Tracing Traffic Sampling Operations

Tracing operations track all traffic sampling operations and record them in a log file in the **/var/log** directory. By default, this file is named **/var/log/sampled**. The default file size is 128K, and 10 files are created before the first one gets overwritten.

To trace traffic sampling operations, include the **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level:


```

traceoptions {
  no-remote-trace;
  file filename <files number> <size bytes> <match expression> <world-readable |
    no-world-readable>;
}

```

Traffic Sampling Examples

The following sections provide examples of configuring traffic sampling:

- [Example: Sampling a Single SONET/SDH Interface on page 327](#)
- [Example: Sampling All Traffic from a Single IP Address on page 328](#)
- [Example: Sampling All FTP Traffic on page 329](#)

Example: Sampling a Single SONET/SDH Interface

The following configuration gathers statistical sampling information from a small percentage of all traffic on a single SONET/SDH interface and collects it in a file named **sonet-samples.txt**.

Create the filter:

```

[edit firewall family inet]
filter {
  input sample-sonet {
    then {
      sample;
      accept;
    }
  }
}

```

Apply the filter to the SONET/SDH interface:

```

[edit interfaces]
so-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input sample-sonet;
      }
      address 10.127.68.254/32 {
        destination 172.16.74.7;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Finally, configure traffic sampling:

```

[edit forwarding-options]
sampling {

```

```

input {
  family inet {
    rate 100;
    run-length 2;
  }
}
family inet {
  output {
    file {
      filename sonet-samples.txt;
      files 40;
      size 5m;
    }
  }
}
}

```

Example: Sampling All Traffic from a Single IP Address

The following configuration gathers statistical information about every packet entering the router on a specific Gigabit Ethernet port originating from a single source IP address of **172.16.92.31**, and collects it in a file named **samples-172-16-92-31.txt**.

Create the filter:

```

[edit firewall family inet]
filter one-ip {
  term get-ip {
    from {
      source-address 172.16.92.31;
    }
    then {
      sample;
      accept;
    }
  }
}
}

```

Apply the filter to the Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```

[edit interfaces]
ge-4/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input one-ip;
      }
      address 10.45.92.254;
    }
  }
}
}

```

Finally, gather statistics on all the candidate samples; in this case, gather all statistics:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
sampling {
  input {
    family inet {
      rate 1;
    }
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      file {
        filename samples-172-16-92-31.txt;
        files 100;
        size 100k;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Sampling All FTP Traffic

The following configuration gathers statistical information about a moderate percentage of packets using the FTP data transfer protocol in the output path of a specific T3 interface, and collects the information in a file named **t3-ftp-traffic.txt**.

Create a filter:

```
[edit firewall family inet]
filter ftp-stats {
  term ftp-usage {
    from {
      destination-port [ftp ftp-data];
    }
    then {
      sample;
      accept;
    }
  }
}
```

Apply the filter to the T3 interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
t3-7/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input ftp-stats;
      }
      address 10.35.78.254/32 {
        destination 10.35.78.4;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Finally, gather statistics on 10 percent of the candidate samples:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
sampling {
  input {
    family inet {
      rate 10;
    }
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      file {
        filename t3-ftp-traffic.txt;
        files 50;
        size 1m;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can preserve the prenormalized type-of-service (ToS) value in egress sampled or mirrored packets. Include the pre-rewrite-tos statement at the [edit forwarding-options sampling] hierarchy level.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Traffic Sampling, Forwarding, and Monitoring Overview](#)
- [Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches on page 330](#)

Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches

You can configure active sampling by defining a sampling instance that specifies a name for the sampling parameters and bind the instance name to an FPC, MPC, or DPC. This configuration enables you to define multiple named sampling parameter sets associated with multiple destinations and protocol families per sampling destination. With the cflowd version 5 and version 8 and flow aggregation version 9, you can use templates to organize the data gathered from sampling.

To implement this feature, you include the **instance** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level.

The following considerations apply to the sampling instance configuration:

- This configuration is supported on the IP version 4 (**inet**), IP version 6 (**ipv6**), and MPLS protocol families.
- You can configure the router to perform sampling in either of two locations:

- On the Routing Engine, using the sampled process. To select this method, use a filter (input or output) with a matching term that contains the **then sample** statement.
- On the Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PIC. Specify the interface name at the **[forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* family inet output interface]** hierarchy level. You can configure the same or different services PICs in a set of sampling instances.
- You can configure the **rate** and **run-length** options at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling input]** hierarchy level to apply common values for all families on a global basis. Alternatively, you can configure these options at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* input]** hierarchy level to apply specific values for each instance or at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* family *family-name* input]** hierarchy level to apply specific values for each protocol family you configure.
- Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, for inline active flow monitoring, you can configure a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) mapping and a forwarding class to apply to exported packets. Use the **dscp** and **forwarding-class** options at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling *instance-name* family (inet | inet6) output flow-server *hostname*]** hierarchy level.
- For MX Series devices with Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs), port-mirrored or sampled packets can be truncated (or clipped) to any length in the range of 1 through 255 bytes. Only the values 1 to 255 are valid for packet truncation on these devices. For other devices, the range is from 0 through 9216. A maximum-packet-length value of zero (0) represents that truncation is disabled, and the entire packet is mirrored or sampled.



NOTE: The **run-length** and **maximum-packet-length** configuration statements are not supported on MX80 routers.

To associate the defined instance with a particular FPC, MPC, or DPC, you include the **sampling-instance** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc *number*]** hierarchy level, as in the following example:

```
chassis {
  fpc 2 {
    sampling-instance samp1;
  }
}
```

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can associate a sampling instance with an FPC in the MX Series Virtual Chassis master or backup router. Use the **sampling-instance *instance-name*** statement at the **[edit chassis member *member-number* fpc slot *slot-number*]** hierarchy level, where *member-number* is 0 (for the master router) or 1 (for the backup router), and *slot-number* is a number in the range 0 through 11.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, for inline active flow monitoring, you can configure a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) mapping and a forwarding class to apply to exported packets.
14.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can associate a sampling instance with an FPC in the MX Series Virtual Chassis master or backup router.

Related Documentation

- *Traffic Sampling, Forwarding, and Monitoring Overview*
- *Monitoring, Sampling, and Collection Services Interfaces Feature Guide*
- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring PICS and Options on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 31](#)
- *Directing Traffic Sampling Output to a Server Running the cflowd Application*
- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)
- [Example: Sampling Instance Configuration on an MX480 Router on page 105](#)
- [sampling \(Forwarding Options\) on page 934](#)
- *Inline Flow Monitoring for Virtual Chassis Overview*

Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers

Discard accounting is similar to traffic sampling, but varies from it in two ways:

- In discard accounting, the packet is intercepted by the monitoring PIC and is not forwarded to its destination.
- Traffic sampling allows you to limit the number of packets sampled by configuring the **max-packets-per-second**, **rate**, and **run-length** statements. Discard accounting does not provide these options, and a high packet count can potentially overwhelm the monitoring PIC.

A discard instance is a named entity that specifies collector information under the **accounting name** statement. Discard instances are referenced in firewall filter **term** statements by including the **then discard accounting name** statement.

Most of the other statements are also found at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level. For information on cflowd, see [“Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers” on page 414](#). The **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements are described in [“Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches” on page 4](#).

To direct sampled traffic to a flow-monitoring interface, include the **interface** statement. The **engine-id** and **engine-type** statements specify the accounting interface used on the traffic, and the **source-address** statement specifies the traffic source.

You cannot use rate-limiting with discard accounting; however, you can specify the duration of the interval for exporting aggregated accounting information by including the **aggregate-export-interval** statement in the configuration. This enables you to put a boundary on the amount of traffic exported to a flow-monitoring interface.

- Related Documentation**
- [Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414](#)
 - [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)

CHAPTER 10

Sampling Data Using Inline Sampling

- [Understanding Inline Active Flow Monitoring on page 335](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 380](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers on page 387](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Routers on page 389](#)
- [Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers on page 395](#)
- [Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB Interfaces on page 400](#)
- [Example: Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX Series and T4000 Routers on page 406](#)

Understanding Inline Active Flow Monitoring

Inline active flow monitoring is implemented on the Packet Forwarding Engine. The Packet Forwarding Engine performs functions such as creating flows, updating flows, and exporting flow records to a flow collector. The flow records are sent out in industry-standard IPFIX or version 9 format. IPFIX and version 9 templates use UDP as the transport protocol.

You can configure inline active flow monitoring for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, MPLS-IPv4, VPLS, and bridge traffic. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for MPLS-over-UDP traffic for PTX Series routers. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for MPLS, MPLS-IPv4, and MPLS-IPv6 traffic for PTX Series routers. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for bridge traffic for MX Series routers.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for MPLS-IPv6 traffic for MX Series routers.

Benefits of Inline Active Flow Monitoring

Inline active flow monitoring is implemented on the Packet Forwarding Engine rather than on a services card. This enables:

- **Lower cost**—You do not need to invest in additional hardware.
- **Higher scalability**—You do not need to dedicate a PIC slot for a services PIC, so you can make full use of the available slots for handling traffic on the device.

- Better performance—Inline flow monitoring performance is not dependent on the capacity of a services card.

Inline Active Flow Monitoring Configuration Overview

The inline active flow monitoring configuration can be broadly classified into four categories:

1. Configurations at the **[edit services flow-monitoring]** hierarchy level—At this level, you configure the template properties for inline flow monitoring.
2. Configurations at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level—At this level, you configure a sampling instance and associate the template (configured at the **[edit services flow-monitoring]** hierarchy level) with the sampling instance. At this level, you also configure the flow-server IP address and port number as well as the flow export rate, and specify the collectors.

You cannot change the source IP address for collectors under the same family. Also, the template mapped across collectors under a family should be the same.

3. Configurations at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level—At this level, you associate the sampling instance with the FPC on which the media interface is present. If you are configuring sampling of IPv4 flows, IPv6 flows, or VPLS flows, you can configure the flow hash table size for each family.
4. Configurations at the **[edit firewall]** hierarchy level—At this level you configure a firewall filter for the family of traffic to be sampled. You must attach this filter to the interface on which you want to sample the traffic.

Before you configure inline active flow monitoring, ensure that you have adequately-sized hash tables for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and VPLS flow sampling. These tables can use from one up to fifteen 256K areas. Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of 1024. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of fifteen 256K areas. The IPv6 table is assigned a default value of 1024, and the VPLS table is assigned a default value of 1024. Allocate larger tables when anticipated traffic volume makes it necessary.

You can configure flow collectors to be reachable through non-default VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances by including the **routing-instance instance-name** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output flow-server hostname]** hierarchy level for inline flow monitoring. You cannot configure a flow collector to be reachable through non-default VRF instances for version 5 and version 8 flows. You must configure the routing instance to be a VRF instance by including the **instance-type vrf** statement at the **[edit routing-instances instance-name]** hierarchy level.

Inline Active Flow Monitoring Limitations and Restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the inline active flow monitoring feature in Junos OS:

- In Junos OS Release 14.1 and earlier, you can configure inline active flow monitoring on MX Series routers with MPCs/MICs. Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, you can also configure inline active flow monitoring on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs.
- In Junos OS release 15.1 and earlier, you can apply version 9 flow templates to IPv4 traffic. Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can also apply version 9 flow templates to MPLS and MPLS-IPv4 traffic. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can also apply version 9 flow templates to IPv6 traffic.
- In Junos OS Release 15.1 and earlier, you can apply IPFIX flow templates to IPv4, IPv6, and VPLS traffic. Starting in Junos OS release 16.1, you can also apply IPFIX flow templates to MPLS and MPLS-IPv4 traffic.
- Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can apply IPFIX flow templates to unicast IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on QFX10002 switches. Starting with Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can apply IPFIX flow templates to unicast IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
- You can configure only one sampling instance on a Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC).
- You can configure only one type of sampling—either services-card-based sampling or inline sampling—per family in a sampling instance. However, you can configure services-card-based and inline sampling for different families in a sampling instance.
- The following considerations apply to the inline sampling instance configuration:
 - Sampling run-length and clip-size are not supported.
 - In Junos OS Release 16.2 and in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 and earlier, you can configure only one collector under a family for inline active flow monitoring. Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R4 and 17.2R1, you can configure up to four collectors under a family for inline active flow monitoring.
 - The user-defined sampling instance gets precedence over the global instance. When a user-defined sampling instance is attached to the FPC, the global instance is removed from the FPC and the user-defined sampling instance is applied to the FPC.
- Flow records and templates cannot be exported if the flow collector is reachable through any management interface.
- If the destination of the sampled flow is reachable through multiple paths, the IP_NEXT_HOP (Element ID 15) and OUTPUT_SNMP (Element ID 14) in the IPv4 and IPv6 flow records are not reported correctly unless you enable learning of next hop addresses by using the **nexthop-learning enable** statement. If you do *not* use **nexthop-learning enable**:
 - For IPv4 flow records, the IP_NEXT_HOP and OUTPUT_SNMP are set to the Gateway Address and SNMP Index of the first path seen in the forwarding table.
 - For IPv6 flow records, the IP_NEXT_HOP and OUTPUT_SNMP are set to 0.

- The Incoming Interface (IIF) and Outgoing Interface (OIF) should be part of the same VRF. If OIF is in a different VRF, DST_MASK (Element ID 13), DST_AS (Element ID 17), IP_NEXT_HOP (Element ID 15), and OUTPUT_SNMP (Element ID 14) are set to 0 in the flow records.
- Each lookup chip maintains and exports flows independent of other lookup chips. Traffic received on a media interface is distributed across all lookup chips in a multilookup chip platform. It is likely that a single flow is processed by multiple lookup chips. Therefore, each lookup chip creates a unique flow and exports it to the flow collector. This can cause duplicate flow records to go to the flow collector. The flow collector should aggregate PKTS_COUNT and BYTES_COUNT for duplicate flow records to derive a single flow record.

IPFIX and Version 9 Templates

The following sections list the fields included in IPFIX and version 9 templates.

- [Fields Included in the IPFIX Bridge Template for MX Series on page 339](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 339](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv4 Template for PTX Series on page 341](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 342](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv6 Template for PTX Series on page 343](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 345](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 346](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template for PTX Series on page 348](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template for PTX Series on page 349](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 350](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS Template for PTX Series on page 351](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network and Having an IPv4 Payload on page 352](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv4 Payload on page 353](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network Having an IPv6 Payload on page 355](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv6 Payload on page 356](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPFIX VPLS Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 358](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 Bridge Template for MX Series on page 358](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 359](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv4 Template for PTX Series on page 360](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 361](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv6 Template for PTX Series on page 363](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 364](#)

- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 365](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template for PTX Series on page 367](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template for PTX Series on page 368](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS Template for MX, M, and T Series on page 369](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS Template for PTX Series on page 370](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network Having an IPv4 Payload on page 371](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv4 Payload on page 372](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network Having an IPv6 Payload on page 373](#)
- [Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv6 Payload on page 375](#)

[Fields Included in the IPFIX Bridge Template for MX Series](#)

[Table 50 on page 339](#) shows the fields that are included in the IPFIX Bridge template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 50: IPFIX Bridge Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
Destination MAC	80
Source MAC	56
Ethernet Type	256
Input SNMP	10
Output SNMP	14
Flow End Reason	136
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

[Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series](#)

[Table 51 on page 340](#) shows the fields that are included in the IPFIX IPv4 template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 51: IPFIX IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 ToS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum TTL	52
Maximum TTL	53
Flow End Reason	136
IP Protocol Version	60
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Flow Direction (Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1)	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245

Table 51: IPFIX IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IP Identifier	54
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv4 Template for PTX Series

Table 52 on page 341 shows the fields that are available in the IPFIX IPv4 template.

Table 52: IPFIX IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 TOS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22

Table 52: IPFIX IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153
The type of interface where packets are being received. This field can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1—Other (default value) 131—De-encapsulated GRE traffic is reported as <i>tunnel</i> 	368

Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series

Table 53 on page 342 shows the fields that are included in the IPFIX IPv6 template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 53: IPFIX IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 ToS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	139
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58

Table 53: IPFIX IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum Hop Limits	52
Maximum Hop Limits	53
Flow End Reason	136
Flow Direction (Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1)	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245
IP Identifier	54
IPv6 Option Headers	64
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX IPv6 Template for PTX Series

Table 58 on page 349 shows the fields that are available in the IPv6 templates.

Table 54: IPFIX IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27

Table 54: IPFIX IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 TOS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code (IPv6)	139
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153
The type of interface where packets are being received. This field can have the following values:	368
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1—Other (default value) 131—De-encapsulated GRE traffic is reported as <i>tunnel</i> 	

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 template is supported.

[Table 55 on page 345](#) shows the fields that are included in the template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 55: IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IP Address	47
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 ToS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum TTL	52

Table 55: IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Maximum TTL	53
Flow End Reason	136
IP Protocol Version	60
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Flow Direction	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245
IP Identifier	54
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the MX Series. [Table 56 on page 346](#) shows the fields that are included in the template.

Table 56: IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IP Address (Only IPv4 top label addresses are exported. IPv6 top label addresses report a value of zero.)	47
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 ToS	5

Table 56: IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code (IPv6)	139
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum TTL	52
Maximum TTL	53
Flow End Reason	136
Flow Direction	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245
IP Identifier	54
IPv6 Option Headers	64
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152

Table 56: IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template for PTX Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 57 on page 348](#) shows the fields that are included in the template.

Table 57: IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 ToS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Table 57: IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60
Ingress Interface Type	368
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IPv6 Address	140

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template for PTX Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 58 on page 349](#) shows the fields that are included in the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 template.

Table 58: IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 ToS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code (IPv6)	139
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16

Table 58: IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Destination AS	17
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
TCP Flags	6
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
Ingress Interface Type	368
RSVP label (top MPLS label stack entry) for MPLS tunnel	70
RSVP label pushed before top label	71
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IPv6 Address	140

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the IPFIX MPLS template is supported.

[Table 59 on page 350](#) shows the fields that are included in the template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 59: IPFIX MPLS Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 1	70

Table 59: IPFIX MPLS Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72
Input Interface	10
Output Interface	14
Flow End Reason	136
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS Template for PTX Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the IPFIX MPLS template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 60 on page 351](#) shows the fields that are included in the template.

Table 60: IPFIX MPLS Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
Input Interface	10
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153
Ingress Interface Type	368
MPLS Label 1	70

Table 60: IPFIX MPLS Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network and Having an IPv4 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 61 on page 352](#) shows the fields that are available in the IPFIX template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are within an IP network and have an IPv4 payload.

Table 61: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15
BGP IPv4 next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv4 source address of tunnel payload	8
IPv4 destination address of tunnel payload	12

Table 61: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11
ICMP type	32
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv4 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 62 on page 353](#) shows the fields that are available in the IPFIX template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP in the inner MPLS network and have an IPv4 payload.

Table 62: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
RSVP label (top MPLS label stack entry) for MPLS tunnel	70
RSVP label pushed before top label	71
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11

Table 62: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15
BGP IPv4 next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv4 source address of tunnel payload	8
IPv4 destination address of tunnel payload	12
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11
ICMP type	32
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152

Table 62: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network Having an IPv6 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 63 on page 355](#) shows the fields that are available in the IPFIX template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are within an IP network and have an IPv6 payload.

Table 63: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15
BGP next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv6 source address of tunnel payload	27
IPv6 destination address of tunnel payload	28

Table 63: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11
ICMP type V6	139
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv6 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 64 on page 356](#) shows the fields that are available in the IPFIX template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP in the inner MPLS network and have an IPv6 payload.

Table 64: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
RSVP label (top MPLS label stack entry) for MPLS tunnel	70
RSVP label pushed before top label	71
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11

Table 64: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15
BGP next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv6 source address of tunnel payload	27
IPv6 destination address of tunnel payload	28
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11
ICMP type V6	139
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152

Table 64: IPFIX MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the IPFIX VPLS Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the IPFIX VPLS template is supported.

[Table 65 on page 358](#) shows the fields that are included in the template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 65: IPFIX VPLS Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
Destination MAC	80
Source MAC	56
Ethernet Type	256
Input Interface	10
Output Interface	14
Flow End Reason	136
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153

Fields Included in the Version 9 Bridge Template for MX Series

[Table 66 on page 358](#) shows the fields that are included in the version 9 Bridge template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 66: Version 9 Bridge Template Fields for MX

Field	Element ID
Destination MAC	80
Source MAC	56
Ethernet Type	256

Table 66: Version 9 Bridge Template Fields for MX (continued)

Field	Element ID
Input SNMP	10
Output SNMP	14
Flow End Reason	136
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	22
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series

Table 67 on page 359 shows the fields that are included in the version 9 IPv4 template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 67: Version 9 IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 ToS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
Source AS	16

Table 67: Version 9 IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Destination AS	17
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum TTL	52
Maximum TTL	53
Flow End Reason	136
Internet Protocol Version	60
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Flow Direction	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245
IP Identifier	54
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv4 Template for PTX Series

Table 68 on page 360 shows the fields that are available in the IPv4 templates.

Table 68: Version 9 IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 TOS	5

Table 68: Version 9 IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60

Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 IPv6 template is supported.

[Table 69 on page 361](#) shows the fields in the template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 69: Version 9 IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27

Table 69: Version 9 IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 ToS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	139
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum TTL	52
Maximum TTL	53
Flow End Reason	136
Flow Direction	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245
IP Identifier	54
IPv6 Option Headers	64
Number of Flow Bytes	1

Table 69: Version 9 IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 IPv6 Template for PTX Series

Table 70 on page 363 shows the fields that are available in the IPv6 templates.

Table 70: IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 TOS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
IPv6 Source Mask	29

Table 70: IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv4 template is supported. [Table 71 on page 364](#) shows the fields that are included in the template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 71: Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IP Address	47
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 ToS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
Source AS	16

Table 71: Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Destination AS	17
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum TTL	52
Maximum TTL	53
Flow End Reason	136
IP Protocol Version	60
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Flow Direction	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245
IP Identifier	54
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the MX Series. [Table 72 on page 365](#) shows the fields that are included in the template.

Table 72: Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71

Table 72: Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IP Address (Only IPv4 top label addresses are exported. IPv6 top label addresses report a value of zero.)	47
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 ToS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code (IPv6)	139
Input Interface	10
VLAN ID	58
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
TCP Flags	6
Output Interface	14
Minimum TTL	52
Maximum TTL	53
Flow End Reason	136
Flow Direction	61
802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)	243

Table 72: Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)	245
IP Identifier	54
IPv6 Option Headers	64
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template for PTX Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv4 template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 73 on page 367](#) shows the fields that are included in the template.

Table 73: Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 ToS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address	18
Output Interface	14

Table 73: Version 9 MPLS-IPv4 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
TCP Flags	6
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IP Address	47

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template for PTX Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 74 on page 368](#) shows the fields that are included in the version 9 MPLS-IPv6 template.

Table 74: Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 ToS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code (IPv6)	32

Table 74: Version 9 MPLS-IPv6 Template Fields for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
TCP Flags	6
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
RSVP label (top MPLS label stack entry) for MPLS tunnel	70
RSVP label pushed before top label	71
MPLS Label 3	72
MPLS Top Label IP Address	47

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS Template for MX, M, and T Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the version 9 MPLS template is supported.

[Table 75 on page 369](#) shows the fields that are included in the template. The fields are shown in the order in which they appear in the template.

Table 75: Version 9 MPLS Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71

Table 75: Version 9 MPLS Template Fields for MX, M, and T Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
MPLS Label 3	72
Input Interface	10
Output Interface	14
Flow End Reason	136
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
First Switched	ww
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS Template for PTX Series

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the version 9 MPLS template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 76 on page 370](#) shows the fields that are included in the template.

Table 76: Version 9 MPLS Template Fields for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
Input Interface	10
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
MPLS Label 1	70
MPLS Label 2	71
MPLS Label 3	72

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network Having an IPv4 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 MPLS-over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 77 on page 371](#) shows the fields that are available in the Version 9 template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are within an IP network and have an IPv4 payload.

Table 77: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15
BGP IPv4 next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv4 source address of tunnel payload	8
IPv4 destination address of tunnel payload	12
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11

Table 77: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
ICMP type	32
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv4 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 MPLS-over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 78 on page 372](#) shows the fields that are available in the Version 9 template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP in the inner MPLS network and have an IPv4 payload.

Table 78: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
RSVP label (top MPLS label stack entry) for MPLS tunnel	70
RSVP label pushed before top label	71
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15

Table 78: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv4 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
BGP IPv4 next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv4 source address of tunnel payload	8
IPv4 destination address of tunnel payload	12
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11
ICMP type	32
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Within an IP Network Having an IPv6 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 MPLS-over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 79 on page 374](#) shows the fields that are available in the Version 9 template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are within an IP network and have an IPv6 payload.

Table 79: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15
BGP next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv6 source address of tunnel payload	27
IPv6 destination address of tunnel payload	28
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11
ICMP type V6	32
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2

Table 79: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Carried on IP Network Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Fields Included in the Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Template for PTX Series for Flows Encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP and Having an IPv6 Payload

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 MPLS-over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series. [Table 80 on page 375](#) shows the fields that are available in the Version 9 template for MPLS-over-UDP flows that are encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP in the inner MPLS network and have an IPv6 payload.

Table 80: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series

Field	Element ID
RSVP label (top MPLS label stack entry) for MPLS tunnel	70
RSVP label pushed before top label	71
IPv4 source address for tunnel endpoint	8
IPv4 destination address for tunnel endpoint	12
UDP source port for tunnel endpoint	7
Tunnel endpoint destination transport port	11
IPv4 source mask for tunnel source IP address	9
IPv4 destination mask for tunnel destination IP address	13
Source AS for tunnel	16
Destination AS for tunnel	17
IPv4 next hop address—gateway for tunnel destination IP address	15
BGP next hop address—tunnel destination IP BGP peer	18
Input SNMP index	10
Output SNMP index	14
MPLS label 1—VPN bottom of stack label	70

Table 80: Version 9 MPLS-over-UDP Encapsulated in RSVP-TE LSP Template Fields (IPv6 Payload) for PTX Series (continued)

Field	Element ID
IP protocol version of IP payload on MPLS VPN	60
IPv6 source address of tunnel payload	27
IPv6 destination address of tunnel payload	28
IP protocol of tunnel payload	4
IP TOS	5
Source transport port	7
Destination transport port	11
ICMP type	32
TCP flags	6
Number of flow bytes	1
Number of flow packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for MPLS-IPv6 traffic for MX Series routers.
18.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the MX Series.
18.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the MX Series.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for MPLS, MPLS-IPv4, and MPLS-IPv6 traffic for PTX Series routers.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for bridge traffic for MX Series routers.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the IPFIX MPLS template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv4 template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv6 template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the version 9 MPLS template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can configure inline active flow monitoring for MPLS-over-UDP traffic for PTX Series routers.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can also apply version 9 flow templates to IPv6 traffic.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the IPFIX MPLS-Over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series.

17.4R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can apply IPFIX flow templates to unicast IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
17.2R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can apply IPFIX flow templates to unicast IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on QFX10002 switches.
16.1R4	In Junos OS Release 16.2 and in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 and earlier, you can configure only one collector under a family for inline active flow monitoring. Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R4 and 17.2R1, you can configure up to four collectors under a family for inline active flow monitoring.
16.1R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of 1024.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can also apply version 9 flow templates to MPLS and MPLS-IPv4 traffic.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS release 16.1, you can also apply IPFIX flow templates to MPLS and MPLS-IPv4 traffic.
16.1	Flow Direction (Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1)
16.1	Flow Direction (Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1)
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the IPFIX MPLS-IPv4 template is supported.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the IPFIX MPLS template is supported.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the IPFIX VPLS template is supported.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 IPv6 template is supported.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the version 9 MPLS-IPv4 template is supported.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the version 9 MPLS template is supported.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 MPLS-over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 MPLS-over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the version 9 MPLS-over-UDP template is supported for the PTX Series.
14.2	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, you can also configure inline active flow monitoring on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPCs.

- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX Series and T4000 Routers on page 406](#)
 - [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers on page 387](#)

Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250

Active flow monitoring is implemented on the Packet Forwarding Engine. The Packet Forwarding Engine performs functions such as creating and updating flows, and updating flow records. The flow records are sent out in industry-standard IPFIX or version 9 format. Support for active flow monitoring with IPFIX templates on QFX10002 switches was added in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.

On routers with MS-PICs or MS-DPCs, IPv4 and IPv6 fragments are processed accurately. The flow monitoring application creates two flows for every fragmented flow. The first fragment that has the complete Layer 4 information forms the first flow with 5-tuple data and subsequently, all the fragmented packets related to this flow form another flow with the Layer 4 fields set to zero.

The following considerations apply to the inline flow-monitoring instance configuration:

- Sampling run-length and clip-size are not supported.
- For inline configurations, collectors are not reachable via **fxp0**.
- Inline flow monitoring does not support **cflowd**. Therefore, inline flow monitoring does not support the local dump option, which is available only with **cflowd**.
- The number of collectors that are supported depends on the device:
 - On MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 16.1R4 and later, you can export flow records to four collectors under a family with the same source IP address for Inline-JFlow. The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) can export the flow record, flow record template, option data, and option data template packet to all configured collectors. You can configure the multiple collectors at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance name]** hierarchy level.
 - For inline configurations on all other devices, each family can support only one collector.

Inline active flow monitoring is available in four hierarchies levels:

- **[edit chassis]**—At this level, you associate the sampling instance with the FPC on which the media interface is present (except on the MX80 and MX104—see [“Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers” on page 387](#)). If you are configuring sampling of IPv4 flows, IPv6 flows or VPLS flows, you can configure the flow hash table size for each family, as described below.
- **[edit firewall]**—At this level, you configure a firewall filter for the family of traffic to be sampled. You must attach this filter to the interface on which you want to sample the traffic.

- **[edit forwarding-options]**—At this level, you configure a sampling instance and associate the template with the sampling instance. At this level, you also configure the flow-server IP address and port number as well as the flow export rate.
- **[edit services flow-monitoring]** —At this level, you configure the template properties for inline flow monitoring.

Before you configure inline active flow monitoring, you should ensure that you have adequately-sized hash tables for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and VPLS flow sampling. These tables can use one to fifteen 256K areas. Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of 1024. Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of fifteen 256K areas. The IPv6 table is assigned a default value of 1024, and the VPLS table is assigned a default value of 1024. When anticipated traffic volume requires larger tables, allocate larger tables.

To allocate flow hash tables:

1. Go to the [edit-flow-table-size] hierarchy level for inline services on the FPC that processes the monitored flows.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit chassis fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size
```

2. Specify the required sizes for the sampling hash tables.

```
[edit chassis fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size]
user@host# set bridge-flow-table-size units
user@host# set ipv4-flow-table-size units
user@host# set ipv6-flow-table-size units
user@host# set mpls-flow-table-size units
user@host# set vpls-flow-table-size units
```



NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the `bridge-flow-table-size` option is available and the `vpls-flow-table-size` option is deprecated; use the `bridge-flow-table-size` option instead. The `bridge-flow-table-size` option supports both VPLS and bridge records.



NOTE: The total number of units used for IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and VPLS cannot exceed 15. Also, starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, changing the flow hash table size does *not* automatically reboot the FPC (for earlier releases changing the flow hash table size triggers the FPC to reboot).

To configure inline active flow monitoring on MX Series routers (except for MX80 and MX104 routers), EX Series switches, and T4000 routers with Type 5 FPC:

1. Enable inline active flow monitoring and specify the source address for the traffic.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (bridge | inet | inet6
| mpls | vpls ) output]
user@host# set inline-jflow source address address
```

2. Specify the template to use with the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (bridge | inet | inet6
| mpls | vpls ) output flow-server hostname]
user@host# set (version9 | version-ipfix) template template-name
```

3. Configure a template to specify output properties.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@host# set (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name
```

4. (Optional) Configure the interval after which an active flow is exported.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-active-timeout seconds
```

5. (Optional) Configure the interval of activity that marks a flow as inactive.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-inactive-timeout seconds
```

6. (Optional) Configure the template refresh rate in either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

7. (Optional) Configure the refresh rate in either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

8. Specify the type of record that the template is used for.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set (bridge-template|ipv4-template |ipv6-template | mpls-ipv4-template
| mpls-template | peer-as-billing-template | vpls-template)
```

The **vpls-template** option is only for IPFIX templates.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the **bridge-template** option is available and the **vpls-template** option is deprecated; use the **bridge-template** option instead. The

bridge-template option supports both VPLS and bridge records and is for both IPFIX and version9 templates.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the **MPLS-ipv4-template** option is deprecated for inline flow monitoring. To configure MPLS records starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, use the **mpls-template** option and the **tunnel-observation** option. This is described in step 9.

9. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1 for the MX Series, if you are configuring any type of MPLS flow records, perform the following:

- a. Specify the MPLS template.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set mpls-template
```

- b. Configure the type of MPLS flow records to create.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set tunnel-observation [ipv4 | ipv6]
```

The **tunnel-observation** values enable the creation of the following types of flow records:

- **ipv4**—MPLS-IPv4 flows
- **ipv6**—MPLS-IPv6 flows

You can configure multiple values for **tunnel-observation**.

For an MPLS traffic type that does *not* match any of the **tunnel-observation** values, plain MPLS flow records are created. For example, if you only configure **ipv4**, then MPLS-IPv6 traffic results in plain MPLS flow records.

If you do not configure **tunnel-observation**, plain MPLS flow records are created.

- c. If you are running inline flow monitoring on a Lookup (LU) card, enable sideband mode to create MPLS-IPv6 flow records.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services]
user@host# set use-extended-flow-memory
```

If you are running inline flow monitoring on an LU card and do not enable sideband mode, then MPLS-IPv6 traffic results in plain MPLS flow records.

10. (Optional) Include the flow direction value in the template.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-key flow-direction
```

The reported data field contains 0x00 (ingress) or 0x01 (egress). If you do not include the **flow-key flow-direction** statement, the flow direction data field contains the invalid value 0xFF.

11. (Optional) Include VLAN IDs in both the ingress and egress directions in the flow key.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]  
user@host# set flow-key vlan-id
```

This statement is not required for ingress and egress VLAN ID reporting on interfaces.

12. Associate the sampling instance with the FPC on which you want to implement inline active flow monitoring.

For MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, use the following command:

```
[edit ]  
user@host# set chassis fpc fpc-number sampling-instance instance-name.
```

- a. Confirm the configuration by running the following show command:

```
user@host# show chassis
```

```
fpc 0 {  
    sampling-instance sample-ins1;  
}
```

For MX5, MX10, MX40, and MX80, use the following command:

```
[edit ]  
user@host# set chassis tfeb slot 0 sampling-instance instance-name.
```

- a. Confirm the configuration by running the following show command:

```
user@host# show chassis
```

```
tfeb {  
    slot 0 {  
        sampling-instance sample-ins1;  
    }  
}
```

For MX104, use the following command:

```
[edit ]  
user@host# set chassis afeb slot 0 sampling-instance instance-name.
```

- a. Confirm the configuration by running the following show command:

```
user@host# show chassis
```

```

afeb {
  slot 0 {
    sampling-instance sample-ins1;
  }
}

```

This example shows the sampling configuration for an instance that supports inline active flow monitoring on **family inet**:

```

[edit]
user@host> show forwarding-options
sampling {
  instance {
    sample-ins1 {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      family inet {
        output {
          flow-server 192.0.2.2 {
            port 2055;
            version-ipfix {
              template {
                ipv4;
              }
            }
          }
        }
        inline-jflow {
          source-address 10.11.12.13;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Here is the output format configuration:

```

[edit]
user@host> show services flow-monitoring
services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version-ipfix {
      template ipv4 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 60;
        ipv4-template;
        template-refresh-rate {
          packets 1000;
          seconds 10;
        }
      }
      option-refresh-rate {
        packets 1000;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

        seconds 10;
    }
}
}
}
}

```

The following example shows the output format configuration for chassis **fpc 0**:

```

[edit]
user@host> show services flow-monitoring
sampling-instance instance-1; {
  inline-services {
    flow-table-size {
      ipv4-flow-table-size 8;
      ipv6-flow-table-size 7;
    }
  }
}
}

```

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, the MPLS-ipv4-template option is deprecated for inline flow monitoring. To configure MPLS records starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, use the mpls-template option and the tunnel-observation option.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the bridge-flow-table-size option is available and the vpls-flow-table-size option is deprecated; use the bridge-flow-table-size option instead.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the bridge-template option is available and the vpls-template option is deprecated; use the bridge-template option instead.
16.1R4	On MX Series routers running Junos OS Release 16.1R4 and later, you can export flow records to four collectors under a family with the same source IP address for Inline-JFlow.
16.1R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, the IPv4 table is assigned a default value of 1024.
16.1R1	Also, starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, changing the flow hash table size does <i>not</i> automatically reboot the FPC

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers on page 387](#)
- [Example: Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX Series and T4000 Routers on page 406](#)
- [inline-jflow on page 831](#)

Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers

To configure inline active flow monitoring on MX80 and MX104 routers:

1. Associate a sampling instance with the Forwarding Engine Processor.

For the MX80:

```
[edit]
user@host# set chassis tfeb slot 0 sampling-instance sampling-instance
```

The Forwarding Engine Processor slot is always **0** because MX80 and MX104 routers have only one Packet Forwarding Engine. In this MX80 configuration, the sampling instance is **sample-ins1**.

```
[edit]
user@host# set chassis tfeb slot 0 sampling-instance sample-ins1
```

For the MX104:

```
[edit]
user@host# set chassis afeb slot 0 sampling-instance sampling-instance
```



NOTE: MX80 and MX104 routers support only one sampling instance.

2. Under forwarding-options, configure a sampling instance for the flow server and inline jflow instances (these be configured in the following steps):

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling]
user@host# edit instance inline_sample
```

3. Configure the rate at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name input]** hierarchy level to apply specific values for the sampling instance **sample-ins1**.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance sample-ins1 input]
user@host# set rate number
```

In this configuration, the rate is **1000**.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance sample-ins1 input]
user@host# set rate 1000
```

4. Navigate to the output hierarchy and from there, enable a flow server and then specify the output address and port:

```
[edit] forwarding-options sampling instance inline_sample family inet output]
```

```
user@host# edit flow-server hostname
```

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance inline_sample family inet output flow-server
  hostname]
user@host# set port number
```

- Return to the output hierarchy and specify the source address for inline jflow:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance sample-ins1 family inet output]
user@host# set inline-jflow source-address address
```

In this configuration, the source address is 10.11.12.13.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance sample-ins1 family inet output]
user@host# set inline-jflow source-address 10.11.12.13
```

- Specify the output properties.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@host# set version-ipfix
```

The output format properties are common to other output formats and are described in [“Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250” on page 435](#).

The following is an example of the sampling configuration for an instance that supports inline active flow monitoring on MX80 routers:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@host# show
sampling {
  instance {
    inline_sample {
      input {
        rate 1000;
      }
      family inet {
        output {
          flow-server 192.168.64.143 {
            port 80;
          }
          inline-jflow {
            source-address 10.10.11.12;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: You need not configure a Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) slot because MX80 routers have only one Packet Forwarding Engine.

The following considerations apply to the inline flow-monitoring instance configuration:

- This configuration does not support MPLS-IPv6.
- Clip-size is not supported.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57](#)
- [inline-jflow on page 831](#)

Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Routers

This topic describes how to configure inline flow monitoring on PTX Series routers for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can also configure inline flow monitoring on the PTX Series for MPLS, MPLS-IPv4, and MPLS-IPv6 traffic. To configure inline flow monitoring for MPLS-over UDP traffic on PTX series routers, see [“Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers” on page 395](#). Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure up to four collectors under a family for inline active flow monitoring.

This procedure applies to PTX3000 and PTX5000 routers that have third-generation FPCs installed, PTX10008 and the PTX1000 routers. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, you can configure inline flow monitoring for IPv4 and IPv6 on PTX10002-60C routers. Inline flow monitoring for MPLS is *not* supported on the PTX10002-60C.



NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the PTX1000 supports version 9 flow templates. Prior to Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the PTX1000 does not support version 9 flow templates.

Inline flow monitoring is implemented on the Logical CPU (LCPU). All the functions like flow creation, flow update, and flow records export are done by the LCPU. The flow records are sent out in either the IPFIX format or the version 9 format.

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the inline active flow monitoring feature in Junos OS:

- Flow records and templates cannot be exported if the flow collector is reachable through any management interface.
- The flow collector should be reachable through the default routing table (inet.0 or inet6.0). If the flow collector is reachable through a non-default VPN routing and forwarding table (VRF), flow records and templates cannot be exported.

- For an ingress provider-edge node where an MPLS label push occurs over a plain IPv4 or IPv6 packet, we recommend that you configure only an MPLS egress filter with the sample action. If you also configure an inet or inet6 egress filter with a sample action, only the MPLS-IPv4 or MPLS-IPv6 flow is created, but the packets are counted twice.
- For an egress provider-edge node where an IPv4 or IPv6 explicit NULL label is received, we recommend that you configure only an inet or inet6 ingress filter with the sample action. If you also configure an MPLS ingress filter with a sample action, only the IPv4 or IPv6 flow is created, but the packets are counted twice.
- Egress sampling is not performed when an MPLS pop is executed on an MPLS packet and the egressing packet is also an MPLS packet.
- The top label IP address is reported correctly only when the label position 1 is in the first place, that is, [1 x y]. The x and y values can be any number between 2 and 8.
- For directly connected interfaces, the next hop is reported as 0 for ingress sampling at the egress provider-edge node and for egress sampling.
- True outgoing interface (OIF) reporting is not supported for egress sampling.
- Starting with Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure up to four collectors under a family for inline active flow monitoring. In previous releases of Junos OS, you could configure only one collector under a family for inline active flow monitoring.
- [Configuring the Template to Specify Output Properties on page 390](#)
- [Configuring the Sampling Instance on page 392](#)
- [Assigning the Sampling Instance to an FPC on page 393](#)
- [Configuring a Firewall Filter on page 393](#)
- [Assigning the Firewall Filter to the Monitored Interface on page 393](#)

Configuring the Template to Specify Output Properties

Configure a template to specify the output properties for the flow records:

1. Configure the template name.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@host# set (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name
```

2. (Optional) Configure the interval after which an active flow is exported.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-active-timeout seconds
```

3. (Optional) Configure the interval of activity that marks a flow as inactive.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-inactive-timeout seconds
```


4. (Optional) Configure the frequency at which the flow generator sends updates about template definitions to the flow collector. Specify either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

5. (Optional) Configure the refresh rate in either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

6. Specify the type of record that the template is used for.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set (ipv4-template | ipv6-template | mpls-template)
```

7. If you are monitoring MPLS flows, identify the types of MPLS flows.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set tunnel-observation [ipv4 | ipv6 | mpls-over-udp]
```

The **tunnel-observation** values enable the creation of the following types of flows:

- **ipv4**—MPLS-IPv4 flows
- **ipv6**—MPLS-IPv6 flows
- **mpls-over-udp**—MPLS-over-UDP flows

You can configure multiple values for **tunnel-observation**. Flows are created for only the deepest match. For example, if you configure both **ipv4** and **mpls-over-udp** and the traffic type is MPLS-over-UDP, flows are created for MPLS-over-UDP. If you configure **ipv4** but *do not* configure **mpls-over-udp** and the traffic type is MPLS-over-UDP, flows are created for MPLS-IPv4.

If the MPLS traffic type does *not* match any of the **tunnel-observation** values, then plain MPLS flows are created.

If you do not configure **tunnel-observation**, plain MPLS flows are created.

8. Enable the learning of next-hop addresses so that the true outgoing interface (OIF) is reported.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set nexthop-learning
```

Configuring the Sampling Instance

Configure a sampling instance:

1. Configure the sampling instance name.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling]
user@host# set instance instance-name
```

2. Configure the protocol family for the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name]
user@host# set family (inet | inet6 | mpls)
```

3. Set the ratio of the number of packets to be sampled. For example, if you specify a rate of 10, every tenth packet (1 packet out of 10) is sampled.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name input]
user@host# set rate number
```



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you use a value of 1000 or higher for MPLS flows.

4. Specify the source address for the traffic to be sampled.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet | inet6 | mpls)
output]
user@host# set inline-jflow source-address address
```

5. Specify the flow export rate of monitored packets in kpps.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet | inet6 | mpls)
output]
user@host# set inline-jflow flow-export-rate rate
```

6. Specify the output address and port for a flow server.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet | inet6 | mpls)
output]
user@host# set flow-server hostname port port-number
```

7. Specify the template to use with the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet | inet6 | mpls)
output flow-server hostname]
```

```
user@host# set (version9 | version-ipfix) template template-name
```

Assigning the Sampling Instance to an FPC

- Assign the sampling instance to the FPC on which you want to implement flow monitoring.

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# set fpc slot-number sampling-instance instance-name
```

Configuring a Firewall Filter

Configure a firewall filter to specify the family of traffic to accept and sample.

- Configure the firewall filter name and specify the family of traffic.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# edit family (inet | inet6 | mpls) filter filter-name
```

- Configure a term to sample and accept traffic.

```
[edit firewall family (inet | inet6 | mpls) filter filter-name]
user@host# set term term-name then accept
user@host# set term term-name then sample
```

Assigning the Firewall Filter to the Monitored Interface

- Assign the input firewall filter to the interface you want to monitor.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interface-name unit logical-unit-number family (inet | inet6 | mpls)
  filter input filter-name
```

The following is an example of the sampling configuration for an instance that supports inline flow monitoring on **family inet** and on **family inet6**:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
sampling {
  instance {
    sample-ins1 {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      family inet {
        output {
          flow-server 2.2.2.2 {
            port 2055;
            version-ipfix {
              template {
```

```

        ipv4;
    }
}
}
inline-jflow {
    source-address 10.11.12.13;
}
}
}
family inet6 {
    output {
        flow-server 2.2.2.2 {
            port 2055;
            version-ipfix {
                template {
                    ipv6;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    interface sp-0/1/0 {
        source-address 10.11.12.13;
    }
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

The following example shows the output format configuration:

```

services {
    flow-monitoring {
        version-ipfix {
            template ipv4 {
                flow-active-timeout 60;
                flow-inactive-timeout 60;
                ipv4-template;
                template-refresh-rate {
                    packets 1000;
                    seconds 10;
                }
                option-refresh-rate {
                    packets 1000;
                    seconds 10;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, you can configure inline flow monitoring for IPv4 and IPv6 on PTX10002-60C routers.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can also configure inline flow monitoring on the PTX Series for MPLS, MPLS-IPv4, and MPLS-IPv6 traffic.
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can configure up to four collectors under a family for inline active flow monitoring.
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the PTX1000 supports version 9 flow templates.

Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers

You can enable flow monitoring that reports the inner payload of MPLS-over-UDP flows on PTX Series routers. For more information, see the following:

- [MPLS-over-UDP Flow Monitoring Overview on page 395](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers on page 397](#)

MPLS-over-UDP Flow Monitoring Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on PTX Series routers with an FPC3, PTX10K-LC1101, PTX10K-LC1102, or PTX1000 card, you can perform inline flow monitoring for MPLS-over-UDP flows to look past the tunnel header to sample and report on the inner payload at both the transit and egress nodes of the tunnel. This feature supports both IPFIX and version 9 templates. For a description of the fields included in the templates, see [“Understanding Inline Active Flow Monitoring” on page 335](#). Only ingress sampling is supported.

Benefits of Using MPLS-Over-UDP Flow Monitoring

- Gather and export detailed information on even the original IPv4 or IPv6 payload of the MPLS-over-UDP flow.

Flow Monitoring Scenarios for MPLS-over-UDP

Monitoring for MPLS-over-UDP tunnels includes the following scenarios:

- The MPLS-over-UDP flow is carried through a full IP network, using IPv4 endpoints on PTX Series routers (see [Figure 35 on page 396](#)). The inner payload may be IPv4 or IPv6. [Figure 36 on page 396](#) shows the encapsulated packet. Flow monitoring reports the inner IP header and payload, in addition to the tunnel and MPLS fields.

You can enable ingress monitoring for the MPLS-over-UDP tunnel at its transit and egress nodes. For example, in [Figure 35 on page 396](#), you can enable ingress monitoring on routers R4, R5, R6, and R7.

Figure 35: MPLS-over-UDP in Full IP Network

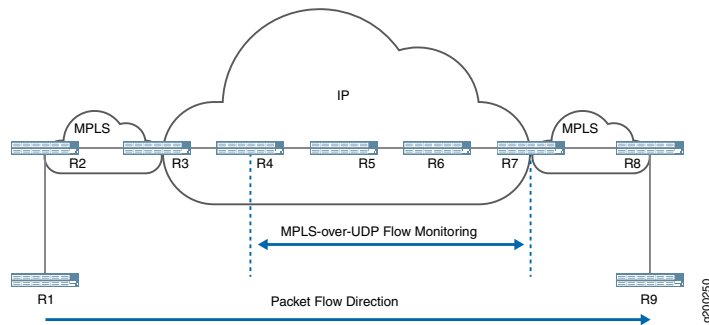


Figure 36: Encapsulated Packet for MPLS-over-UDP in Full IP Network



- The MPLS-over-UDP flow is carried through an IP-MPLS-IP network, using IPv4 endpoints on PTX Series routers (see Figure 37 on page 396). The inner payload may be IPv4 or IPv6. In the inner MPLS network, the MPLS-over-UDP flow is encapsulated in an RSVP-TE label-switched path (LSP). Figure 38 on page 396 shows the encapsulated packet. Flow monitoring reports the inner IP header and payload, in addition to the RSVP label, tunnel, and MPLS fields.

You can enable ingress monitoring for the MPLS-over-UDP tunnel at its transit and egress nodes. For example, in Figure 37 on page 396, you can enable ingress monitoring on routers R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, and R9.

Figure 37: MPLS-over-UDP Over IP-MPLS-IP Network

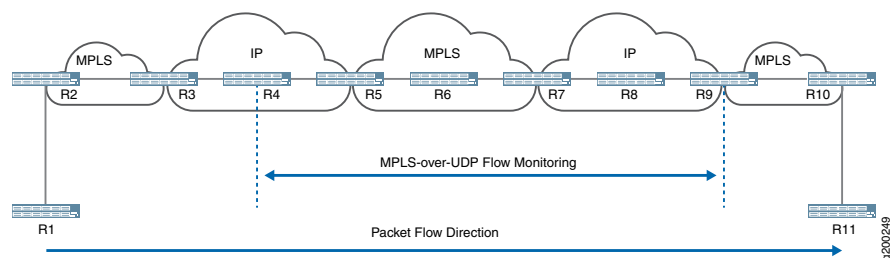


Figure 38: MPLS-over-UDP in RSVP-TE LSP Packet



Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers

Configuring inline active monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP flows includes the following tasks:

- [Configuring the Template to Specify Output Properties on page 397](#)
- [Configuring the Sampling Instance on page 398](#)
- [Assigning the Sampling Instance to an FPC on page 399](#)
- [Configuring a Firewall Filter on page 399](#)
- [Assigning the Firewall Filter to the Monitored Interface on page 400](#)

Configuring the Template to Specify Output Properties

Configure a template to specify the output properties for the flow records:

1. Configure the template name.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@host# set (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name
```

2. (Optional) Configure the interval after which an active flow is exported.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-active-timeout seconds
```

3. (Optional) Configure the interval of activity that marks a flow as inactive.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-inactive-timeout seconds
```

4. (Optional) Configure the frequency at which the flow generator sends updates about template definitions to the flow collector. Specify either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

5. (Optional) Configure the refresh rate in either number of packets or number of seconds.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds
```

6. Enable flow monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP flows.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set tunnel-observation mpls-over-udp
```

7. Specify the template type.

- If you are monitoring an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is carried through a full IP network (see [Figure 35 on page 396](#)), use the **ipv4-template**:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set ipv4-template
```

- If you are monitoring an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is carried through an IP-MPLS-IP network (see [Figure 37 on page 396](#)):

For the IP network transit and egress nodes (for example, R4, R5, R8, and R9 in [Figure 37 on page 396](#)), use the **ipv4-template** type.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set ipv4-template
```

For the transit and egress nodes where the MPLS-over-UDP flow is encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP (for example R6 and R7 in [Figure 37 on page 396](#)), use one of the following templates:

- Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set mpls-template
```

- In Junos OS Release 18.1:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set mpls-ipvx-template
```

8. Enable the learning of next-hop addresses so that the true outgoing interface (OIF) is reported.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set nexthop-learning
```

Configuring the Sampling Instance

Configure a sampling instance:

1. Configure the sampling instance name.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling]
user@host# set instance instance-name
```

2. Configure the MPLS protocol family for the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name]
user@host# set family mpls
```


3. Set the ratio of the number of packets to be sampled. For example, if you specify a rate of 10, every tenth packet (1 packet out of 10) is sampled.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name input]
user@host# set rate number
```

4. Specify the source address for the traffic to be sampled.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family mpls output]
user@host# set inline-jflow source-address address
```

5. Specify the flow export rate of monitored packets in kpps.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family mpls output]
user@host# set inline-jflow flow-export-rate rate
```

6. Specify the output address and port for a flow server.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family mpls output]
user@host# set flow-server hostname port port-number
```

7. Specify the template to use with the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family mpls output
flow-server hostname]
user@host# set (version9 | version-ipfix) template template-name
```

Assigning the Sampling Instance to an FPC

- Assign the sampling instance to the FPC on which you want to implement flow monitoring.

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# set fpc slot-number sampling-instance instance-name
```

Configuring a Firewall Filter

Configure a firewall filter to accept and sample MPLS traffic.

1. Configure the MPLS firewall filter name.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# edit family mpls filter filter-name
```

2. Configure a term to sample and accept MPLS packets.

```
[edit firewall family mpls filter filter-name]
```

```
user@host# set term term-name then accept
user@host# set term term-name then sample
```

Assigning the Firewall Filter to the Monitored Interface

- Assign the input firewall filter to the interface you want to monitor.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls filter input
filter-name
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.1R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on PTX Series routers with an FPC3, PTX10K-LC1101, PTX10K-LC1102, or PTX1000 card, you can perform inline flow monitoring for MPLS-over-UDP flows to look past the tunnel header to sample and report on the inner payload at both the transit and egress nodes of the tunnel.

Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB Interfaces

You can perform inline active flow monitoring for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on the integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interfaces on PTX Series routers. For more information, see the following:

- [Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB Interfaces-Overview on page 400](#)
- [Understanding Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB interfaces on page 400](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB Interfaces on PTX Series Routers on page 402](#)

Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB Interfaces-Overview

Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, on PTX Series routers, you can perform inline active flow monitoring for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on the integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interfaces. Both IPFIX and version 9 templates for the flow monitoring are supported. For a description of the fields included in the templates, see [“Understanding Inline Active Flow Monitoring” on page 335](#).

Understanding Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB interfaces

You can enable inline active flow monitoring by configuring the IPFIX or V9 templates on IRB interfaces.

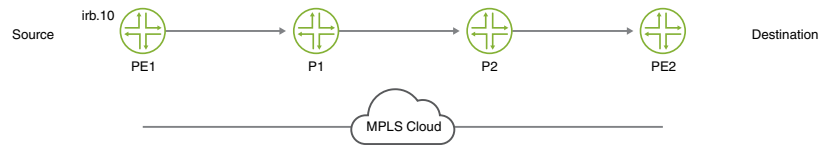
You can configure inline active flow monitoring on IRB interfaces for the following scenarios:

Sampling on an IRB Interface with Traffic Routed to a Tunnelled Core

[Figure 39 on page 401](#) illustrates sampling on an IRB interface where the traffic is routed to a tunnelled core, primarily an MPLS tunnel. The packets are entering irb.10 on which

you can enable ingress sampling. The packets can be forwarded to a next hop which is not a part of any user-defined VLAN.

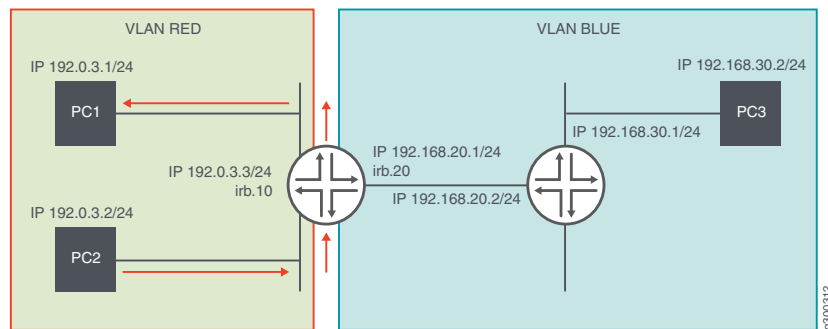
Figure 39: Sampling on an IRB Interface Routing Traffic to a Tunnelled Core



Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing on an IRB interface

Figure 40 on page 401 illustrates the topology where Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing are supported on the same interface.

Figure 40: Layer 2 Bridging and Layer 3 IP Routing on the Same IRB Interface

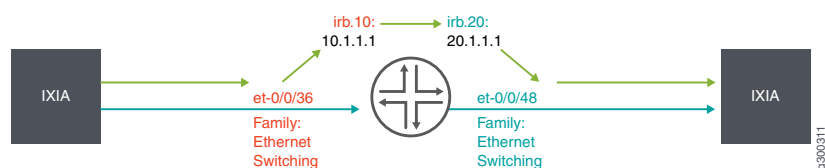


PC1 and PC2 are in VLAN RED (ID 10) and PC3 is in VLAN BLUE (ID 20).

For traffic moving from PC1 to PC3 or from PC2 to PC3, an IRB interface must be configured with a logical unit with an address in the subnet for VLAN RED and a logical unit with an address in the subnet for VLAN BLUE. The switch automatically directs routes to these subnets and uses these routes to forward traffic between VLANs. If traffic is flowing from VLAN RED to VLAN BLUE, you can configure ingress sampling on irb.10 and egress sampling on irb.20.

Figure 41 on page 401 illustrates sampling in a topology where Layer 2 bridging and Layer 3 IP routing are supported on the same interface. The interfaces, et-0/0/36.0 and irb.10 belong to VLAN ID 2. The interfaces, et-0/0/48 and irb.20 belong to VLAN ID 3. Packets are entering irb.10 and exiting on irb.20. Hence, you can configure ingress sampling on irb.10 and egress sampling on irb.20

Figure 41: Sampling on an IRB Interface Supporting Bridging and Routing



Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on IRB Interfaces on PTX Series Routers

Configuring inline active monitoring on IRB interfaces includes the following tasks:

- [Configuring the Template to Specify Output Properties on page 402](#)
- [Configuring the Sampling Instance on page 403](#)
- [Assigning the Sampling Instance to an FPC on page 404](#)
- [Configuring a Firewall Filter on page 404](#)
- [Associate a Layer 3 Interface with VLAN to Route Traffic on page 405](#)
- [Assigning the Firewall Filter to the Monitored Interface on page 405](#)

Configuring the Template to Specify Output Properties

Configure a template to specify the output properties for the flow records:

1. Configure the template name.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@host# set (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name
```

For example:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@host# set version-ipfix template t1
```

2. (Optional) Configure the interval after which an active flow is exported.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-active-timeout seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-active-timeout 10
```

3. (Optional) Configure the interval of activity that marks a flow as inactive.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-inactive-timeout seconds
```

For example:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set flow-inactive-timeout 10
```

4. Specify the template type.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
```

```
user@host# set template-name
```

For example:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
user@host# set ipv4-template
```

Configuring the Sampling Instance

Configure a sampling instance:

1. Configure the sampling instance name.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling]
user@host# set instance instance-name
```

For example:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling]
user@host# set instance s1
```

2. Configure the protocol family for the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name]
user@host# set family (inet | inet6 | mpls)
```

For example:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name]
user@host# set family inet
```

3. Set the ratio of the number of packets to be sampled. For example, if you specify a rate of 10, every tenth packet (1 packet out of 10) is sampled.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name input]
user@host# set rate number
```

For example:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name input]
user@host# set rate 10
```

4. Specify the source address for the traffic to be sampled.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family inet output]
user@host# set inline-jflow source-address address
```

For example:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family inet output]
```

```
user@host# set inline-jflow source-address 10.10.0.1
```

5. Specify the output address and port for a flow server.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family inet output]  
user@host# set flow-server hostname port port-number
```

For example:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family inet output]  
user@host# set flow-server 10.10.10.2 port 2055
```

6. Specify the template to use with the sampling instance.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family inet output flow-server  
  hostname]  
user@host# set (version9 | version-ipfix) template template-name
```

For example:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family inet output]  
user@host# set version-ipfix template t1
```

Assigning the Sampling Instance to an FPC

Assign the sampling instance to the FPC on which you want to implement flow monitoring.

```
[edit chassis]  
user@host# set fpc slot-number sampling-instance instance-name
```

For example:

```
[edit chassis]  
user@host# set fpc 0 sampling-instance s1
```

Configuring a Firewall Filter

Configure a firewall filter to specify the family of traffic to accept and sample

1. Configure the firewall filter name and specify the family of traffic.

```
[edit firewall]  
user@host# edit family (inet | inet6 | mpls) filter filter-name
```

For example:

```
[edit firewall]  
user@host# edit family inet filter f2
```

2. Configure a term to sample and accept packets.

```
[edit firewall family mpls filter filter-name]
user@host# set term term-name then accept
user@host# set term term-name then sample
```

For example:

```
[edit firewall family mpls filter filter-name]
user@host# set term t1 then count c2
user@host# set term t1 then accept
user@host# set term t1 then sample
```

Associate a Layer 3 Interface with VLAN to Route Traffic

Assign the IRB Interface with the VLAN.

```
[edit vlans vlan-name]
user@host# set vlan-name vlan-id vlan-id-number
user@host# set vlan-name l3-interface l3-interface-name .logical-interface-number
```

For example:

```
[edit vlans vlan-name]
user@host# set vlan2 vlan-id 2
user@host# set vlan2 l3-interface irb.10
```

For example, if you are configuring inline flow monitoring using IRB while supporting layer 2 bridging and layer 3 IP routing on the same interface (See [Figure 41 on page 401](#)):

```
[edit vlans vlan-name]
user@host# set vlan-2 vlan-id 2
user@host# set vlan-2 l3-interface irb.10
user@host# set vlan-3 vlan-id 3
user@host# set vlan-3 l3-interface irb.20
```

Assigning the Firewall Filter to the Monitored Interface

Assign the input firewall filter to the interface you want to monitor. Also, configure the VLANs for which the interface can carry traffic.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interface-name unit logical-unit-number family (inet | inet6 | mpls) filter
input filter-name address
```

For example, if you are configuring inline flow monitoring using IRB while supporting layer 2 bridging and layer 3 IP routing on the same interface (See [Figure 41 on page 401](#)):

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set et-0/0/36 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members vlan2
user@host# set et-0/0/48 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members vlan3
user@host# set et-0/0/60 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1
user@host# set irb unit 1family inet filter input f2
```

```

user@host# set irb unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.1
user@host# set irb unit 2 family inet address 20.1.1.1
user@host# set irb unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.1
user@host# set irb unit 2 family inet filter output f2

```

Release History Table

Release	Description
19.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, on PTX Series routers, you can perform inline active flow monitoring for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic on the integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interfaces.

Example: Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX Series and T4000 Routers

- [Software and Hardware Requirements on page 406](#)
- [Overview on page 406](#)
- [Configuration on page 406](#)

Software and Hardware Requirements

- An MX Series router other than MX80
- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later.



NOTE:

- Junos OS Releases earlier than 13.2 also support inline active flow monitoring. However, some of the features discussed in this example are not supported on previous releases.
- You need Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for configuring inline active flow monitoring on T4000 routers with Type 5 FPC.

Overview

Inline active flow monitoring enables you to configure active sampling without making use of a services DPC. This topic explains the basic configuration for enabling inline active flow monitoring for IPv4 and IPv6 flows. You can also configure inline active flow monitoring for VPLS flows. To configure inline active flow monitoring for VPLS flows, you must specify the **family** as **vpls** and include **vpls-template** at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

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.

Configuring Template Properties

```

set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 flow-active-timeout 120
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 flow-inactive-timeout 60
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 template-refresh-rate packets
  100
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 template-refresh-rate seconds
  600
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 option-refresh-rate packets
  100
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 option-refresh-rate seconds
  600
set services flow-monitoring version9 template template1 ipv4-template
set services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template template-v61 flow-active-timeout
  150
set services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template template-v61 flow-inactive-timeout
  100
set services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template template-v61 template-refresh-rate
  seconds 30
set services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template template-v61 ipv6-template

```

Configuring a Sampling Instance

```

set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 input rate 1
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet output flow-server
  10.50.1.2 port 2055
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet output flow-server
  10.50.1.2 version9 template template1
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet output inline-jflow
  source-address 10.50.1.100
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet output inline-jflow
  flow-export-rate 10
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet6 output flow-server
  10.50.1.2 port 2055
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet6 output flow-server
  10.50.1.2 version-ipfix template template-v61
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet6 output inline-jflow
  source-address 10.50.1.110
set forwarding-options sampling instance instance-1 family inet6 output inline-jflow
  flow-export-rate 6

```

Configuring FPC Parameters

```

set chassis fpc 0 sampling-instance instance-1
set chassis fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size ipv4-flow-table-size 8
set chassis fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size ipv6-flow-table-size 7

```

Configuring Firewall Filters

```

set firewall family inet filter inet-sample term t1 then sample
set firewall family inet filter inet-sample term t1 then accept
set firewall family inet6 filter inet6-sample term t1 then sample
set firewall family inet6 filter inet6-sample term t1 then accept

```

Configuring Interface Properties

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet filter input inet-sample
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 150.10.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/6 unit 0 family inet6 filter input inet6-sample

```

```
set interfaces ge-0/1/6 unit 0 family inet6 address 751b:b01:0:2::1/64
```

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure the template properties for inline active flow monitoring.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring]
user@router1# set version9 template template1 ipv4-template
user@router1# set version9 template template1 flow-active-timeout 120
user@router1# set version9 template template1 flow-inactive-timeout 60
user@router1# set version9 template template1 template-refresh-rate packets 100
user@router1# set version9 template template1 option-refresh-rate packets 100
user@router1# set version-ipfix template template-v61 ipv6-template
user@router1# set version-ipfix template template-v61 flow-active-timeout 150
user@router1# set version-ipfix template template-v61 flow-inactive-timeout 100
user@router1# set version-ipfix template template-v61 template-refresh-rate seconds
30
user@router1# set version-ipfix template template-v61 option-refresh-rate seconds
30
```

2. Configure the sampling instance for inline active flow monitoring.

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling]
user@router1# set instance instance-1 input rate 1
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet output flow-server 10.50.1.2 port
2055
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet output flow-server 10.50.1.2 version9
template template1
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet output inline-jflow source-address
10.50.1.100
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet output inline-jflow flow-export-rate
10
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet6 output flow-server 10.50.1.2 port
2055
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet6 output flow-server 10.50.1.2
version-ipfix template template-v61
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet6 output inline-jflow source-address
10.50.1.110
user@router1# set instance instance-1 family inet6 output inline-jflow flow-export-rate
6
```



NOTE: Until you complete the next step for associating the sampling instance with an FPC, the instance remains inactive and is marked inactive in the configuration.

3. Associate the sampling instance with the FPC on which you want to implement inline active flow monitoring, and also configure the hash table sizes.

**NOTE:**

In Junos OS releases earlier than Release 12.1, the following conditions are applicable for supporting backward compatibility when you configure the IPv4 and IPv6 flow table sizes for inline active flow monitoring:

- If you do not configure the `flow-table-size` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services]` hierarchy level, fifteen 256K entries are allocated by default for the IPv4 flow table and one 1K entry is allocated by default for the IPv6 flow table on the Packet Forwarding Engine.
- If you configure the `ipv4-flow-table-size size` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services flow-table-size]` hierarchy level and do not configure the `ipv6-flow-table-size size` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services flow-table-size]` hierarchy level, the number of units of 256K entries that you configure for the IPv4 flow table is allocated. For the IPv6 flow table, a default size of one 1K entry is allocated on the Packet Forwarding Engine.
- If you do not configure the `ipv4-flow-table-size size` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services flow-table-size]` hierarchy level and if you configure the `ipv6-flow-table-size size` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services flow-table-size]` hierarchy level, the number of units of 256K entries that you configure for the IPv6 flow table is allocated. For the IPv4 flow table, a default size of one 1K entry is allocated on the Packet Forwarding Engine.
- If you configure the sizes of both the IPv4 and IPv6 flow tables, the flow tables are created on the Packet Forwarding Engine based on the size that you specified.



NOTE: When you configure inline active flow monitoring for VPLS flows, include the `vpls-flow-table-size` statement.

```
[edit chassis]
user@router1# set fpc 0 sampling-instance instance-1
user@router1# set fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size ipv4-flow-table-size 8
user@router1# set fpc 0 inline-services flow-table-size ipv6-flow-table-size 7
```

4. Configure firewall filters.

```
[edit firewall]
user@router1# set family inet filter inet-sample term t1 then sample
user@router1# set family inet filter inet-sample term t1 then accept
user@router1# set family inet6 filter inet6-sample term t1 then sample
user@router1# set family inet6 filter inet6-sample term t1 then accept
```

5. Associate the firewall filters configured in the previous step with the interfaces on which you want to set up inline active flow monitoring.

```
[edit interfaces]
set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet filter input inet-sample
set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 150.10.1.1/24
set ge-0/1/6 unit 0 family inet6 filter input inet6-sample
set ge-0/1/6 unit 0 family inet6 address 751b:b01:0:2::1/64
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@router1# commit
```

Results From the configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering **show services flow-monitoring**, **show forwarding-options sampling**, **show chassis fpc 0**, **show firewall**, and **show interfaces** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in the example to correct the configuration.

- **show services flow-monitoring**

```
version9 {
  template template1 {
    flow-active-timeout 120;
    flow-inactive-timeout 60;
    template-refresh-rate {
      packets 100;
      seconds 600;
    }
    option-refresh-rate {
      packets 100;
      seconds 600;
    }
    ipv4-template;
  }
}
version-ipfix {
  template template-v61 {
    flow-active-timeout 150;
    flow-inactive-timeout 100;
    template-refresh-rate {
      seconds 30;
    }
    ipv6-template;
  }
}
```

- **show forwarding-options sampling**

```
instance {
  instance-1 {
    input {
```

```

    rate 1;
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      flow-server 10.50.1.2 {
        port 2055;
        version9 {
          template {
            template1;
          }
        }
      }
      inline-jflow {
        source-address 10.50.1.100;
        flow-export-rate 10;
      }
    }
  }
  family inet6 {
    output {
      flow-server 10.50.1.2 {
        port 2055;
        version-ipfix {
          template {
            template-v61;
          }
        }
      }
      inline-jflow {
        source-address 10.50.1.110;
        flow-export-rate 6;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- **show chassis fpc 0**

```

sampling-instance instance-1;
  inline-services {
    flow-table-size {
      ipv4-flow-table-size 8;
      ipv6-flow-table-size 7;
    }
  }
}

```

- **show firewall**

```

family inet {
  filter inet-sample {
    term t1 {
      then {
        sample;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

        accept;
    }
}
}
family inet6 {
    filter inet6-sample {
        term t1 {
            then {
                sample;
                accept;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

- **show interfaces**

```

...
ge-0/1/6 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
        family inet6 {
            filter {
                input inet6-sample;
            }
            address 751b:b01:0:2::1/64;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/4 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input inet-sample;
            }
            address 150.10.1.1/24;
        }
    }
}
...

```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Inline Active Flow Monitoring on page 335](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on MX80 and MX104 Routers on page 387](#)

Sampling Data Using Flow Aggregation

- [Understanding Flow Aggregation on page 414](#)
- [Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd on page 415](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on PTX Series Routers to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 430](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on PTX Series Routers on page 441](#)
- [Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 446](#)
- [Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 450](#)
- [Including Fragmentation Identifier and IPv6 Extension Header Elements in IPFIX Templates on MX Series Routers on page 455](#)
- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Logging cflowd Flows on M and T Series Routers Before Export on page 460](#)
- [Configuring Next-Hop Address Learning on MX Series Routers for Destinations Accessible Over Multiple Paths on page 462](#)

Understanding Flow Aggregation

You can collect an aggregate of sampled flows and send the aggregate to a specified host that runs either the cflowd application available from CAIDA (<http://www.caida.org>) or the newer version 9 format defined in RFC 3954, *Cisco Systems NetFlow Services Export Version 9*. Before you can perform flow aggregation, the routing protocol process must export the autonomous system (AS) path and routing information to the sampling process.

By using flow aggregation, you can obtain various types of byte and packet counts of flows through a router. The application collects the sampled flows over a period of 1 minute. At the end of the minute, the number of samples to be exported are divided over the period of another minute and are exported over the course of the same minute.

You configure flow aggregation in different ways, depending on whether you want to export flow records in cflowd version 5 or 8 format, or the separate version 9 format. The latter allows you to sample MPLS, IPv4, IPv6, and peer AS billing traffic. You can also combine configuration statements between the MPLS and IPv4 formats.



NOTE: When PIC-based sampling is enabled, collection of flow statistics for sampled packets on flows in virtual private networks (VPNs) is also supported. No additional CLI configuration is required.

Related Documentation

- [Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd on page 415](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419](#)
- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Logging cflowd Flows on M and T Series Routers Before Export on page 460](#)

Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers

Before you can perform flow aggregation, the routing protocol process must export the autonomous system (AS) path and routing information to the sampling process. To enable the export of AS path and the routing information to the sampling process, one or more of the following needs to be configured:

- At the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level (for routing instances, at the **[edit routing-instance *routing-instance-name* forwarding-options]** hierarchy level), configure **sampling family** or **sampling output** or **sampling instance** or **monitoring** or **accounting**.

- At the `[edit routing-options]` hierarchy level (for routing instances, at the `[edit routing-instance routing-instance-name routing-options]` hierarchy level), configure `route record`.
- At the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number adaptive-services service-package extension-provider]` hierarchy level, configure `forwarding-db-size`.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow Aggregation on page 414](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd on page 415](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419](#)
- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)
- [Logging cflowd Flows on M and T Series Routers Before Export on page 460](#)

Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd

To enable the collection of cflowd version 5 or version 8 flow formats, include the `flow-server` statement:

```
flow-server hostname {
  aggregation {
    autonomous-system;
    destination-prefix;
    protocol-port;
    source-destination-prefix {
      caida-compliant;
    }
    source-prefix;
  }
  autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
  (local-dump | no-local-dump);
  port port-number;
  version format;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output]`
- `[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name output]`
- `[edit forwarding-options accounting name output cflowd hostname]`

You must configure the `family inet` statement on logical interface `unit 0` on the monitoring interface, as in the following example:

```
[edit interfaces]
sp-3/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      ...
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: Boot images for monitoring services interfaces are specified at the `[edit chassis images pic]` hierarchy level. You must enable the NTP client to make the cflowd feature operable, by including the following configuration:

```
[edit system]
ntp {
  boot-server ntp.example.com;
  server 172.17.28.5;
}
processes {
  ntp enable;
}
```

For more information, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

You can also configure cflowd version 5 for flow-monitoring applications by including the `cflowd` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options monitoring name family inet output]` hierarchy level:

```
cflowd hostname {
  port port-number;
}
```

The following restrictions apply to cflowd flow formats:

- You can configure up to one version 5 and one version 8 flow format at the `[edit forwarding-options accounting name output]` hierarchy level.
- You can configure up to eight version 5 or one version 8 flow format at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output]` hierarchy level for Routing Engine-based sampling by including the `flow-server` statement. In contrast, PIC-based sampling allows you to specify one cflowd version 5 server and one version 8 server simultaneously. However, the two cflowd servers must have different IP addresses.
- You can configure up to eight version 5 flow formats at the `[edit forwarding-options monitoring name output]` hierarchy level. Version 8 flow formats and aggregation are not supported for flow-monitoring applications.
- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic,

egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.

- Flows are created on the monitoring PIC only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which is 60 seconds after the PIC comes up. Any packets sent to the PIC are dropped until the synchronization process is complete.
- The configuration includes a proprietary v5 extension template for supporting 4-byte AS information in flow records. Its template version is set to 500, indicating it to be proprietary. All other fields remain the same; the source AS and destination AS are each 4 bytes long, rather than 2 bytes as in the traditional v5 template. This option is available at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling family inet output flow-server server-name version]` hierarchy level.

In the **cflowd** statement, specify the name or identifier of the host that collects the flow aggregates. You must also include the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number on the host and the version, which gives the format of the exported cflowd aggregates. To collect cflowd records in a log file before exporting, include the **local-dump** statement.



NOTE: You can specify both host (cflowd) sampling and port mirroring in the same configuration; however, only one action takes effect at any one time. Port mirroring takes precedence. For more information, see [“Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers” on page 464](#).

For cflowd version 8 only, you can specify aggregation of specific types of traffic by including the **aggregation** statement. This conserves memory and bandwidth by enabling cflowd to export targeted flows rather than all aggregated traffic. To specify a flow type, include the **aggregation** statement:

```
aggregation {
  autonomous-system;
  destination-prefix;
  protocol-port;
  source-destination-prefix {
    caida-compliant;
  }
  source-prefix;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output flow-server hostname]`
- `[edit forwarding-options accounting name output cflowd hostname]`

The **autonomous-system** statement configures aggregation by the AS number; this statement might require setting the separate cflowd **autonomous-system-type** statement to include either **origin** or **peer** AS numbers. The **origin** option specifies to use the origin AS of the packet source address in the Source Autonomous System cflowd field. The

peer option specifies to use the peer AS through which the packet passed in the Source Autonomous System **cflowd** field. By default, **cflowd** exports the origin AS number.

The **destination-prefix** statement configures aggregation by the destination prefix only.

The **protocol-port** statement configures aggregation by the protocol and port number; requires setting the separate **cflowd port** statement.

The **source-destination-prefix** statement configures aggregation by the source and destination prefix. Version 2.1b1 of CAIDA's **cflowd** application does not record source and destination mask length values in compliance with CAIDA's *cflowd Configuration Guide*, dated August 30, 1999. If you configure the **caida-compliant** statement, the Junos OS complies with Version 2.1b1 of **cflowd**. If you do not include the **caida-compliant** statement in the configuration, the Junos OS records source and destination mask length values in compliance with the *cflowd Configuration Guide*.

The **source-prefix** statement configures aggregation by the source prefix only.

Collection of sampled packets in a local ASCII file is not affected by the **cflowd** statement.

The following commands enable Routing Engine- and PIC-based sampling at the **set forwarding options sampling** hierarchy level:

- **set input rate** *rate*
- **set input run-length** *length*
- **set family inet output flow-server** *flowcollector* **port** *udp port*
- **set family inet output flow-server** *flowcollector* **no-local-dump**
- **set family inet output flow-server** *flowcollector* **version** <5/8>

The following commands enable Routing Engine- and PIC-based sampling at the **set interfaces** hierarchy level:

- *interface to be sampled* **unit** *unit* **family inet filter** *input/output* *filtername*

The following commands enable Routing Engine- and PIC-based sampling at the **set firewall family** hierarchy level:

- **set inet filter** *filtername* **term** 1 **then count** *filternameing*
- **set inet filter** *filtername* **term** 1 **then sample**
- **set inet filter** *filtername* **term** 1 **then accept**

The following command enables PIC-based sampling at the **set forwarding options sampling** hierarchy level:

- **set family inet output interface** *sp-*/*/** **source address** *source address*

The following example shows a PIC-based flow aggregation configuration using version 5:

```

family inet {
  output {
    flow-inactive-timeout 15;
    flow-active-timeout 60;
    flow-server 203.0.113.165 {
      port 9996;
      version 5;
    }
    interface sp-2/2/0 {
      engine-id 4;
      source-address 203.0.113.126;
    }
  }
}

```

The following example shows an Routing Engine-based flow aggregation configuration using version 5:

```

family inet {
  output {
    flow-inactive-timeout 15;
    flow-active-timeout 60;
    flow-server 203.0.113.165 {
      port 9996;
      source-address 203.0.113.126;
      version 5;
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow Aggregation on page 414](#)
- [Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)

Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates

Use of version 9 flow template enables you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector does not affect the router configuration.



NOTE: Version 9 requires that you install a services PIC, such as the Adaptive Services PIC or MS-PIC in the router. On MX Series routers, the MS-DPC fulfills this requirement. For more information on determining which services PIC is suitable for your router, see *Enabling Service Packages* or the appropriate hardware documentation.



NOTE: If multiple protocol families are configured for a particular flow collector, the export packets originates from multiple Source IDs, with each Source ID corresponding to a particular protocol. The multiple Source IDs do not indicate that the export packets are originating from multiple Service PICs.

The following sections contain additional information:

- [Configuring the Traffic to Be Sampled on page 420](#)
- [Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties on page 421](#)
- [Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for Version 9 Flow Templates on page 422](#)
- [Restrictions on page 423](#)
- [Fields Included in Each Template Type on page 423](#)
- [MPLS Sampling Behavior on page 425](#)
- [Verification on page 425](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Version 9 Flow Templates on page 426](#)

Configuring the Traffic to Be Sampled

To specify sampling of IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, or peer AS billing traffic, include the appropriate configuration of the **family** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
sampling {
  family (inet | inet6 | mpls);
}
```

You can include **family inet**, **family inet6**, or **family mpls**.



NOTE: If you specify sampling for peer AS billing traffic, the **family** statement supports only IPv4 and IPv6 traffic (inet or inet6). Peer AS billing traffic is enabled only at the global instance hierarchy level and is not available for per Packet Forwarding Engine instances.

After you specify the family of traffic to be sampled, configure the sampling parameters such as:

- Maximum packet length (beyond which the packets are truncated).
- Maximum packets to be sampled per second (beyond which the packets are dropped).
- Rate (for example, if you specify 10, every 10th packet is sampled).
- Run length (which specifies the number of packets to be sampled after the trigger; that is, if the **rate** is set to 10 and **run-length** to 5, five packets starting at the 10th packet are sampled).

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling]
input {
  maximum-packet-length bytes
  max-packets-per-second number;
  rate number;
  run-length number;
}
```

Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties

To define the Version 9 templates, include the following statements at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version9]
template template-name {
  options-template-id
  template-id
  source-id
  flow-active-timeout seconds;
  flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
  option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  (ipv4-template | ipv6-template | mpls-ipv4-template | mpls-template |
  peer-as-billing-template) {
    label-position [ positions ];
  }
}
```

The following details apply to the configuration statements:

- You assign each template a unique name by including the **template template-name** statement.
- You then specify each template for the appropriate type of traffic by including the **ipv4-template**, **ipv6-template**, **mpls-ipv4-template**, or **mpls-template**.
- If the template is used for MPLS traffic, you can also specify up to three label positions for the MPLS header label data by including the **label-position** statement; the default values are **[1 2 3]**.
- Within the template definition, you can optionally include values for the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements. These statements have

specific default and range values when they are used in template definitions; the default is 60 seconds and the range is from 10 through 600 seconds. Values you specify in template definitions override the global timeout values configured at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output flow-server]** hierarchy level.

- You can also include settings for the **option-refresh-rate** and **template-refresh-rate** statements within a template definition. For both of these properties, you can include a timer value (in seconds) or a packet count (in number of packets). For the **seconds** option, the default value is 60 and the range is from 10 through 600. For the **packets** option, the default value is 4800 and the range is from 1 through 480,000.
- To filter IPv6 traffic on a media interface, the following configuration is supported:

```
interfaces interface-name {
  unit 0 {
    family inet6 {
      sampling {
        input;
        output;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for Version 9 Flow Templates

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can define a Version 9 flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector does not affect the router configuration. You can specify the unique identifier for the version 9 and IPFIX templates. The identifier of a template is locally unique within a combination of a transport session and an observation domain. Template IDs 0 through 255 are reserved for template sets, options template sets, and other sets for future use. Template IDs of data sets are numbered from 256 through 65535. Typically, this information element or field in the template is used to define the characteristics or properties of other information elements in a template. After a restart of the export process of templates is performed, you can reassign template IDs.

This functionality to configure template ID, options template ID, observation domain ID, and source ID is supported on all routers with MPCs.



NOTE: The template IDs that include MPLS and MPLS-IPv4 template ID are applicable for IPFIX only. The V9 format carries a different template ID.

The corresponding data sets and option data sets contain the value of the template IDs and options template IDs respectively in the set ID field. This method enables the collector to match a data record with a template record.

For more information about specifying the source ID, observation domain ID, template ID, and options template ID for version 9 and IPFIX flows, see [“Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows” on page 446](#) and [“Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows” on page 450](#).

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to version 9 templates:

- You cannot apply the two different types of flow aggregation configuration at the same time.
- Flow export based on an **mpls-ipv4** template assumes that the IPv4 header follows the MPLS header. In the case of Layer 2 VPNs, the packet on the provider router (P router) looks like this:

MPLS | Layer 2 Header | IPv4

In this case, **mpls-ipv4** flows are not created on the PIC, because the IPv4 header does not directly follow the MPLS header. Packets are dropped on the PIC and are accounted as parser errors.

- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic, egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.
- Flows are created on the monitoring PIC only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which is 60 seconds after the PIC comes up. Any packets sent to the PIC are dropped until the synchronization process is complete.



NOTE: Because the forwarding of a packet that arrives with MPLS labels is performed based on the MPLS label and not based on the IP address contained in the packet, the packet is sampled at the output interface with the MPLS label that was popped not being available at the time of sampling. In such a case, depending on the incoming interface (IIF), the VRF index is identified and the route for the sampled packet is determined in the VRF table. Because a specific route is not available in the VRF that is different from the VRF on which the packet is received, the Output Interface Index, Source Mask, and Destination Mask fields are incorrectly populated. This behavior occurs when an IPv4 template is applied as a firewall filter on an egress interface with sample as the action.

Fields Included in Each Template Type

The following fields are common to all template types:

- Input interface
- Output interface

- Number of bytes
- Number of packets
- Flow start time
- Flow end time

The IPv4 template includes the following specific fields:

- IPv4 Source Address
- IPv4 Destination Address
- L4 Source Port
- L4 Destination Port
- IPv4 ToS
- IPv4 Protocol
- ICMP type and code
- TCP Flags
- IPv4 Next Hop Address
- Source autonomous system (AS) number
- Destination AS number

The IPv6 template includes the following specific fields:

- IPv6 Source Address and Mask
- IPv6 Destination Address and Mask
- L4 Source Port
- L4 Destination Port
- IPv6 ToS
- IPv6 Protocol
- TCP Flags
- IP Protocol Version
- IPv6 Next Hop Address
- Egress Interface Information
- Source Autonomous System (AS) number
- Destination AS number

The MPLS template includes the following specific fields:

- MPLS Label #1
- MPLS Label #2

- MPLS Label #3
- MPLS EXP Information
- FEC IP Address

The MPLS-IPv4 template includes all the fields found in the IPv4 and MPLS templates.

The peer AS billing template includes the following specific fields:

- IPv4 Class of Service (ToS)
- Ingress Interface
- BGP IPv4 Next Hop Address
- BGP Peer Destination AS Number

MPLS Sampling Behavior

This section describes the behavior when MPLS sampling is used on egress interfaces in various scenarios (label pop or swap) on provider routers (P routers). For more information on configuration and background specific to MPLS applications, see the *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*.

- You configure MPLS sampling on an egress interface on the P router and configure an MPLS flow aggregation template. The route action is label *pop* because penultimate hop popping (PHP) is enabled.

With the current capability of applying MPLS templates, MPLS flows are created.

- As in the first case, you configure MPLS sampling on an egress interface on the P router and configure an MPLS flow aggregation template. The route action is label swap and the swapped label is 0 (explicit null).

The resulting behavior is that MPLS packets are sent to the PIC. The flow being sampled corresponds to the label before the swap.

- You configure a Layer 3 VPN network, in which a customer edge router (CE-1) sends traffic to a provider edge router (PE-A), through the P router, to a similar provider edge router (PE-B) and customer edge router (CE-2) on the remote end.

The resulting behavior is that you cannot sample MPLS packets on the PE-A to P router link.

Verification

To verify the configuration properties, you can use the **show services accounting aggregation template template-name *name*** operational mode command.

All other **show services accounting** commands also support version 9 templates, except for **show services accounting flow-detail** and **show services accounting aggregation aggregation-type**. For more information about operational mode commands, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Examples: Configuring Version 9 Flow Templates

The following example shows a version 9 template configuration:

```
services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version9 {
      template ip-template {
        flow-active-timeout 20;
        flow-inactive-timeout 120;
        ipv4-template;
      }
      template mpls-template-1 {
        mpls-template {
          label-position [1 3 4];
        }
      }
      template mpls-ipv4-template-1 {
        mpls-ipv4-template {
          label-position [1 5 7];
        }
      }
      template vpls-template-1 {
        vpls-template;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The following example shows a firewall filter configuration for MPLS traffic:

```
firewall {
  family mpls {
    filter mpls_sample {
      term default {
        then {
          accept;
          sample;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The following example applies the MPLS sampling filter on a networking interface and configures the AS PIC to accept both IPv4 and MPLS traffic:

```
interfaces {
  at-0/1/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family mpls {
        filter {
```

```

        input mpls_sample;
    }
}
}
sp-7/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
        family mpls;
    }
}
}

```

The following example applies the MPLS version 9 template to the sampling output and sends it to the AS PIC:

```

forwarding-options {
    sampling {
        input {
            family mpls {
                rate 1;
            }
        }
        family mpls {
            output {
                flow-active-timeout 60;
                flow-inactive-timeout 30;
                flow-server 192.0.2.4 {
                    port 2055;
                    version9 {
                        template mpls-ipv4-template-1;
                    }
                }
            }
            interface sp-7/0/0 {
                source-address 198.51.100.1;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

The following example shows a firewall filter configuration for the peer AS billing traffic:

```

firewall {
    family inet {
        filter peer-as-filter {
            term 0 {
                from {
                    destination-class dcu-1;
                    interface ge-2/1/0;
                    forwarding-class class-1;
                }
                then count count_team_0;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    term 1 {
        from {
            destination-class dcu-2;
            interface ge-2/1/0;
            forwarding-class class-1;
        }
        then count count_team_1;
    }
    term 2 {
        from {
            destination-class dcu-3;
            interface ge-2/1/0;
            forwarding-class class-1;
        }
        then count count_team_2;
    }
}
}
}

```

The following example applies the peer AS firewall filter as a filter attribute under the forwarding-options hierarchy for CoS-level data traffic usage information collection:

```

forwarding-options {
    family inet {
        filter output peer-as-filter;
    }
}

```

The following example applies the peer AS DCU policy options to collect usage statistics for the traffic stream for as-path ingressing at a specific input interface with the firewall configuration hierarchy applied as Forwarding Table Filters (FTFs). The configuration functionality with CoS capability can be achieved through FTFs for destination-class usage with forwarding-class for specific input interfaces:

```

policy-options {
    policy-statement P1 {
        from {
            protocol bgp;
            neighbor 10.2.25.5; #BGP router configuration;
            as-path AS-1; #AS path configuration;
        }
        then destination-class dcu-1; #Destination class configuration;
    }
    policy-statement P2 {
        from {
            neighbor 203.0.113.5;
            as-path AS-2;
        }
        then destination-class dcu2;
    }
    policy-statement P3 {

```

```

    from {
        protocol bgp;
        neighbor 192.0.2.129;
        as-path AS-3;
    }
    then destination-class dcu3;
}
as-path AS-1 3131:1111:1123;
as-path AS-2 100000;
as-path AS-3 192:29283:2;
}

```

The following example applies the vpls version 9 template to enable sampling of traffic for billing purposes:

```

forwarding-options {
  sampling {
  }
  input {
    rate 1;
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      flow-server 10.209.15.58 {
        port 300;
        version9 {
          template {
            peer-as;
          }
        }
      }
    }
    interface sp-5/2/0 {
      source-address 203.0.113.133;
    }
  }
}
family inet {
  filter {
    output peer-as-filter;
  }
}

```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can define a Version 9 flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow Aggregation on page 414](#)

- [Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd on page 415](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)

[Configuring Flow Aggregation on PTX Series Routers to Use Version 9 Flow Templates](#)

You can define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic or IPv6 traffic using a version 9 flow template. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically. The collector does not affect the router configuration. You can define template refresh rate, flow active timeout and inactive timeout.

If flow records are being sent for multiple protocol families (for example, for IPv4 and IPv6), each protocol family flow will have a unique Observation Domain ID.

The following sections contain additional information:

- [Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties on page 430](#)
- [Restrictions on page 431](#)
- [Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for Version 9 flow Templates on page 431](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPv4 Templates for PTX Series Routers on page 432](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPv6 Templates for PTX Series Routers on page 433](#)
- [Verification on page 434](#)
- [Example: Configuring an version 9 Flow Templates and Flow Sampling on page 434](#)

Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties

To define the version 9 templates, include the following statements at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version9]
template name {
  options-template-id
  template-id
  observation-domain-id
  flow-active-timeout seconds;
  flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
  option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  (ipv4-template | ipv6-template);
}
```

The following details apply to the configuration statements:

- You assign each template a unique name by including the **template name** statement.
- You specify each template for the appropriate type of traffic by including the **ipv4-template** or **ipv6-template**.
- Within the template definition, you can optionally include values for the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements. These statements have specific default and range values when they are used in template definitions; the default is 60 seconds and the range is from 10 through 600 seconds.
- You can also include settings for the **option-refresh-rate** and **template-refresh-rate** statements within a template definition. For both of these properties, you can include a timer value (in seconds) or a packet count (in number of packets). For the **seconds** option, the default value is 600 and the range is from 10 through 600. For the **packets** option, the default value is 4800 and the range is from 1 through 480,000.
- To filter IPv6 traffic on a media interface, the following configuration is supported:

```

interfaces interface-name {
  unit 0 {
    family inet6 {
      sampling {
        input;
        output;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to version 9 templates:

- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic, egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.
- Flows are created only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which takes 120 seconds.

Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for Version 9 flow Templates



NOTE: For PTX Series routers with third generation FPCs installed, the FPC's slot number is used for the observation domain ID.

Use of version 9 flow templates allow you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic or IPv6 traffic. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector does not need to be aware of the router configuration. Template IDs 0 through 255 are reserved for template sets, options template sets, and other sets for future use. Template IDs of data sets are

numbered from 256 through 65535. Typically, this information element or field in the template is used to define the characteristics or properties of other information elements in a template. After a restart of the export process of templates is performed, template IDs can be reassigned.

The corresponding data sets and option data sets contain the value of the template IDs and options template IDs respectively in the set ID field. This method enables the collector to match a data record with a template record.

Fields Included in the IPv4 Templates for PTX Series Routers

Table 81 on page 432 shows the fields that are available in the IPv4 templates.

Table 81: IPv4 Template Fields

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 TOS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
BGP Next Hop Address	18
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
IPv4 Source Mask	9

Table 81: IPv4 Template Fields (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60

Fields Included in the IPv6 Templates for PTX Series Routers

Table 82 on page 433 shows the fields that are available in the IPv6 templates.

Table 82: IPv6 Template Fields

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 TOS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
IPv6 Source Mask	29

Table 82: IPv6 Template Fields (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60

Verification

The following show commands are supported for version 9:

- **show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***

Example: Configuring an version 9 Flow Templates and Flow Sampling

The following is a sample version 9 template configuration:

```
services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version9 {
      template ipv4 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 70;
        template-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        option-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        ipv4-template;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
chassis;
fpc 0 {
  sampling-instance s1;
}
```

The following example applies the version 9 template to enable sampling of traffic for billing:

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    instance {
      s1 {
        input {
          rate 10;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

family inet {
  output {
    flow-server 11.11.4.2 {
      port 2055;
      version9 {
        template {
          ipv4;
        }
      }
    }
    inline-jflow {
      source-address 11.11.2.1;
    }
  }
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Routers on page 389](#)
 - [version9 \(Flow Monitoring\) on page 1003](#)
 - [ipv4-template on page 846](#)
 - [ipv6-template on page 849](#)

Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250

Use of IPFIX allows you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic or IPv6 traffic. Templates are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector does not affect the router configuration. You can define template refresh rate, flow active timeout and inactive timeout.

If flow records are being sent for multiple protocol families (for example, for IPv4 and IPv6), each protocol family flow has a unique Observation Domain ID. The following sections contain additional information:

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, IPFIX flow templates are supported on QFX10002 switches.

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.4R1, IPFIX flow templates are supported on QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.

- [Configuring the IPFIX Template Properties on page 436](#)
- [Restrictions on page 437](#)
- [Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for IPFIX flow Templates on page 437](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPv4 Template on page 437](#)

- [Fields Included in the IPv6 Template on page 438](#)
- [Verification on page 439](#)
- [Example: Configuring IPFIX Flow Templates and Flow Sampling on page 439](#)

Configuring the IPFIX Template Properties

To define the IPFIX templates, include the following statements at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]
template template-name {
  options-template-id
  template-id
  observation-domain-id
  flow-active-timeout seconds;
  flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
  option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  (ipv4-template | ipv6-template);
}
```

The following details apply to the configuration statements:

- You assign each template a unique name by including the **template *template-name*** statement.
- You then specify each template for the appropriate type of traffic by including the **ipv4-template** or **ipv6-template**.
- Within the template definition, you can optionally include values for the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements. These statements have specific default and range values when they are used in template definitions; the default is 60 seconds and the range is from 10 through 600 seconds.
- You can also include settings for the **option-refresh-rate** and **template-refresh-rate** statements within a template definition. For both of these properties, you can include a timer value (in seconds) or a packet count (in number of packets). For the **seconds** option, the default value is 600 and the range is from 10 through 600. For the **packets** option, the default value is 4800 and the range is from 1 through 480,000.
- To filter IPv6 traffic on a media interface, the following configuration is supported:

```
interfaces interface-name {
  unit 0 {
    family inet6 {
      sampling {
        input;
        output;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to IPFIX templates:

- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic, egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.
- Flows are created only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which takes 120 seconds.
- The VLAN ID field is updated when a new flow record is created and so, any change in VLAN ID after the record has been created might not be updated in the record.

Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for IPFIX flow Templates

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can define an IPFIX flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector need not be aware of the router configuration. You can specify the unique identifier for the version 9 and IPFIX templates. The identifier of a template is locally unique within a combination of a transport session and an observation domain. Template IDs 0 through 255 are reserved for template sets, options template sets, and other sets for future use. Template IDs of data sets are numbered from 256 through 65535. Typically, this information element or field in the template is used to define the characteristics or properties of other information elements in a template. After a restart of the export process of templates is performed, you can reassign template IDs.

This functionality to configure template ID, options template ID, observation domain ID, and source ID is supported on all routers with MPCs.

The corresponding data sets and option data sets contain the value of the template IDs and options template IDs respectively in the set ID field. This method enables the collector to match a data record with a template record.

For more information about specifying the source ID, observation domain ID, template ID, and options template ID for version 9 and IPFIX flows, see [“Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows” on page 446](#) and [“Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows” on page 450](#).

Fields Included in the IPv4 Template

- IPv4 Source Address
- IPv4 Destination Address
- IPv4 ToS
- IPv4 Protocol
- L4 Source Port

- L4 Destination Port
- ICMP Type and Code
- Input Interface
- VLAN ID
- IPv4 Source Mask
- IPv4 Destination Mask
- Source AS
- Destination AS
- IPv4 Next Hop Address
- TCP Flags
- Output Interface
- Number of Flow Bytes
- Number of Flow Packets
- Minimum TTL (time to live)
- Maximum TTL (time to live)
- Flow Start Time
- Flow End Time
- Flow End Reason

Fields Included in the IPv6 Template

- IPv6 Source Address
- IPv6 Destination Address
- IPv6 ToS
- IPv6 Protocol
- L4 Source Port
- L4 Destination Port
- ICMP Type and Code
- Input Interface
- VLAN ID
- 802.1Q VLAN identifier (dot1qVlanId)
- 802.1Q Customer VLAN identifier (dot1qCustomerVlanId)
- IPv6 Source Mask
- IPv6 Destination Mask
- Source AS

- Destination AS
- IPv6 Next Hop Address
- TCP Flags
- Output Interface
- Number of Flow Bytes
- Number of Flow Packets
- Minimum Hop Limits
- Maximum Hop Limits
- Flow Start Time
- Flow End Time
- Flow End Reason
- Fragment Identification (Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2)
- IPv6 Extension Headers (Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2)

Verification

The following show commands are supported for IPFIX:

- **show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***

Example: Configuring IPFIX Flow Templates and Flow Sampling

The following example shows an IPFIX template configuration:

```
services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version-ipfix {
      template ipv4 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 70;
        template-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        option-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        ipv4-template;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
chassis;
  fpc 0 {
    sampling-instance s1;
  }
```

The following example applies the IPFIX template to enable sampling of traffic for billing:

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    instance {
      s1 {
        input {
          rate 10;
        }
        family inet {
          output {
            flow-server 192.0.2.2 {
              port 2055;
              version-ipfix {
                template {
                  ipv4;
                }
              }
            }
          }
          inline-jflow {
            source-address 198.51.100.1;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.4R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.4R1, IPFIX flow templates are supported on QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
17.2R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, IPFIX flow templates are supported on QFX10002 switches.
14.2	Fragment Identification (Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2)
14.2	IPv6 Extension Headers (Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2)
14.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, you can define an IPFIX flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Flow Aggregation on page 414](#)
- [Including Fragmentation Identifier and IPv6 Extension Header Elements in IPFIX Templates on MX Series Routers on page 455](#)
- [Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414](#)

- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 5 or Version 8 cflowd on page 415](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419](#)

Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on PTX Series Routers

Use of IPFIX allows you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic or IPv6 traffic. Templates are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector is not aware of the router configuration. You can define template refresh rate, flow active timeout and inactive timeout.

If flow records are being sent for multiple protocol families (for example, for IPv4 and IPv6), each protocol family flow will have a unique Observation Domain ID.

The following sections contain additional information:

- [Configuring the IPFIX Template Properties on page 441](#)
- [Restrictions on page 442](#)
- [Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for IPFIX flow Templates on page 442](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPv4 Templates for PTX Series Routers on page 443](#)
- [Fields Included in the IPv6 Templates for PTX Series Routers on page 444](#)
- [Verification on page 445](#)
- [Example: Configuring an IPFIX Flow Template and Flow Sampling on page 445](#)

Configuring the IPFIX Template Properties

To define the IPFIX templates, include the following statements at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services flow-monitoring IPFIX]
template name {
  options-template-id
  template-id
  observation-domain-id
  flow-active-timeout seconds;
  flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
  option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
  (ipv4-template | ipv6-template);
}
```

The following details apply to the configuration statements:

- You assign each template a unique name by including the **template *name*** statement.
- You then specify each template for the appropriate type of traffic by including the **ipv4-template** or **ipv6-template**.

- Within the template definition, you can optionally include values for the **flow-active-timeout** and **flow-inactive-timeout** statements. These statements have specific default and range values when they are used in template definitions; the default is 60 seconds and the range is from 10 through 600 seconds.
- You can also include settings for the **option-refresh-rate** and **template-refresh-rate** statements within a template definition. For both of these properties, you can include a timer value (in seconds) or a packet count (in number of packets). For the **seconds** option, the default value is 600 and the range is from 10 through 600. For the **packets** option, the default value is 4800 and the range is from 1 through 480,000.
- To filter IPv6 traffic on a media interface, the following configuration is supported:

```
interfaces interface-name {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet6 {  
      sampling {  
        input;  
        output;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to IPFIX templates:

- Outbound Routing Engine traffic is not sampled. A firewall filter is applied as output on the egress interface, which samples packets and exports the data. For transit traffic, egress sampling works correctly. For internal traffic, the next hop is installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine but sampled packets are not exported.
- Flows are created only after the route record resynchronization operation is complete, which takes 120 seconds.

Customizing Template ID, Observation Domain ID, and Source ID for IPFIX flow Templates



NOTE: For PTX Series routers with third generation FPCs installed, the FPC's slot number is used for the observation domain ID.

Use of IPFIX flow templates allow you to define a flow record template suitable for IPv4 traffic, IPv6 traffic, MPLS traffic, a combination of IPv4 and MPLS traffic, or peer AS billing traffic. Templates and the fields included in the template are transmitted to the collector periodically, and the collector does not need to be aware of the router configuration. Template IDs 0 through 255 are reserved for template sets, options template sets, and other sets for future use. Template IDs of data sets are numbered from 256 through 65535. Typically, this information element or field in the template is used to define the characteristics or properties of other information elements in a template. After a restart of the export process of templates is performed, template IDs can be reassigned.

The corresponding data sets and option data sets contain the value of the template IDs and options template IDs respectively in the set ID field. This method enables the collector to match a data record with a template record.

Fields Included in the IPv4 Templates for PTX Series Routers

Table 81 on page 432 shows the fields that are available in the IPv4 templates.

Table 83: IPv4 Template Fields

Field	Element ID
IPv4 Source Address	8
IPv4 Destination Address	12
IPv4 TOS	5
IPv4 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code	32
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
BGP Next Hop Address	18
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21
IPv4 Next Hop Address	15
IPv4 Source Mask	9
IPv4 Destination Mask	13
TCP Flags	6

Table 83: IPv4 Template Fields (continued)

Field	Element ID
IP Protocol Version	60
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153
The type of interface where packets are being received. This field can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1—Other (default value) 131—De-encapsulated GRE traffic is reported as <i>tunnel</i> 	368

Fields Included in the IPv6 Templates for PTX Series Routers

Table 82 on page 433 shows the fields that are available in the IPv6 templates.

Table 84: IPv6 Template Fields

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Source Address	27
IPv6 Destination Address	28
IPv6 TOS	5
IPv6 Protocol	4
L4 Source Port	7
L4 Destination Port	11
ICMP Type and Code (IPv6)	139
Input Interface	10
Source AS	16
Destination AS	17
Output Interface	14
Number of Flow Bytes	1
Number of Flow Packets	2
Time the flow started with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	22
Time the flow ended with respect to system up time (FPC up time)	21

Table 84: IPv6 Template Fields (continued)

Field	Element ID
IPv6 Next Hop Address	62
IPv6 Source Mask	29
IPv6 Destination Mask	30
TCP Flags	6
IP Protocol Version	60
Time the flow started with respect to Epoch time	152
Time the flow ended with respect to Epoch time	153
The type of interface where packets are being received. This field can have the following values:	368
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1—Other (default value) • 131—De-encapsulated GRE traffic is reported as <i>tunnel</i> 	

Verification

The following show commands are supported for IPFIX:

- **show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***
- **show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot *fpc-slot***

Example: Configuring an IPFIX Flow Template and Flow Sampling

The following is a sample IPFIX template configuration:

```

services {
  flow-monitoring {
    version-ipfix {
      template ipv4 {
        flow-active-timeout 60;
        flow-inactive-timeout 70;
        template-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        option-refresh-rate seconds 30;
        ipv4-template;
      }
    }
  }
}

chassis;
  fpc 0 {

```

```
sampling-instance s1;  
}
```

The following example applies the IPFIX template to enable sampling of traffic for billing:

```
forwarding-options {  
  sampling {  
    instance {  
      s1 {  
        input {  
          rate 10;  
        }  
        family inet {  
          output {  
            flow-server 11.11.4.2 {  
              port 2055;  
              version-ipfix {  
                template {  
                  ipv4;  
                }  
              }  
            }  
            inline-jflow {  
              source-address 11.11.2.1;  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Routers on page 389](#)
- [version-ipfix on page 1005](#)
- [ipv4-template on page 846](#)
- [ipv6-template on page 849](#)

Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows

For IPFIX flows, an identifier of an Observation Domain is locally unique to an exporting process of the templates. The export process uses the Observation Domain ID to uniquely identify to the collection process in which the flows were metered. We recommend that you configure this ID to be unique for each IPFIX flow. A value of 0 indicates that no specific Observation Domain is identified by this information element. Typically, this attribute is used to limit the scope of other information elements. If the observation domain is not unique, the collector cannot uniquely identify an IPFIX device.

If you configure the same Observation Domain ID for different template types, such as for IPv4 and IPv6, it does not impact flow monitoring because the actual or the base

observation domain ID is transmitted in the flow. The actual observation domain ID is derived from the value you configure and also in conjunction with other parameters such as the slot number, lookup chip (LU) instance, Packet Forwarding Engine instance. Such a method of computation of the observation domain ID ensures that this ID is not the same for two IPFIX devices.

Until Junos OS Release 13.3, the observation domain ID is predefined and is set to a fixed value, which is derived from the combination of FPC slot, sampling protocol, PFE Instance and LU Instance fields. This derivation creates a unique observation domain per LU per family. Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, you can configure the observation domain ID, which causes the first 8 bits of the field to be configured.

The following modifications have been made:

- FPC slots are expanded to 8 bits to enable more slots to be configured in an MX Series Virtual Chassis configuration.
- 8 bits of the configured observation domain ID are used.
- You can configure a value for the observation domain ID in the range of 0 through 255.
- The Protocol field is increased to 3 bits to provide support for additional protocols in inline flow monitoring.
- You can associate the observation domain ID with templates by using the **observation-domain-id *domain-id*** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, IPFIX flows are supported on QFX10002 switches.

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.4R1, IPFIX flows are supported on QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.

For version 9 flows, a 32-bit value that identifies the Exporter Observation Domain is called the source ID. NetFlow collectors use the combination of the source IP address and the source ID field to separate different export streams originating from the same exporter.

To specify the observation domain ID for IPFIX flows, include the **observation-domain-id *domain-id*** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]
template template-name {
  observation-domain-id domain-id;
}
```

To specify the source ID for version 9 flows, include the **source-id *source-id*** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version9]
template template-name {
  source-id source-id;
}
```

}

Table 85 on page 448 describes observation domain ID values for different combinations of the configured domain ID, protocol family, FPC slot, and the Packet Forwarding Engine and lookup chip instances.

Table 85: Example of Observation Domain ID

Configured Value	Protocol Family	FPC Slot	PFE Inst	LU Inst	Observation Domain Id Conf val rsvd lproto slot LUInst PFEInst xxxx xxxx xxxx 1xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
None	IPv4 (0)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1000 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x00080101
None	IPv6 (1)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1001 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x00090101
None	VPLS (2)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1010 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x000A0101
None	MPLS (3)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1011 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x000B0101
4	IPv4 (0)	1	1	0	0000 0100 0000 1000 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x04080101
190	IPv4 (0)	1	1	0	1101 1110 0000 1000 0000 0001 0000 0001 0xBE080101

Table 85: Example of Observation Domain ID (continued)

Configured Value	Protocol Family	FPC Slot	PFE Inst	LU Inst	Observation Domain Id Conf val rsvd 1proto slot LUInst PFEInst xxxx xxxx xxxx 1xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
4	IPv4 (0)	2	1	1	0000 0100 0000 1000 0000 0010 0001 0001 0x04080211
4	IPv6 (1)	1	1	0	0000 0100 0000 1001 0000 0001 0001 0000 0x04090110
190	IPv6 (1)	1	1	0	1101 1110 0000 1001 0000 0001 0001 0000 0xBE090110
4	VPLS (2)	2	2	0	0000 0100 0000 1010 0000 0010 0010 0000 0x040A0220
10	IPv4 (0)	28	2	1	0000 1010 0000 1000 0001 1100 0010 0001 0x0A081C21

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.4R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.4R1, IPFIX flows are supported on QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
17.2R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, IPFIX flows are supported on QFX10002 switches.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 450](#)

Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, you can define the template ID for version 9 and IPFIX templates for inline flow monitoring. To specify the template ID for version 9 flows, include the **template-id** *id* statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version9]
template template-name {
  template-id id;
}
```

To specify the template ID for version IPFIX flows, include the **template-id** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]
template template-name {
  template-id id;
}
```

To specify the options template ID for version 9 flows, include the **options-template-id** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version9]
template template-name {
  options-template-id id;
}
```

To specify the options template ID for version IPFIX flows, include the **options-template-id** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template *template-name*]** hierarchy level. The template ID and options template ID can be a value in the range of 1024 through 65535.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]
template template-name {
  options-template-id id;
}
```

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, IPFIX templates are supported on QFX10002 switches.

The template ID and options template ID can be a value in the range of 1024 through 65535. If you do not configure values for the template ID and options template ID, default values are assumed for these IDs, which are different for the various address families. If you configure the same template ID or options template ID value for different address families, such a setting is not processed properly and might cause unexpected behavior. For example, if you configure the same template ID value for both IPv4 and IPv6, the collector validates the export data based on the template ID value that it last receives. In this case, if IPv6 is configured after IPv4, the value is effective for IPv6 and the default value is used for IPv4.

The following are the default values of template IDs for IPFIX flows for the different protocols or address families, until Junos OS Release 13.3:

- IPv4 IPFIX flow template ID—256
- IPv6 IPFIX flow template ID—257
- VPLS IPFIX flow template ID—258
- MPLS IPFIX flow template ID—259

The following are the default values of template IDs for version 9 flows for the different protocols or address families, starting with Junos OS Release 14.1:

- IPv4 version 9 flow template ID—320
- IPv6 version 9 flow template ID—321
- VPLS version 9 flow template ID—322
- MPLS version 9 flow template ID—323

The following are the default values of template IDs for IPFIX flows for the different protocols or address families, until Junos OS Release 13.3:

- IPv4 IPFIX flow options template ID—512
- IPv6 IPFIX flow options template ID—513
- VPLS IPFIX flow options template ID—514
- MPLS IPFIX flow options template ID—515

The following are the default values of template IDs for version 9 flows for the different protocols or address families, starting with Junos OS Release 14.1:

- IPv4 version 9 flow options template ID—576
- IPv6 version 9 flow options template ID—577
- VPLS version 9 flow options template ID—578
- MPLS version 9 flow options template ID—579

[Table 86 on page 452](#) describes the values of data template and option template IDs for different protocols with default and configured values for IPFIX flows.

Table 86: Values of Template and Option Template IDs for IPFIX Flows

Family	Configured Value	Data Template	Option Template
IPv4	None	256	576
IPv4	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535
IPv6	None	257	577
IPv6	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535
VPLS	None	258	578
VPLS	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535
MPLS	None	259	579
MPLS	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535

[Table 87 on page 452](#) describes the values of data template and option template IDs for different protocols with default and configured values for version 9 flows.

Table 87: Values of Template and Option Template IDs for Version 9 Flows

Family	Configured Value	Data Template	Option Template
IPv4	None	320	576
IPv4	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535
IPv6	None	321	577
IPv6	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535
VPLS	None	322	578
VPLS	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535
MPLS	None	323	579
MPLS	1024-65535	1024-65535	1024-65535

[Table 88 on page 453](#) describes the values of data template and option template IDs for different protocols with default and configured values for IPFIX flows.

Table 88: Values of Template and Option Template IDs for IPFIX Flows

Configured Value	Protocol Family	FPC Slot	PFE Inst	LU Inst	Observation Domain Id Conf val rsvd 1proto slot LUInst PFEInst xxxx xxxx xxxx 1xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
None	IPv4 (0)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1000 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x00080101
None	IPv6 (1)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1001 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x00090101
None	VPLS (2)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1010 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x000A0101
None	MPLS (3)	1	1	0	0000 0000 0000 1011 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x000B0101
4	IPv4 (0)	1	1	0	0000 0100 0000 1000 0000 0001 0000 0001 0x04080101
190	IPv4 (0)	1	1	0	1101 1110 0000 1000 0000 0001 0000 0001 0xBE080101
4	IPv4 (0)	2	1	1	0000 0100 0000 1000 0000 0010 0001 0001 0x04080211

Table 88: Values of Template and Option Template IDs for IPFIX Flows (continued)

Configured Value	Protocol Family	FPC Slot	PFE Inst	LU Inst	Observation Domain Id Conf val rsvd 1proto slot LUInst PFEInst xxxx xxxx xxxx 1xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
4	IPv6 (1)	1	1	0	0000 0100 0000 1001 0000 0001 0001 0000 0x04090110
190	IPv6 (1)	1	1	0	1101 1110 0000 1001 0000 0001 0001 0000 0xBE090110
4	VPLS (2)	2	2	0	0000 0100 0000 1010 0000 0010 0010 0000 0x040A0220
10	IPv4 (0)	28	2	1	0000 1010 0000 1000 0001 1100 0010 0001 0x0A081C21

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.2R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, IPFIX templates are supported on QFX10002 switches.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 446](#)

Including Fragmentation Identifier and IPv6 Extension Header Elements in IPFIX Templates on MX Series Routers

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, the following attributes can be contained in IPFIX flow templates that are sent to the flow collector:

- `fragmentIdentification` (element ID 54)
- `ipv6ExtensionHeaders` (element ID 64)

A flow can receive many fragments in a given interval. For a given set of fragments of a packet, there is a unique fragment Identification. Hence, multiple such values can be received in a given interval. RFC 5102 for `fragmentIdentification` 54 does not clearly indicate which fragment identification needs to be shipped in the flow record information (first fragment observed after sending the flow record information or the last observed before shipping the flow record information). However, the last observed fragment Identification for a given flow is also transmitted to the flow collector.

Unlike in IPv4, IPv6 routers never fragment IPv6 packets. Packets exceeding the size of the maximum transmission unit of the destination link are dropped and this condition is signaled by a Packet Too Big ICMPv6 type 2 message to the originating node, similarly to the IPv4 method when the Don't Fragment (DF) bit is set.

The `fragmentIdentification` element is supported for both IPv4 and IPv6 flow templates. The `fragmentIdentification` element is added in the record template. The `fragmentIdentification` attribute is 32 bits in size for both IPv4 and IPv6. For IPv6, this field is present in fragment Extension header and Fragment Identifier is updated as 0 if there is no Fragment extension header.

Ports are a part of the key used to identify a Flow and the subsequent packets after the first fragmented packet does not have the port information. For a fragmented packet that is destined to the router, the packets that are split assume different flows (the first and the subsequent packets). Also, because the port is denoted as zeroes for fragmented packets, all the traffic destined to a particular destination from a particular source might be reported as the same flow, although no association exists between them in terms of destination ports. Fragment ID is not part of the key. Although the fragment ID attribute is unique between each source and destination, they might end up as same flows in the intermediate router.

With ports being used in the key for the flow lookup, the fragmented packets of a stream are accounted in two different flows. The first fragmented packet, which contains the port information in its packet, is part of one flow. Subsequent packets after the first fragments, which do not contain the port information, are accounted under a different flow. Because the second flow does not contain the port information to identify itself, it consolidates all the other traffic streams with same source IP and destination IP address prefixes (also includes the non-first fragmented packets sent on different ports).

Destination nodes or endpoints in IPv6 are expected to perform path MTU discovery to determine the maximum size of packets to send, and the upper-layer protocol is expected to limit the payload size. However, if the upper-layer protocol is unable to do so, the

sending host can use the Fragment extension header in order to perform end-to-end fragmentation of IPv6 packets. Any data link layer conveying IPv6 data must be capable of delivering an IP packet containing 1280 bytes without the need to invoke end-to-end fragmentation at the IP layer.

The `ipv6ExtensionHeaders` information element is a set for 32 bit fields. Each bit in this set represents one IPv6 Extension header. An extension header bit is set if that particular extension header is observed for the flow. The bit is set to 1 if any observed packet of this Flow contains the corresponding IPv6 extension header. Otherwise, if no observed packet of this Flow contained the respective IPv6 extension header, the value of the corresponding bit is 0. The `ipv6ExtensionHeaders` element is added in the record template. The number of flows that are created depends on the number of IPv6 packets that include the IPv6 extender header attribute.

To enable the inclusion of element ID, 54, `fragmentIdentification` and element ID, 64, `ipv6ExtensionHeaders` in IPFIX flow templates that are exported to the flow collector, include the `ipv6-extended-attrib` statement at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services flow-table-size]` hierarchy level. Collection of IP4 fragmentation IDs occurs automatically without having to configure this setting explicitly.

```
[edit chassis]
fpc slot-number {
  inline-services {
    flow-table-size {
      ipv6-extended-attrib;
    }
  }
}
```

Starting in Junos OS Releases 17.3R4, 17.4R3, 18.1R4, 18.2R2, 18.3R2, and 18.4R1, the values of the IPv6 options and their functions that are contained in IPv6 packets are described in [Table 89 on page 456](#).

Table 89: Values of IPv6 Options and Extension Headers in Packets

Bit Value	IPv6 Option	Next Header Code	Description
0	DST	60	Destination option header
1	HOP	0	Hop-by-hop option header
2	Res	Not applicable	Reserved
3	UNK	Not applicable	Unknown layer 4 header (compressed, encrypted, not supported)
4	FRA0	44	Fragment header – first fragment

Table 89: Values of IPv6 Options and Extension Headers in Packets (continued)

Bit Value	IPv6 Option	Next Header Code	Description
5	RH	43	Routing header
6	FRA1	44	Fragmentation header – not first fragment
7	Res	Not applicable	Reserved
8 through 11	Res	Not applicable	Reserved
12	MOB	135	IPv6 mobility (RFC3775)
13	ESP	50	Encrypted security payload
14	AH	51	Authentication header
15	PAY	108	Payload compression header
16 through 31	Res	Not applicable	Reserved

For Junos OS Releases prior to 17.3R4, 17.4R3, 18.1R4, 18.2R2, and 18.3R2, the values of the IPv6 options and their functions that are contained in IPv6 packets are described in [Table 90 on page 457](#).

Table 90: Values of IPv6 Options and Extension Headers in Packets

Bit Value	IPv6 Option	Next Header Code	Description
0	Res	Not applicable	Reserved
1	FRA1	44	Fragmentation Header
2	RH	43	Routing Header
3	FRA0	44	Fragment Header – First Fragment
4	UNK	Not applicable	Unknown Layer 4 header (compressed, encrypted, not supported)
5	Res	Not applicable	Reserved
6	HOP	0	Hop-by-hop option header

Table 90: Values of IPv6 Options and Extension Headers in Packets (continued)

Bit Value	IPv6 Option	Next Header Code	Description
7	DST	60	Destination option header
8	PAY	108	Payload compression header
9	AH	51	Authentication header
10	ESP	50	Encrypted security payload
11 through 31	Res	Not applicable	Reserved

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.3R4	Starting in Junos OS Releases 17.3R4, 17.4R3, 18.1R4, 18.2R2, 18.3R2, and 18.4R1, the values of the IPv6 options and their functions that are contained in IPv6 packets are described in Table 89 on page 456 .

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)
- [ipv6-extended-attrib on page 848](#)

Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers

You can configure replication of the sampled flow records for use by multiple flow servers. You can use either sampling based on the Routing Engine, using cflowd version 5 or version 8, or sampling based on the services PIC, using flow aggregation version 9, as described in the following sections:

- [Directing Replicated Routing Engine–Based Sampling Flows to Multiple Servers on page 458](#)
- [Directing Replicated Version 9 Flow Aggregates to Multiple Servers on page 459](#)

Directing Replicated Routing Engine–Based Sampling Flows to Multiple Servers

Routing Engine–based sampling supports up to eight flow servers for both cflowd version 5 and version 8 configurations. The total number of servers is limited to eight regardless of how many are configured for cflowd v5 or v8.

When you configure cflowd-based sampling, the export packets are replicated to all flow servers configured to receive them. If two servers are configured to receive v5 records, both the servers receive records for a specified flow.



NOTE: With Routing Engine–based sampling, if multiple flow servers are configured with version 8 export format, all of them must use the same aggregation type. For example, all servers receiving version 8 export can be configured for source-destination aggregation type.

The following configuration example allows replication of export packets to two flow servers.

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    instance inst1 {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      family inet;
      output {
        flow-server 10.10.3.2 {
          port 2055;
          version 5;
          source-address 192.168.164.119;
        }
        flow-server 172.17.20.62 {
          port 2055;
          version 5;
          source-address 192.168.164.119;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Directing Replicated Version 9 Flow Aggregates to Multiple Servers

The export packets generated for a template are replicated to all the flow servers that are configured to receive information for that template. The maximum number of servers supported is eight.

This also implies that periodic updates required by version 9 (RFC 3954) are sent to each configured collector. The following updates are sent periodically as part of this requirement:

- Options data
- Template definition

The refresh period for options data and template definition is configured on a per-template basis at the **[edit services flow-monitoring]** hierarchy level.

The following configuration example allows replication of version 9 export packets to two flow servers.

```
forwarding-options {
  sampling {
    instance inst1 {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      family inet;
      output {
        flow-server 10.10.3.2 {
          port 2055;
          version9 {
            template {
              ipv4;
            }
          }
        }
        flow-server 172.17.20.62 {
          port 2055;
          version9 {
            template {
              ipv4;
            }
          }
        }
      }
      flow-inactive-timeout 30;
      flow-active-timeout 60;
      interface sp-4/0/0 {
        source-address 10.10.3.4;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)
- [Configuring Services Interface Redundancy on M and T Series Routers using Flow Monitoring on page 55](#)
- [Example: Configuring Active Monitoring on an M, MX or T Series Router's Logical System on page 44](#)

Logging cflowd Flows on M and T Series Routers Before Export

To collect the cflowd flows in a log file before they are exported, include the **local-dump** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling output flow-server *hostname*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options sampling output flow-server hostname]
local-dump;
```

By default, the flows are collected in `/var/log/sampled`; to change the filename, include the `filename` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling traceoptions]` hierarchy level. For more information about changing the filename, see [“Configuring Traffic Sampling Output” on page 324](#).



NOTE: Because the `local-dump` statement adds extra overhead, you should use it only while debugging cflowd problems, not during normal operation.

The following is an example of the flow information. The AS number exported is the origin AS number. All flows that belong under a cflowd header are dumped, followed by the header itself:

```
Jun 27 18:35:43 v5 flow entry
Jun 27 18:35:43   Src addr: 192.0.2.1
Jun 27 18:35:43   Dst addr: 198.51.100.15
Jun 27 18:35:43   Nhop addr: 198.51.100.240
Jun 27 18:35:43   Input interface: 5
Jun 27 18:35:43   Output interface: 3
Jun 27 18:35:43   Pkts in flow: 15
Jun 27 18:35:43   Bytes in flow: 600
Jun 27 18:35:43   Start time of flow: 7230
Jun 27 18:35:43   End time of flow: 7271
Jun 27 18:35:43   Src port: 26629
Jun 27 18:35:43   Dst port: 179
Jun 27 18:35:43   TCP flags: 0x10
Jun 27 18:35:43   IP proto num: 6
Jun 27 18:35:43   TOS: 0xc0
Jun 27 18:35:43   Src AS: 7018
Jun 27 18:35:43   Dst AS: 11111
Jun 27 18:35:43   Src netmask len: 16
Jun 27 18:35:43   Dst netmask len: 0
```

[... 41 more version 5 flow entries; then the following header:]

```
Jun 27 18:35:43 cflowd header:
Jun 27 18:35:43   Num-records: 42
Jun 27 18:35:43   Version: 5
Jun 27 18:35:43   low seq num: 118
Jun 27 18:35:43   Engine id: 0
Jun 27 18:35:43   Engine type: 3
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Active Flow Monitoring on an M Series Multiservice Edge, T Series Core Router or EX9200 Switch on page 41](#)
- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)

- [Directing Replicated Flows from M and T Series Routers to Multiple Flow Servers on page 458](#)
- [Configuring Services Interface Redundancy on M and T Series Routers using Flow Monitoring on page 55](#)
- [Example: Configuring Active Monitoring on an M, MX or T Series Router's Logical System on page 44](#)

Configuring Next-Hop Address Learning on MX Series Routers for Destinations Accessible Over Multiple Paths

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can enable learning of next-hop addresses to correctly report the next hop address, output SNMP, destination IP address, and destination IP mask values in the flow records when a destination is reachable through multiple paths. By default, this behavior of learning the next-hop addresses is disabled for inline flow monitoring. When learning next-hop addresses is disabled, data is reported as follows:

- If the destination address of the sampled IPv4 flow is reachable through multiple paths, the IPv4 next hop address and the output SNMP address are reported in the flow records as the same as the gateway address and SNMP index of the first path seen in the forwarding table.
- If the destination address of the sampled IPv6 flow is reachable through multiple paths, the IPv4 next hop address and the output SNMP address are reported as 0 in the flow records.
- If the Incoming Interface (IIF) and Outgoing Interface (OIF) are not in the same VRF, then the destination IP address, destination IP mask, IPv4 next hop address, and the output SNMP address are reported as 0 in the flow records.

When learning of next-hop addresses is enabled, output SNMP, destination IP address, and destination IP mask values in the flow records are reported correctly when a destination is reachable through multiple paths.. To enable next-hop learning, include the **nexthop-learning enable** statement at the **[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template *template-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix | version9) template template-name]
set nexthop-learning enable;
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, you can enable learning of next-hop addresses to correctly report the next hop address, output SNMP, destination IP address, and destination IP mask values in the flow records when a destination is reachable through multiple paths.

Related Documentation

- [nexthop-learning on page 881](#)

CHAPTER 12

Sending Packets for Analysis Using Port Mirroring

- [Understanding Port Mirroring on Routers with an Internet Processor II ASIC or T Series Internet Processor on page 463](#)
- [Rerouting Packets on an M, MX or T Series Router with Port Mirroring on page 464](#)
- [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)
- [Defining a Next-Hop Group on MX Series Routers for Port Mirroring on page 481](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 483](#)

Understanding Port Mirroring on Routers with an Internet Processor II ASIC or T Series Internet Processor

On routers containing an Internet Processor II application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) or T Series Internet Processor, you can send a copy of an IP version 4 (IPv4) or IP version 6 (IPv6) packet from the router to an external host address or a packet analyzer for analysis. This is known as *port mirroring*.

Port mirroring is different from traffic sampling. In traffic sampling, a sampling key based on the IPv4 header is sent to the Routing Engine. There, the key can be placed in a file, or cflowd packets based on the key can be sent to a cflowd server. In port mirroring, the entire packet is copied and sent out through a next-hop interface.

You can configure simultaneous use of sampling and port mirroring, and set an independent sampling rate and run-length for port-mirrored packets. However, if a packet is selected for both sampling and port mirroring, only one action can be performed and port mirroring takes precedence. For example, if you configure an interface to sample every packet input to the interface and a filter also selects the packet to be port mirrored to another interface, only the port mirroring takes effect. All other packets not matching the explicit filter port-mirroring criteria continue to be sampled when forwarded to their final destination.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 151](#)

Rerouting Packets on an M, MX or T Series Router with Port Mirroring

You can copy packets and reroute them to another interface by using port mirroring. To send packet copies to an interface, include the **interface** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name* output]** hierarchy level and specify the interface to receive the traffic.

You can even send port-mirrored traffic to a monitoring services or adaptive services interface. If you choose this option, accepted traffic is copied and the packet copies are sent to the services interface for flow processing.

To configure how often packets are copied from the monitored traffic, include the **rate** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family *family-name* input]** hierarchy level. A rate of 1 port-mirrors every packet, while a rate of 10 port-mirrors every tenth packet.

```
[edit]
forwarding-options {
  port-mirroring {
    family (inet | inet6) {
      input {
        rate 1;
      }
      output {
        interface sp-2/0/0.0;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers

To prepare traffic for port mirroring, include the **filter** statement at the **[edit firewall family inet]** hierarchy level:

```
filter filter-name;
```

This filter at the **[edit firewall family (inet | inet6)]** hierarchy level selects traffic to be port-mirrored:

```
filter filter-name {
  term term-name {
    then {
      port-mirror;
      accept;
    }
  }
}
```

To configure port mirroring on a logical interface, configure the following statements at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring]
input {
  maximum-packet-length bytes;
  rate rate;
  run-length number;
}
family (inet | inet6) {
  output {
    interface interface-name {
      next-hop address;
    }
    next-hop-group group-name {
      group-type (inet | inet6);
      interface interface-name {
        next-hop address;
      }
      next-hop-subgroup group-name {
        interface interface-name {
          next-hop address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  no-filter-check;
}
}
```

Specify the port-mirroring destination by including the **next-hop** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet | inet6) output interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
next-hop address;
```



NOTE: For IPv4 port mirroring to reach a next-hop destination, you must manually include a static Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry in the router configuration.

You can also specify the port-mirroring destination by including the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet | inet6) output]** hierarchy level. Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2R1, the **next-hop-group** statement for the port-mirroring destination is supported for inet6.

```
next-hop-group group-name {
  group-type (inet | inet6);
  interface interface-name {
    next-hop address;
  }
  next-hop-subgroup group-name {
    interface interface-name {
      next-hop address;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

The **no-filter-check** statement is required when you send port-mirrored traffic to a Tunnel PIC that has a filter applied to it.

The interface used to send the packets to the analyzer is the output interface configured above at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet | inet6) output]** hierarchy level. You can use any physical interface type, including generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel interfaces. The next-hop address specifies the destination address; this statement is mandatory for non point-to-point interfaces, such as Ethernet interfaces.

To configure the sampling rate or duration, include the **rate** or **run-length** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring input]** hierarchy level.

You can trace port-mirroring operations the same way you trace sampling operations. For more information, see [“Tracing Traffic Sampling Operations” on page 326](#).

For more information about port mirroring, see the following sections:

- [Configuring Tunnels on page 466](#)
- [Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on page 468](#)
- [Configuring Inline Port Mirroring on page 470](#)
- [Filter-Based Forwarding with Multiple Monitoring Interfaces on page 470](#)
- [Restrictions on page 471](#)
- [Configuring Port Mirroring on Services Interfaces on page 472](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Port Mirroring on page 473](#)

Configuring Tunnels

In typical applications, you send the sampled packets to an analyzer or a workstation for analysis, rather than another router. If you must send this traffic over a network, you should use tunnels. For more information about tunnel interfaces, see *Tunnel Services Overview*.

The MX Series routers support Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) with built-in Ethernet ports, which do not support Tunnel Services PICs. To create tunnel interfaces on an MX Series router with a DPC, you configure the DPC and the corresponding Packet Forwarding Engine to use for tunneling services at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level. You also configure the amount of bandwidth reserved for tunnel services. The Junos OS creates tunnel interfaces on the Packet Forwarding Engine.

To create tunnel interfaces on MX Series routers, include the following statements at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis]
fpc slot-number {
  pic number {
    tunnel-services {
      bandwidth bandwidth-value;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
}
```

Include the **fpc slot-number** statement to specify the slot number of the DPC. If two SCBs are installed, the range is 0 through . If three SCBs are installed, the range is 0 through 5 and 7 through .

Include the **pic number** statement to specify the number of the Packet Forwarding Engine on the DPC. The range is 0 through 3.

You can also specify the amount of bandwidth to allocate for tunnel traffic on each Packet Forwarding Engine by including the **bandwidth bandwidth-value** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number]** hierarchy level:

- **1g** indicates that 1 Gbps of bandwidth is reserved for tunnel traffic. Configure this option only for a Packet Forwarding Engine on a Gigabit Ethernet 40-port DPC.
- **10g** indicates that 10 Gbps of bandwidth is reserved for tunnel traffic. Configure this option only for a Packet Forwarding Engine on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet 4-port DPC.
- **20g** or **40g**—Configure 20 gigabits per second or 40 gigabits per second only on an MX Series router with the MPC3E and the 100-Gigabit CFP MIC.

If you specify a bandwidth that is not compatible with the type of DPC and Packet Forwarding Engine, tunnel services are not activated. For example, you cannot specify a bandwidth of 1 Gbps for a Packet Forwarding Engine on a 10-Gigabit Ethernet 4-port DPC.

When you configure tunnel interfaces on the Packet Forwarding Engine of a 10-Gigabit Ethernet 4-port DPC, the Ethernet interfaces for that port are removed from service and are no longer visible in the command-line interface (CLI). The Packet Forwarding Engine of a 10-Gigabit Ethernet 4-port DPC supports either tunnel interfaces or Ethernet interfaces, but not both. Each port on the 10-Gigabit Ethernet 4-port DPC includes two LEDs, one for tunnel services and one for Ethernet services, to indicate which type of service is being used. On the Gigabit Ethernet 40-port DPC, you can configure both tunnel and Ethernet interfaces at the same time.

If your router is equipped with a Tunnel PIC, you can forward duplicate packets to multiple interfaces by configuring a next-hop group. To configure a next-hop group, include the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
next-hop-group group-names {
  interface interface-name {
    next-hop address;
  }
}
```

The **interface** statement specifies the interface that sends out sampled information. The **next-hop** statement specifies the next-hop addresses to which to send the sampled information.

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, for IPv6 port mirroring to reach next-hop destination, you can configure a **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family inet6 output]** hierarchy level:

```
next-hop-group group-name{
  group-type inet6;
  interface interface-name {
    next-hop ipv6-address;
  }
  next-hop-subgroup group-name{
    interface interface-name {
      next-hop ipv6-address;
    }
  }
}
```

Next-hop groups have the following restrictions:

- Next-hop groups are supported for inet, inet6, and bridge family.
- Next-hop groups are supported on M Series and MX Series routers.
- Next-hop groups or next-hop subgroups support up to 16 next-hop addresses.
- Up to 30 next-hop groups are supported.
- Each next-hop group is expected to have at least two next-hop addresses.
- Each next-hop subgroup supports up to 16 next-hop groups.

Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups

You can configure next-hop groups for M Series, MX Series, and TX Series routers using either IP addresses or Layer 2 addresses for the next hops. Use the **group-type [inet | inet6 | layer-2]** statement at **[edit forwarding-options next-hop-group next-hop-group-name]** hierarchy level to establish the next-hop groups. (The **inet6** option is available starting in Junos OS Release 14.2.) You can reference more than one port mirroring instance in a filter on MX Series routers. Use the **port-mirror-instance instance-name** statement at the **[edit firewall family family-name filter filter-name term term-name]** hierarchy level to refer to one of several port mirroring instances.



NOTE: On MX Series routers with MPCs, port mirroring instances can only be bound to the FPC level and not up to the PIC level. For MX Series routers with a DPC card, both levels are supported.

On M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers only, you can configure port mirroring using next-hop groups, also known as *multipacket port mirroring*, without the presence of a Tunnel PIC. To configure this functionality, include the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirror family [inet | inet6] output]** (the **inet6** option is available starting in Junos OS Release 14.2.) or **[edit forwarding-options port-mirror instance instance-name family inet output]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
port-mirror {
  family inet {
    output {
      next-hop-group group-name {
        interface interface-name {
          next-hop address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

or

```
[edit forwarding-options]
port-mirror {
  family inet6 {
    output {
      next-hop-group group-name{
        group-type inet6;
        interface interface-name {
          next-hop ipv6-address;
        }
      }
      next-hop-subgroup group-name{
        interface interface-name {
          next-hop ipv6-address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

or

```
[edit forwarding-options]
port-mirror {
  instance instance-name {
    family (inet | vpls) {
      output {
        next-hop-group group-name;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

You define the next-hop group by including the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. For an example, see [“Examples: Configuring Port Mirroring” on page 473](#). This configuration is supported with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

You can disable this configuration by including a **disable** or **disable-all-instances** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirror]** hierarchy level or by including a **disable** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options port-mirror instance *instance-name*]** hierarchy

level. You can display the settings and network status by issuing the **show forwarding-options next-hop-group** and **show forwarding-options port-mirroring** operational commands.



NOTE: If you try to bind any derived instance to the FPC, a commit error occur.

Configuring Inline Port Mirroring

Inline port mirroring provides you with the ability to specify instances that are not bound to the flexible PIC concentrator (FPC) in the firewall filter's **then port-mirror-instance** action. This way, you are not limited to only two port-mirror instances per FPC. Inline port mirroring decouples the port-mirror destination from the input parameters like **rate**. While the input parameters are programmed in the switch interface board, the next-hop destination of the mirrored packet is available in the packet itself. Inline port mirroring is supported only on MX Series routers with MPCs.

Using inline port mirroring, a port-mirror instance have an option to inherit input parameters from another instance that specifies it, as shown in the following CLI configuration example:

```
instance pm2 {
  + input-parameters-instance pm1;
  family inet {
    output {
      interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
        next-hop 192.0.2.3;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Multiple levels of inheritance are not allowed. One instance can be referred by multiple instances. An instance can refer to another instance that is defined before it. Forward references are not allowed and an instance cannot refer to itself, doing so cause an error during configuration parsing.

The user can specify an instance that is not bound to the FPC in the firewall filter. The specified filter should inherit one of the two instances that have been bound to the FPC. If it does not, the packet is not marked for port-mirroring. If it does, then the packet is sampled using the input parameters specified by the referred instance but the copy is sent to the its own destination.

Filter-Based Forwarding with Multiple Monitoring Interfaces

If port-mirrored packets are to be distributed to multiple monitoring or collection interfaces based on patterns in packet headers, it is helpful to configure a filter-based forwarding (FBF) filter on the port-mirroring egress interface.

When an FBF filter is installed as an output filter, a packet that is forwarded to the filter has already undergone at least one route lookup. After the packet is classified at the

egress interface by the FBF filter, it is redirected to another routing table for additional route lookup. Obviously, the route lookup in the latter routing table (designated by an FBF routing instance) must result in a different next hop from those from the previous tables the packet has passed through, to avoid packet looping inside the Packet Forwarding Engine.

For more information about FBF configuration, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*. For an example of FBF applied to an output interface, see [“Examples: Configuring Port Mirroring” on page 473](#).

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to port-mirroring configurations:

- The interface you configure for port mirroring should not participate in any kind of routing activity.
- The destination address you specify should not have a route to the ultimate traffic destination. For example, if the sampled IPv4 packets have a destination address of **10.68.9.10** and the port-mirrored traffic is sent to **10.68.20.15** for analysis, the device associated with the latter address should not know a route to **10.68.9.10**. Also, it should not send the sampled packets back to the source address.
- IPv4 and IPv6 traffic is supported. For IPv6 port mirroring, you must configure the next-hop router with an IPv6 neighbor before mirroring the traffic, similar to an ARP request for IPv4 traffic. All the restrictions applied to IPv4 configurations should also apply to IPv6.
- On M120 and M320 Series routers, multiple next-hop mirroring is not supported.
- Because M320 Series routers do not support multiple bindings of port-mirror instances per FPC, the **port-mirror-instance** action is not supported in firewall filters for these routers.
- Port mirroring in the ingress and egress direction is not supported for link services IQ (lsq-) interfaces.
- On M Series routers other than the M120 and M320 Series routers, only one family protocol (either IPv4 or IPv6) is supported at a time.
- Port mirroring supports up to 16 next hops.
- Only transit data is supported.
- You can configure multiple port-mirroring interfaces per router.
- On routers containing an Internet Processor II application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), you must include a firewall filter with both the **accept** action and the **port-mirror** action modifier on the inbound interface. Do not include the **discard** action, or port mirroring does not work.
- If the port-mirroring interface is a non-point-to-point interface, you must include an IP address under the **port-mirroring** statement to identify the other end of the link. This IP address must be reachable for you to see the sampled traffic. If the port-mirroring interface is an Ethernet interface, the router should have an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry for it. The following sample configuration sets up a static ARP entry.

- You do not need to configure firewall filters on both inbound and outbound interfaces, but at least one is necessary on the inbound interface to provide the copies of the packets to send to an analyzer.
- Inline port mirroring is supported only on MX Series routers with MPCs.
- Configuration for both port mirroring and traffic sampling are handled by the same daemon, so in order to view a trace log file for port mirroring, you must configure the **traceoptions** option under traffic sampling.

Configuring Port Mirroring on Services Interfaces

A special situation arises when you configure unit **0** of a services interface (AS or Multiservices PIC) to be the port-mirroring logical interface, as in the following example:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
port-mirroring {
  input {
    rate 1;
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      interface sp-1/0/0.0;
    }
  }
}
```

Since any traffic directed to unit **0** on a services interface is targeted for monitoring (cflowd packets are generated for it), the sample port-mirroring configuration indicates that the customer wants to have cflowd records generated for the port-mirrored traffic.

However, generation of cflowd records requires the following additional configuration; if it is missing, the port-mirrored traffic is simply dropped by the services interface without generating any cflowd packets.

```
[edit forwarding-options]
sampling {
  instance instance1 { # named instances of sampling parameters
    input {
      rate 1;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        flow-server 172.16.28.65 {
          port 1230;
        }
        interface sp-1/0/0 { # If the port-mirrored traffic requires monitoring, this
                              # interface must be same as that specified in the
                              # port-mirroring configuration.
          source-address 198.51.100.3;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
}
```



NOTE: Another way to configure sp-1/0/0 to generate cflowd records is to use only the sampling configuration, but include a firewall filter **sample** action instead of a **port-mirror** action.

Examples: Configuring Port Mirroring

The following example sends port-mirrored traffic to multiple cflowd servers or packet analyzers:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/0 { # This is the input interface where packets enter the router.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input mirror_pkts; # Here is where you apply the first filter.
      }
      address 10.11.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/1/0 { # This is an exit interface for HTTP packets.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.12.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-1/2/0 { # This is an exit interface for HTTP packets.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.13.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}
so-0/3/0 { # This is an exit interface for FTP packets.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.1.1/30;
    }
  }
}
so-4/3/0 { # This is an exit interface for FTP packets.
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.2.2.2/30;
    }
  }
}
so-7/0/0 { # This is an exit interface for all remaining packets.
```

```

    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.5.5.5/30;
        }
    }
}
so-7/0/1 { # This is an exit interface for all remaining packets.
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.6.6.6/30;
        }
    }
}
vt-3/3/0 { # The tunnel interface is where you send the port mirrored traffic.
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
    }
    unit 1 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input collect_pkts; # This is where you apply the second firewall filter.
            }
        }
    }
}
[edit forwarding-options]
port-mirroring { # This is required when you configure next-hop groups.
    input {
        rate 1; # This rate port mirrors one packet for every one received (1:1 = all
                # packets).
    }
    family inet {
        output { # This sends traffic to a tunnel interface to prepare for multipoint mirroring.
            interface vt-3/3/0.1;
            no-filter-check;
        }
    }
}
next-hop-group ftp-traffic { # Point-to-point interfaces require you to specify the interface
    # name only.
    interface so-4/3/0.0;
    interface so-0/3/0.0;
}
next-hop-group http-traffic { # You need to configure a next hop for multipoint interfaces
    # (Ethernet).
    interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
        next-hop 10.12.0.2;
    }
    interface ge-1/2/0.0 {
        next-hop 10.13.0.2;
    }
}
next-hop-group default-collect {
    interface so-7/0/0.0;
    interface so-7/0/1.0;
}

```

```

}
[edit firewall]
family inet {
  filter mirror_pkts { # Apply this filter to the input interface.
    term catch_all {
      then {
        count input_mirror_pkts;
        port-mirror; # This action sends traffic to be copied and port mirrored.
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
  filter collect_pkts { # Apply this filter to the tunnel interface.
    term ftp-term { # This term sends FTP traffic to an FTP next-hop group.
      from {
        protocol ftp;
      }
      then next-hop-group ftp-traffic;
    }
    term http-term { # This term sends HTTP traffic to an HTTP next-hop group.
      from {
        protocol http;
      }
      then next-hop-group http-traffic;
    }
    term default { # This term sends all remaining traffic to a final next-hop group.
      then next-hop-group default-collectors;
    }
  }
}
}

```

The following example demonstrates configuration of filter-based forwarding at the output interface. In this example, the packet flow follows this path:

1. A packet arrives at interface fe-1/2/0.0 with source and destination addresses **10.50.200.1** and **10.50.100.1**, respectively.
2. The route lookup in routing table **inet.0** points to the egress interface so-0/0/3.0.
3. The output filter installed at so-0/0/3.0 redirects the packet to routing table **fbf.inet.0**.
4. The packet matches the entry **10.50.100.0/25**, and finally leaves the router from interface so-2/0/0.0.

```

[edit interfaces]
so-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        output fbf;
      }
      address 10.50.10.2/25;
    }
  }
}

```

```

fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.50.2/25;
    }
  }
}
so-2/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.50.20.2/25;
    }
  }
}
[edit firewall]
filter fbf {
  term 0 {
    from {
      source-address {
        10.50.200.0/25;
      }
    }
    then routing-instance fbf;
  }
  term d {
    then count d;
  }
}
[edit routing-instances]
fbf {
  instance-type forwarding;
  routing-options {
    static {
      route 10.50.100.0/25 next-hop so-2/0/0.0;
    }
  }
}
[edit routing-options]
interface-routes {
  rib-group inet fbf-group;
}
static {
  route 10.50.100.0/25 next-hop 10.50.10.1;
}
rib-groups {
  fbf-group {
    import-rib [ inet.0 fbf.inet.0 ];
  }
}

```

The following example shows configuration of port mirroring using next-hop groups or multipacket port mirroring:

```

forwarding-options {

```

```

next-hop-group inet_nhg {
  group-type inet;
  interface ge-2/0/2.101 {
    next-hop 10.2.0.2;
  }
  interface ge-2/2/8.2 {
    next-hop 10.8.0.2;
  }
}
next-hop-group vpls_nhg {
  group-type layer-2;
  interface ge-2/0/1.100;
  interface ge-2/2/9.0;
  inactive: next-hop-subgroup vpls_subg {
    interface ge-2/0/1.101;
    interface ge-2/2/9.1;
  }
}
next-hop-group vpls_nhg_2 {
  group-type layer-2;
  interface ge-2/2/1.100;
  interface ge-2/3/9.0;
}
port-mirror {
  disable-all-instances; /* Disable all port-mirroring instances */
  disable; /* Disable the global instance */
  input {
    rate 10; # start mirroring every 10th packet
    run-length 4; # mirror 4 additional packets
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      next-hop-group inet_nhg;
    }
  }
  family inet6 {
    output {
      next-hop-group inet6_nhg6 {
        group-type inet6;
        interface ge-2/0/3.102 {
          next-hop 2001:db8::1:10 ;
        }
        interface ge-2/0/4.103 {
          next-hop 2001:db8::20:10;
        }
      }
      next-hop-subgroup vpls_subg {
        interface ge-2/0/.101 {
          next-hop 2001:db8::3:1;
        }
        interface ge-2/2/9.1 {
          next-hop 2001:db8::4:1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

}
family vpls {
  output {
    next-hop-group vpls_nhg;
  }
}
instance {
  inst1 {
    disable; /* Disable this instance */
    input {
      rate 1;
      maximum-packet-length 200;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        next-hop-group inet_nhg;
      }
    }
    family inet6 {
      output {
        next-hop-group inet6_nhg6;
      }
    }
    family vpls {
      output {
        next-hop-group vpls_nhg_2;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}
}
}

```

The following example shows configuration of port mirroring using next-hop groups or multipacket port mirroring on a T Series router:

```

forwarding-options {
  next-hop-group inet_nhg {
    group-type inet;
    interface so-0/0/0.0; # There is no need for the nexthop address on T Series routers
    interface ge-2/0/2.0 {
      next-hop 203.0.113.4
    }
  }
  next-hop-subgroup sub_inet {
    interface so-1/2/0.0;
    interface ge-6/1/2.0 {
      next-hop 203.0.113.137;
    }
  }
  next-hop-group vpls_nhg_2 {
    group-type layer-2;
    interface ge-2/2/1.100;
    interface ge-2/3/9.0;
  }
}

```



```

}
port-mirroring {
  disable-all-instances; /*Disable all port-mirroring instances */
  disable; /* Disable the global instance */
  input {
    rate 10;
    run-length 4;
  }
  family inet {
    output {
      next-hop-group inet_nhgc;
    }
  }
  family vpls {
    output {
      next-hop-group vpls_nhgc;
    }
  }
}
instance {
  inst1 {
    disable; /* Disable this instance */
    input {
      rate 1;
      maximum-packet-length 200;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        next-hop-group inet_nhgc;
      }
    }
    family vpls {
      output {
        next-hop-group vpls_nhgc_2;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

The following example shows configuration of inline port mirroring using PM1, PM2, and PM3 as our port mirror instances.

```

instance {
  pm1 {
    input {
      rate 3;
    }
    family inet {
      output {
        interface ge-1/2/2.0 {
          next-hop 192.0.2.130;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
  }
  pm2 {
    input-parameters-instance pm1;
    family inet {
      output {
        interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
          next-hop 192.0.2.3;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  pm3 {
    input {
      rate 3;
    }
    family inet6 {
      output {
        interface ge-1/2/3.0 {
          next-hop 2001:db8::5:1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
firewall {
  filter pm_filter {
    term t1 {
      then port-mirror-instance pm2;
    }
  }
  filter nhg6_filter6 {
    term t6 {
      then next-hop-group inet6-nhg6;
    }
  }
}
chassis {
  fpc 1 {
    port-mirror-instance pm1;
  }
}
```

The packets be sampled at a rate of 3, and the copy is sent to 192.0.2.3.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2R1, the next-hop-group statement for the port-mirroring destination is supported for inet6.
14.2	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, for IPv6 port mirroring to reach next-hop destination, you can configure a next-hop-group statement at the [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family inet6 output] hierarchy level:
14.2	The inet6 option is available starting in Junos OS Release 14.2.
14.2	the inet6 option is available starting in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Port Mirroring on Routers with an Internet Processor II ASIC or T Series Internet Processor on page 463](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 151](#)

Defining a Next-Hop Group on MX Series Routers for Port Mirroring

Starting with release 14.2, on routers containing an Internet Processor II application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) or T Series Internet Processor, you can send a copy of an IP version 4 (IPv4) or IP version 6 (IPv6) packet from the router to an external host address or a packet analyzer for analysis. This is known as *port mirroring*.

Port mirroring is different from traffic sampling. In traffic sampling, a sampling key based on the IPv4 header is sent to the Routing Engine. There, the key can be placed in a file, or cflowd packets based on the key can be sent to a cflowd server. In port mirroring, the entire packet is copied and sent out through a next-hop interface.

You can configure simultaneous use of sampling and port mirroring, and set an independent sampling rate and run-length for port-mirrored packets. However, if a packet is selected for both sampling and port mirroring, only one action can be performed, and port mirroring takes precedence. For example, if you configure an interface to sample every packet input to the interface and a filter also selects the packet to be port mirrored to another interface, only the port mirroring takes effect. All other packets not matching the explicit filter port-mirroring criteria continue to be sampled when forwarded to their final destination.

Next-hop groups allow you to include port mirroring multiple interfaces used to forward duplicate packets used in port mirroring.

On MX Series routers, you can mirror tunnel interface input traffic to multiple destinations. To this form of multipacket port mirroring, you specify two or more additional destinations in a next-hop group, define a firewall filter that references the next-hop group as the filter action, and then apply the filter to a logical tunnel interface (lt-) or virtual tunnel interface (vt-) on the MX Series router.

To define a next-hop group for a Layer 2 port-mirroring firewall filter action:

1. Enable the configuration of forwarding options.

```
[edit]
user@host set forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet | inet6) output
```

2. Enable configuration of a next-hop-group for Layer 2 port mirroring.

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring ... family (inet | inet6) output]
user@host# set next-hop-group next-hop-group-name
```

3. Specify the type of addresses to be used in the next-hop group configuration.

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring ... family (inet | inet6) output next-hop-group
next-hop-group-name]
user@host# set group-type inet6
```

4. Specify the interfaces of the next-hop route.

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring ... family (inet | inet6) output next-hop-group
next-hop-group-name]
user@host# set interface logical-interface-name-1
user@host# set interface logical-interface-name-2
```

or

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring ... family (inet | inet6) output next-hop-group
next-hop-group-name]
user@host# set interface interface-name next-hop next-hop-address
```

The MX Series router supports up to 30 next-hop groups. Each next-hop group supports up to 16 next-hop addresses. Each next-hop group must specify at least two addresses. The *next-hop-address* can be an IPv4 or IPv6 address.

5. (Optional) Specify the next-hop subgroup.

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring ... family (inet | inet6) output next-hop-group
next-hop-group-name]
user@host# set next-hop-subgroup subgroup-name interface interface-name next-hop
next-hop-address
```

6. Verify the configuration of the next-hop group.

```
[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring ... family (inet | inet6) output next-hop-group
next-hop-group-name]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# show forwarding-options
```

```
...
next-hop-group next-hop-group-name {
  group-type inet6;
  interface logical-interface-name-1;
  interface interface-name {
    next-hop next-hop-address;
  }
  next-hop-subgroup subgroup-name {
    interface interface-name {
      next-hop next-hop-address;
    }
  }
}
...
```

Release History Table

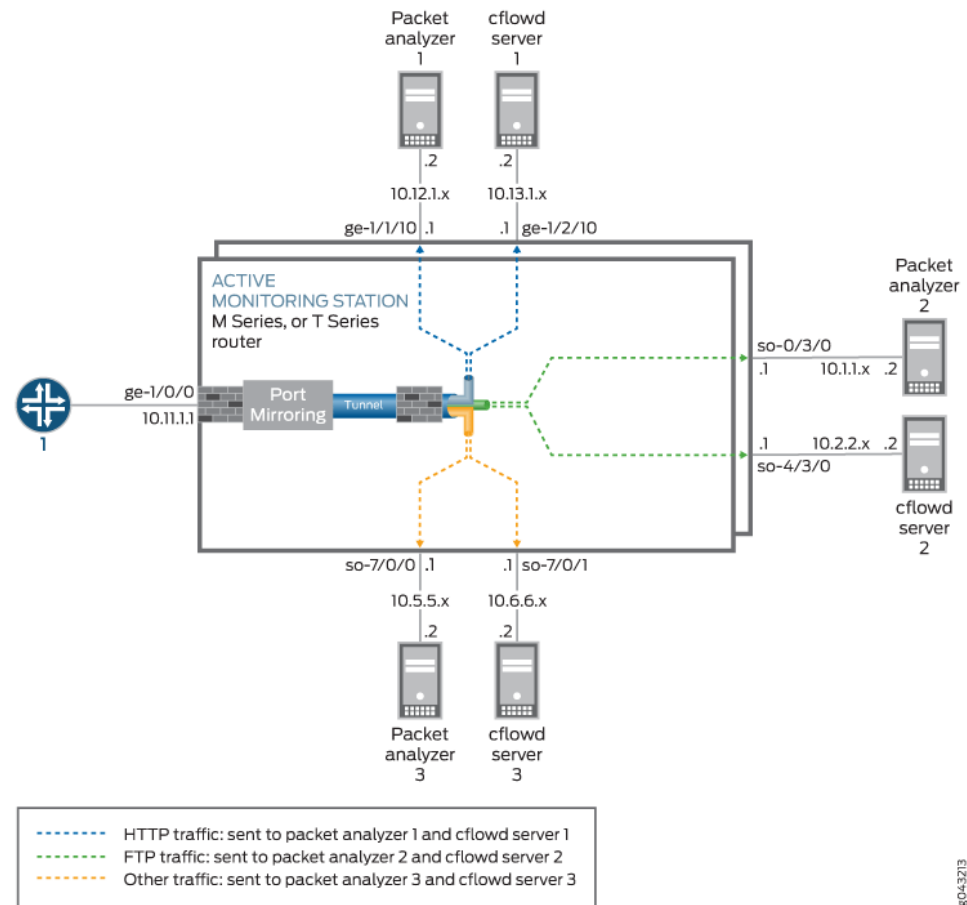
Release	Description
14.2	Starting with release 14.2, on routers containing an Internet Processor II application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) or T Series Internet Processor, you can send a copy of an IP version 4 (IPv4) or IP version 6 (IPv6) packet from the router to an external host address or a packet analyzer for analysis.

- Related Documentation
- [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)
 - [Example: Configuring Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on M, MX and T Series Routers on page 151](#)

Example: Configuring Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on M, MX and T Series Routers

When you need to analyze traffic containing more than one packet type, or you wish to perform multiple types of analysis on a single type of traffic, you can implement multiple port mirroring and next-hop groups. You can make up to 16 copies of traffic per group and send the traffic to next-hop group members. A maximum of 30 groups can be configured on a router at any given time. The port-mirrored traffic can be sent to any interface, except aggregated SONET/SDH, aggregated Ethernet, loopback (lo0), or administrative (**fxp0**) interfaces. To send port-mirrored traffic to multiple flow servers or packet analyzers, you can use the **next-hop-group** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

Figure 42: Active Flow Monitoring—Multiple Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups Topology Diagram



804-3213

Figure 21 on page 152 shows an example of how to configure multiple port mirroring with next-hop groups. All traffic enters the monitoring router at interface ge-1/0/0. A firewall filter counts and port-mirrors all incoming packets to a Tunnel Services PIC. A second filter is applied to the tunnel interface and splits the traffic into three categories: HTTP traffic, FTP traffic, and all other traffic. The three types of traffic are assigned to three separate next-hop groups. Each next-hop group contains a unique pair of exit interfaces that lead to different groups of packet analyzers and flow servers.



NOTE: Instances enabled to mirror packets to different destinations from the same PFE, also use different sampling parameters for each instance. When we configure Layer2 Port-mirroring with both global port-mirroring and instance based port-mirroring, PIC level instances will override FPC level and the FPC level will override the Global instance.

[edit]

```

interfaces {
  ge-1/0/0 { # This is the input interface where packets enter the router.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        filter {
          input mirror_pkts; # Here is where you apply the first filter.
        }
        address 10.11.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/1/0 { # This is an exit interface for HTTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.12.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-1/2/0 { # This is an exit interface for HTTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.13.1.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  so-0/3/0 { # This is an exit interface for FTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  so-4/3/0 { # This is an exit interface for FTP packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.2.2.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  so-7/0/0 { # This is an exit interface for all remaining packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.5.5.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  so-7/0/1 { # This is an exit interface for all remaining packets.
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.6.6.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
  vt-3/3/0 { # The tunnel interface is where you send the port-mirrored traffic.
    unit 0 {

```

```

    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 {
    family inet {
      filter {
        input collect_pkts; # This is where you apply the second firewall filter.
      }
    }
  }
}
forwarding-options {
  port-mirroring { # This is required when you configure next-hop groups.
    family inet {
      input {
        rate 1; # This port-mirrors all packets (one copy for every packet received).
      }
      output { # Sends traffic to a tunnel interface to enable multipoint mirroring.
        interface vt-3/3/0.1;
        no-filter-check;
      }
    }
  }
  next-hop-group ftp-traffic { # Point-to-point interfaces require you to specify the
    interface so-4/3/0.0; # interface name.
    interface so-0/3/0.0;
  }
  next-hop-group http-traffic { # Configure a next hop for all multipoint interfaces.
    interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.12.1.2;
    }
    interface ge-1/2/0.0 {
      next-hop 10.13.1.2;
    }
  }
  next-hop-group default-collect {
    interface so-7/0/0.0;
    interface so-7/0/1.0;
  }
}
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter mirror_pkts { # Apply this filter to the input interface.
      term catch_all {
        then {
          count input_mirror_pkts;
          port-mirror; # This action sends traffic to be copied and port-mirrored.
        }
      }
    }
    filter collect_pkts { # Apply this filter to the tunnel interface.
      term ftp-term { # This term sends FTP traffic to an FTP next-hop group.
        from {
          protocol ftp;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```



```
        then next-hop-group ftp-traffic;
    }
    term http-term { # This term sends HTTP traffic to an HTTP next-hop group.
        from {
            protocol http;
        }
        then next-hop-group http-traffic;
    }
    term default { # This sends all remaining traffic to a final next-hop group.
        then next-hop-group default-collectors;
    }
}
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Port Mirroring on Routers with an Internet Processor II ASIC or T Series Internet Processor on page 463](#)
- [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)

PART 4

Real-Time Performance Monitoring and Video Monitoring Services

- [Monitoring Traffic Using Real-Time Performance Monitoring on page 491](#)
- [Managing License Server for Throughput Data Export on page 547](#)
- [Testing the Performance of Network Devices Using RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking on page 551](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on ACX Series on page 649](#)
- [Tracking Streaming Media Traffic Using Inline Video Monitoring on page 703](#)

CHAPTER 13

Monitoring Traffic Using Real-Time Performance Monitoring

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Real-Time Performance Monitoring on ACX Series on page 494](#)
- [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)
- [Understanding TWAMP Auto-Restart on page 498](#)
- [Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on ACX Series on page 500](#)
- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)
- [Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Concurrent RPM Probes on M, MX, T and PTX Routers and EX Series Switches on page 511](#)
- [Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512](#)
- [Analyzing Network Efficiency in IPv6 Networks on MX Series Routers Using RPM Probes on page 516](#)
- [Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519](#)
- [Configuring TWAMP Client and TWAMP Server to Reconnect Automatically After TWAMP Server Unavailability on page 522](#)
- [Example: Configuring TWAMP Client and Server on MX Series Routers on page 528](#)
- [Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534](#)
- [Examples: Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers With RPM on page 536](#)
- [Tracing RPM Operations on MX, M, T and ACX Series Routers on page 538](#)

- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)
- [Enabling RPM on MX, M and T Series Routers and SRX Firewalls for the Services SDK on page 544](#)

Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers

Real-time performance monitoring (RPM) enables you to configure active probes to track and monitor traffic. Probes collect packets per destination and per application, including PING Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets, User Datagram Protocol and Transmission Control Protocol (UDP/TCP) packets with user-configured ports, user-configured Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) type-of-service (ToS) packets, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) packets. RPM provides Management Information Base (MIB) support with extensions for RFC 2925, *Definitions of Managed Objects for Remote Ping, Traceroute, and Lookup Operations*.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can apply RPM to IPsec tunnels and GRE tunnels for PIC-based and Routing Engine-based RPM clients and servers if you are using MS-MPCs or MS-MICs. Packet Forwarding Engine-based RPM is not supported for IPsec tunnels. Support of RPM on IPsec tunnels enables service level agreement (SLA) monitoring for traffic transported in IPsec tunnels.



NOTE: RPM is not supported on logical systems.

You can also configure RPM services to determine automatically whether a path exists between a host router and its configured BGP neighbors. You can view the results of the discovery using an SNMP client. Results are stored in **pingResultsTable**, **jnxPingResultsTable**, **jnxPingProbeHistoryTable**, and **pingProbeHistoryTable**.

Probe configuration and probe results are supported by the command-line interface (CLI) and SNMP.

The following probe types are supported with DSCP marking:

- HTTP get (not available for BGP RPM services)
- ICMP echo
- ICMP timestamp
- TCP connection
- UDP echo
- UDP timestamp

With probes, you can monitor:

- Average round-trip time
- Jitter of the round-trip time—The difference between the minimum and maximum round-trip time
- Maximum round-trip time
- Minimum round-trip time
- Standard deviation of the round-trip time

One-way measurements for ICMP timestamp probes include:

- Minimum, maximum, standard deviation, and jitter measurements for egress and ingress times
- Number of probe responses received
- Number of probes sent
- Percentage of lost probes



NOTE: Timestamping is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport routers.

You can configure the following RPM thresholds:

- Ingress/egress delay
- Jitter
- Round-trip time
- Standard deviation
- Successive lost probes
- Total lost probes (per test)

Support is also implemented for user-configured CoS classifiers and for prioritization of RPM packets over regular data packets received on an input interface.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can apply RPM to IPsec tunnels and GRE tunnels for PIC-based and Routing Engine-based RPM clients and servers if you are using MS-MPCs or MS-MICs.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534](#)

- [Examples: Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers With RPM on page 536](#)

Real-Time Performance Monitoring on ACX Series

Real-time performance monitoring (RPM) allows the user to perform service-level monitoring. When RPM is configured on a router, the router calculates network performance based on packet response time, jitter, and packet loss. RPM is supported on all ACX Series routers. You can configure these values to be gathered by HTTP, Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), TCP, and UDP requests. The router gathers RPM statistics by sending out probes to a specified probe target, identified by an IP address. When the target receives a probe, it generates responses that are received by the router. You set the probe options in the **test test-name** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner]** hierarchy level. You use the **show services rpm probe-results** command to view the results of the most recent RPM probes.



NOTE: Packet Forwarding Engine timestamping is available only for ICMP probes and for UDP probes with the destination port set to UDP_ECHO port (7).

On ACX Series routers, the following statements are supported at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level:

```
probe owner {
  test test-name {
    data-fill data;
    data-size size;
    destination-interface interface-name;
    destination-port port;
    dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
    hardware-timestamp;
    history-size size;
    moving-average-size number;
    one-way-hardware-timestamp;
    probe-count count;
    probe-interval seconds;
    probe-type type;
    routing-instance instance-name;
    source-address address;
    target (url url | address address);
    test-interval interval;
    thresholds thresholds;
    traps traps;
  }
}
```




NOTE: The ACX Series routers do not support the configuration of RPM probes to a routing instance along with the configuration of the hardware-timestamp statement.



NOTE: ACX5000 line of routers do not support hardware-timestamp feature for RPM.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)
- [show services rpm probe-results on page 1110](#)

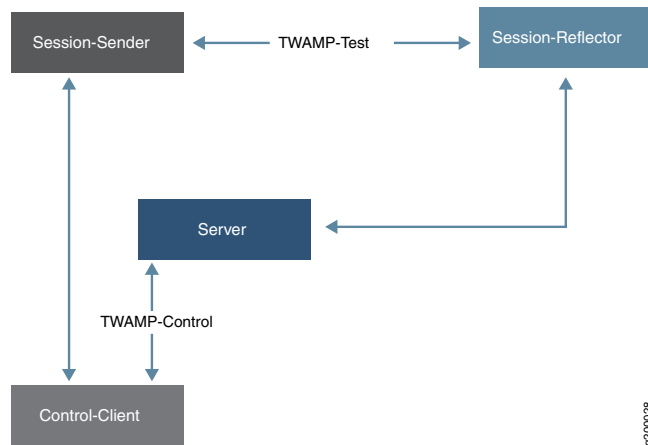
Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers

The Two-Way Active Management Protocol (TWAMP), described in RFC 5357, is an extension of the One-Way Active Management Protocol (OWAMP) that supplies two-way or round-trip measurements instead of unidirectional capabilities. Two-way measurements are helpful because round-trip delays do not require host clock synchronization and remote support might be a simple echo function. However, the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request/Reply (used by ping) for this purpose has several shortcomings. TWAMP defines an open protocol for measuring two-way or round-trip metrics with greater accuracy than other methods by using time-stamps (processing delays can be factored as well).

Usually, TWAMP operates between interfaces on two devices playing specific roles. TWAMP is often used to check Service Level Agreement (SLA) compliance, and the TWAMP feature is often presented in that context. TWAMP uses two related protocols, running between several defined entities: TWAMP-Control—Initiates, starts, and ends test sessions. The TWAMP-Control protocol runs between a Control-Client and a TWAMP Server. TWAMP-Test—Exchanges test packets between two TWAMP entities. The TWAMP-Test protocol runs between a Session-Sender and a Session-Reflector.

The four elements are shown in [Figure 43 on page 496](#)

Figure 43: Four Elements of TWAMP



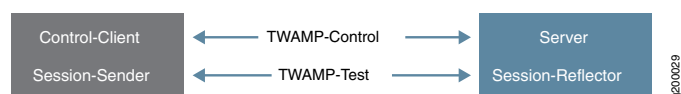
Although four different TWAMP devices can perform the four logical roles of TWAMP Control-Client, Server, Session-Sender, and Session-Reflector, different devices can play different roles. A common implementation combines the roles of Control-Client and Session-Sender in one device (known as the TWAMP controller or TWAMP client) and the roles of Server and Session-Reflector in the other device (known as the TWAMP responder or TWAMP server). In this case, each device runs both the TWAMP-Control (between Control-Client and Server) and TWAMP-Test (between Session-Sender and Session-Reflector) protocols.

The TWAMP client-server architecture as implemented looks like this:

- TWAMP client
 - Control-Client sets up, starts and stops the TWAMP test sessions.
 - Session-Sender creates TWAMP test packets sent to the Session-Reflector in TWAMP server.
- TWAMP server
 - Session-Reflector sends back a measurement packet when a test packet is received, but does not maintain a record of such information.
 - Server manages one or more sessions with the TWAMP client and listens for control messages on a TCP port.

The packaging of these elements into TWAMP client and TWAMP server processes is shown in [Figure 44 on page 496](#).

Figure 44: The Elements of TWAMP Implemented as Client (Left) and Server (Right).



TWAMP on MX Series routers

For Junos OS release 15.1, both the control client and session sender (the TWAMP client) reside on the same Juniper Networks router. However, the TWAMP client does not require that the server and the session reflector to be on the same system. Therefore, the Juniper TWAMP client is capable of working with a third-party server implementation.

TWAMP on ACX Series routers

The Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) defines a standard for measuring IP performance between two devices in a network. You can configure TWAMP on ACX Series routers. ACX Series routers support only the reflector side of TWAMP.

For more information about TWAMP, see RFC 5357, *A Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP)*.

To configure TWAMP properties, include the **twamp** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services rpm]
twamp {
  server {
    authentication-mode mode;
    client-list list-name {
      [ address address ];
      authentication none;
    }
    max-connection-duration hours;
    maximum-connections count;
    maximum-connections-per-client count;
    maximum-sessions count;
    maximum-sessions-per-connection count;
    port udp-port-number;
    server-inactivity-timeout minutes;
  }
}
```

You can specify a number of TWAMP server properties, some of which are optional, by including the **server** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services rpm twamp]
server {
  client-list list-name {
    [ address address ];
  }
  authentication-mode mode;
  maximum-connections count;
  maximum-connections-per-client count;
  maximum-sessions count;
  maximum-sessions-per-connection count;
  port udp-port-number;
}
```

- To specify the list of allowed control client hosts that can connect to this server, include the **client-list** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. Each value you include must be a Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR) address (IP address plus mask) that represents a network of allowed hosts. You can include multiple client lists, each of which can contain a maximum of 64 entries. You must configure at least one client address to enable TWAMP.
- ACX Series routers do not support authentication and encryption modes. The value for **authentication-mode** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level must be set to **none**.
- To specify the maximum number of concurrent connections the server can have to client hosts, include the **maximum-connections** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. The allowed range of values is 1 through 2048 and the default value is 64. You can also limit the number of connections the server can make to a particular client host by including the **maximum-connections-per-client** statement. ACX Series routers supports a maximum of 15 concurrent connections.
- To specify the maximum number of sessions the server can have running at one time, include the **maximum-sessions** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. The allowed range of values is 1 through 2048 and the default value is 64. You can also limit the number of sessions the server can have on a single connection by including the **maximum-sessions-per-connection** statement. ACX Series routers supports a maximum of 15 sessions.
- To specify the TWAMP server listening port, include the **port** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. The range is 1 through 65,535. If a port range is not specified, then the default port 862 is used.
- TWAMP control connection traffic always arrives on ACX routers with the listening port set as 862. Because this port number for traffic probes can be modified, probes that arrive with a different port number are not recognized and processed by ACX routers correctly. As a result, TWAMP traffic and host-bound packets are dropped in such a scenario.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring TWAMP Client and Server on MX Series Routers on page 528](#)
- [Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519](#)
- [post-cli-implicit-firewall on page 902](#)

Understanding TWAMP Auto-Restart

After a network outage or a configuration change, when the Two-Way Active Management Protocol (TWAMP) client goes down, you have to manually start the TWAMP session by using **request services rpm twamp start client** command. Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, in such a situation, the TWAMP client restarts automatically without any manual intervention.

The automatic restart of the TWAMP session enables the TWAMP client to initiate the TCP control connection and UDP test sessions automatically during the following scenarios:

- Immediately after the TWAMP client configuration is committed.
- After the remote operation daemon (rmopd) is started with the valid TWAMP client configuration presence.
- After the TWAMP client configuration is activated.
- Immediately after the TWAMP server is reachable from the TWAMP client, based on the **test-interval**.

When the network fails or the TWAMP server becomes unreachable for any reason, the TWAMP client tries to reconnect to the TWAMP server after every **test-interval** value until it is successful. However, for the client to reconnect to the TWAMP server automatically, the **test-count** value in the **set rpm twamp client control-connection test-count** command must be 0. At the TWAMP server side, the default value of **max-connection-duration** in the **set rpm twamp server max-connection-duration** must also be 0. Thereby, you can retain the connection until it is cleared.



NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, the default value of **test-count** at the TWAMP client and **max-connection-duration** at the TWAMP server is 0.

After you configure and commit a TWAMP test, the client runs tests indefinitely—that is, it continues to send probes after the configured test interval even after a test is completed, and even if there is a network or server failure. You can stop the automatic running of tests by changing the value of the **test-count** option to a nonzero value. If you do that, the automatic restart feature is disabled, and you need to manually start the TWAMP client for it to establish connection with the server and start test sessions.

You can maintain and view the statistics related to the previous probes sent during server unavailability. You can use the **set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 persistent-results** command to preserve and display the test results after the network recovers or when the TWAMP server is again reachable.

Benefits

- You do not need to restart the TWAMP session manually after the client goes down as a result of a network outage or configuration change.
- You do not need to run an event script to restart TWAMP session from client side.

TCP Keepalive Support for TWAMP Client and Server

Keepalive probes can assert client (peers) when another peer becomes unreachable. If the problem is in the network between two peers, the keepalive action is to wait for some time and then retry sending the keepalive packet before marking the connection as broken.

When the keepalive timer for a TCP connection reaches zero, TCP client sends its peer a keepalive probe packet with no data in it and with the ACK flag turned on. The client receives a reply from the remote host with no data and with the ACK flag set. If the client receives a reply to its keepalive probe, the client can assert that the connection is still up and running. If the peer does not reply to the keepalive probe, you can assert that the connection cannot be considered valid and then take corrective action.

To detect the TWAMP control connection failures at TWAMP client and TWAMP servers, you need to configure the following parameters:

- **tcp-keepcnt**—Number of unacknowledged probes to send before considering the connection dead and notifying the application layer.
- **tcp-keepidle**—Time interval between the last data packet sent and the first keepalive probe sent.
- **tcp-keepintvl**—Time interval between successive keepalive probes.

Release History Table

Release	Description
19.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, in such a situation, the TWAMP client restarts automatically without any manual intervention.

Related Documentation

- [tcp-keepcnt on page 961](#)
- [tcp-keepintvl on page 962](#)
- [tcp-keepidle on page 961](#)
- [Configuring TWAMP Client and TWAMP Server to Reconnect Automatically After TWAMP Server Unavailability on page 522](#)

Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on ACX Series

The Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) defines a standard for measuring IP performance between two devices in a network. You can configure TWAMP on ACX Series routers. ACX Series routers support only the reflector side of TWAMP.

For more information about TWAMP, see RFC 5357, *A Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP)*.

To configure TWAMP properties, include the **twamp** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services rpm]
twamp {
  server {
    authentication-mode mode;
    client-list list-name {
      [ address address ];
```

```

    authentication none;
  }
  max-connection-duration hours;
  maximum-connections count;
  maximum-connections-per-client count;
  maximum-sessions count;
  maximum-sessions-per-connection count;
  port udp-port-number;
  server-inactivity-timeout minutes;
}

```

You can specify a number of TWAMP server properties, some of which are optional, by including the **server** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit services rpm twamp]
server {
  client-list list-name {
    [ address address ];
  }
  authentication-mode mode;
  maximum-connections count;
  maximum-connections-per-client count;
  maximum-sessions count;
  maximum-sessions-per-connection count;
  port udp-port-number;
}

```

- To specify the list of allowed control client hosts that can connect to this server, include the **client-list** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. Each value you include must be a Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR) address (IP address plus mask) that represents a network of allowed hosts. You can include multiple client lists, each of which can contain a maximum of 64 entries. You must configure at least one client address to enable TWAMP.
- ACX Series routers do not support authentication and encryption modes. The value for **authentication-mode** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level must be set to **none**.
- To specify the maximum number of concurrent connections the server can have to client hosts, include the **maximum-connections** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. The allowed range of values is 1 through 2048 and the default value is 64. You can also limit the number of connections the server can make to a particular client host by including the **maximum-connections-per-client** statement. ACX Series routers supports a maximum of 15 concurrent connections.
- To specify the maximum number of sessions the server can have running at one time, include the **maximum-sessions** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. The allowed range of values is 1 through 2048 and the default value is 64. You can also limit the number of sessions the server can have on a single connection by including the **maximum-sessions-per-connection** statement. ACX Series routers supports a maximum of 15 sessions.

- To specify the TWAMP server listening port, include the **port** statement at the **[edit services rpm twamp server]** hierarchy level. The range is 1 through 65,535. If a port range is not specified, then the default port 862 is used.
- TWAMP control connection traffic always arrives on ACX routers with the listening port set as 862. Because this port number for traffic probes can be modified, probes that arrive with a different port number are not recognized and processed by ACX routers correctly. As a result, TWAMP traffic and host-bound packets are dropped in such a scenario.

Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches

The probe owner and test name of an RPM probe together represent a single RPM configuration instance. When you specify the test name, you also can configure the test parameters.

To configure the probe owner, test name, and test parameters, include the **probe** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit services rpm]
probe owner {
  delegate-probes;
  test test-name {
    data-fill data;
    data-size size;
    destination-interface interface-name;
    destination-port port;
    dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
    hardware-timestamp;
    history-size size;
    inet6-options;
    moving-average-size number;
    one-way-hardware-timestamp;
    probe-count count;
    probe-interval seconds;
    probe-type type;
    routing-instance instance-name;
    rpm-scale {
      destination {
        interface interface-name.logical-unit-number;
        subunit-cnt subunit-cnt;
      }
      source {
        address-base ipv4-address-base;
        count ipv4-count;
        step ipv4-step;
      }
      source-inet6 {
        address-base ipv6-address-base;
        count ipv6-count;
        step ipv6-step;
      }
      target {
```



```

        address-base ipv4-address-base;
        count ipv4-count;
        step ipv4-step;
    }
    target-inet6 {
        address-base ipv6-address-base;
        count ipv6-count;
        step ipv6-step;
    }
    tests-count tests-count;
}
source-address address;
target (url url | address address);
test-interval interval;
thresholds thresholds;
traps traps;
ttl [hop-count]
}
}

```

Keep the following points in mind when you configure RPM clients and RPM servers:

- RPM is not supported on logical systems.
- You cannot configure an RPM client that is PIC-based and an RPM server that is based on either the Packet Forwarding Engine or Routing Engine to receive the RPM probes.
- You cannot configure an RPM client that is Packet Forwarding Engine-based and an RPM server that receives the RPM probes to be on the PIC or Routing Engine.
- The RPM client and RPM server must be located on the same type of module. For example, if the RPM client is PIC-based, the RPM server must also be PIC-based, and if the RPM server is Packet Forwarding Engine-based, the RPM client must also be Packet Forwarding Engine-based.
- Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, PIC-based and Routing Engine-based RPM is supported for IPsec tunnels and GRE tunnels if you are using MS-MPCs or MS-MICs. Packet Forwarding Engine-based RPM is not supported for IPsec tunnels. Support of RPM on IPsec tunnels enables service level agreement (SLA) monitoring for traffic transported in IPsec tunnels.
- Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can configure the generation of IPv4 **icmp-ping** and **icmp-ping-timestamp** RPM probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC, which increases the number of probes that can run at the same time, compared to probes that are generated on the Packet Forwarding Engine. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can configure the generation of **icmp6-ping** RPM probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC. To configure the generation of RPM probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC:
 - Include the **destination-interface** *interface-name.logical-unit-number* at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level, and include the **delegate-probes** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner]** hierarchy level. The *interface-name.logical-unit-number* specifies a logical interface on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC slot, PIC, and port that has a valid IP address defined on it (for example, ms-1/2/1.1). The interface cannot be an aggregated multiservices interface (ams-).

- Include the **rpm client-delegate-probes** and the **family (inet | inet6) address address** statements at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level. The *interface-name* and the *logical-unit-number* must match the *interface-name.logical-unit-number* that you used for the **destination-interface**.

For RPM probes configured on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC, you cannot configure the **routing-instance** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level, and you cannot configure both IPv4 and IPv6 probes within the same test.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can use additional filters to limit the output of the **show services rpm probe-results** and **show services rpm history-results** commands for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC.

- Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can optimize the CLI configuration for RPM tests for IPv4. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can also optimize the CLI configuration for RPM tests for IPv6. This optimization allows the use of minimal RPM configuration statements to generate multiple tests (up to 100K tests) with pre-defined, reserved RPM test names. This optimization can be configured for tests with probes that are generated by either the Packet Forwarding Engine or by an MS-MPC or MS-MIC. Tests are generated for multiple combinations of source and target addresses, which are incremented based on your configuration. Tests are first generated for all the source addresses with the initial target address, then tests are generated for all the source addresses with the next available target address, and so on. You can also configure a group that contains global values for a particular probe owner, and apply the group to the probe owner.

To generate multiple RPM tests, configure the following:

```
[edit services rpm probe owner]
apply-groups group-name;
test test-name {
  rpm-scale {
    destination {
      interface interface-name.logical-unit-number;
      subunit-cnt subunit-cnt;
    }
    source {
      address-base ipv4-address-base;
      count ipv4-count;
      step ipv4-step;
    }
    source-inet6 {
      address-base ipv6-address-base;
      count ipv6-count;
      step ipv6-step;
    }
    target {
      address-base ipv4-address-base;
      count ipv4-count;
      step ipv4-step;
    }
    target-inet6 {
```

```

        address-base ipv6-address-base;
        count ipv6-count;
        step ipv6-step;
    }
    tests-count tests-count;
}
}

```

The options are:

ipv4-address-base—The IPv4 source or target address that is incremented to generate the addresses used in the RPM tests.

ipv6-address-base—The IPv6 source or target address that is incremented to generate the addresses used in the RPM tests.

ipv4-step—The amount to increment the IPv4 source or target address for each generated RPM test.

ipv6-step—The amount to increment the IPv6 source or target address for each generated RPM test.

ipv4-count—The maximum number of IPv4 source or target addresses to use for the generated RPM tests.

ipv6-count—The maximum number of IPv6 source or target addresses to use for the generated RPM tests.

interface-name.logical-unit-number—The services interface that is generating RPM probes and the logical unit number that is used for the first test that is generated.

subunit-cnt—The maximum number of logical units used by the services interface in the generated tests. The first generated test uses the logical unit specified in the *interface-name.logical-unit-number* option, and each successive test increments the logical unit number by one. Once the maximum number of logical units has been used, the next generated test cycles back to the logical unit that was used in the first test.

tests-count—The maximum number of RPM tests to generate. This number must be less than or equal to the number of generated source addresses multiplied by the number of generated target addresses.

To configure a group with global values for a particular probe owner:

```

[edit groups group-name]
services {
  rpm {
    probe <*> {
      test {
        data-fill data;
        data-size size;
        dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
        history-size size;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

moving-average-size number;
probe-count count;
probe-type type;
test-interval interval;
thresholds thresholds;
    }
}
}
}

```

- To specify a probe owner, include the **probe** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level. The probe owner identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.
- To specify a test name, include the **test** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner]** hierarchy level. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length. A test represents the range of probes over which the standard deviation, average, and jitter are calculated.
- To specify the contents of the data portion of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) probes, include the **data-fill** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner]** hierarchy level. The value can be a hexadecimal value. The **data-fill** statement is not valid with the **http-get** or **http-metadata-get** probe types.
- To specify the size of the data portion of ICMP probes, include the **data-size** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner]** hierarchy level. The size can be from 0 through 65400 and the default size is 0. The **data-size** statement is not valid with the **http-get** or **http-metadata-get** probe types.



NOTE: If you configure the hardware timestamp feature (see [“Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches” on page 512](#)):

- The **data-size** default value is 32 bytes and 32 is the minimum value for explicit configuration. The UDP timestamp probe type is an exception; it requires a minimum data size of 44 bytes.
 - The **data-size** must be at least 100 bytes smaller than the default MTU of the interface of the RPM client interface.
-
- On M Series and T Series routers, you configure the **destination-interface** statement to enable hardware timestamping of RPM probe packets. You specify an sp- interface to have the AS or Multiservices PIC add the hardware timestamps; for more information, see [“Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches” on page 512](#). You can also include the **one-way-hardware-timestamp** statement to enable one-way delay and jitter measurements.
 - To specify the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port or Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port to which the probe is sent, include the **destination-port** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. The **destination-port** statement is used only for the UDP and TCP probe types. The value can be 7 or from 49160 through 65535.

When you configure either **probe-type udp-ping** or **probe-type udp-ping-timestamp** along with hardware timestamping, the value for the **destination-port** can be only 7. A constraint check prevents you from configuring any other value for the destination port in this case. This constraint does not apply when you are using one-way hardware timestamping.

- To specify the value of the Differentiated Services (DiffServ) field within the IP header, include the **dscp-code-point** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. The DiffServ code point (DSCP) bits value can be set to a valid 6-bit pattern; for example, **001111**. It also can be set using an alias configured at the **[edit class-of-service code-point-aliases dscp]** hierarchy level. The default is **000000**.
- To specify the number of stored history entries, include the **history-size** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from **0** to **512**. The default is **50**.
- To specify a number of samples for making statistical calculations, include the **moving-average-size** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from **0** through **255**.
- To specify the number of probes within a test, include the **probe-count** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from **1** through **15**.
- To specify the time to wait between sending packets, include the **probe-interval** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from **1** through **255** seconds.
- To specify the packet and protocol contents of the probe, include the **probe-type** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. The following probe types are supported:
 - **http-get**—Sends a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) get request to a target URL.
 - **http-metadata-get**—Sends an HTTP get request for metadata to a target URL.
 - **icmp-ping**—Sends ICMP echo requests to a target address.
 - **icmp-ping-timestamp**—Sends ICMP timestamp requests to a target address.
 - **tcp-ping**—Sends TCP packets to a target.
 - **udp-ping**—Sends UDP packets to a target.
 - **udp-ping-timestamp**—Sends UDP timestamp requests to a target address.

The following probe types support hardware timestamping of probe packets: **icmp-ping**, **icmp-ping-timestamp**, **udp-ping**, **udp-ping-timestamp**. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R3, the delegate probes are distributed evenly across the interval of 3 seconds to avoid the packet bursts in the network due to real-time performance monitoring (RPM). RPM syslogs are processed with the increase in the ramp up time of RPM delegates tests to 60 seconds. With RPM syslogs processed, the chances of multiple tests starting and ending at the same time are smaller, thus a potential restriction in **event-processing**.



NOTE: Some probe types require additional parameters to be configured. For example, when you specify the `tcp-ping` or `udp-ping` option, you must configure the destination port using the `destination-port` statement. The `udp-ping-timestamp` option requires a minimum data size of 12; any smaller data size results in a commit error. The minimum data size for TCP probe packets is 1.

When you configure either `probe-type udp-ping` or `probe-type udp-ping-timestamp` along with the `one-way-hardware-timestamp` command, the value for the `destination-port` can be only 7. A constraint check prevents you for configuring any other value for the destination port in this case.

- To specify the routing instance used by ICMP probes, include the **routing-instance** statement at the `[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]` hierarchy level. The default routing instance is Internet routing table `inet.0`.
- To specify the source IP address used for ICMP probes, include the **source-address** statement at the `[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]` hierarchy level. If the source IP address is not one of the router's assigned addresses, the packet uses the outgoing interface's address as its source.
- Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, to specify the source IPv6 address to be used for RPM probes that are sent from the RPM client (the device that originates the RPM packets) to the RPM server (the device that receives the RPM probes), include the **inet6-options source-address ipv6-address** statement at the `[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]` hierarchy level. If the source IPv6 address is not one of the router's or switch's assigned addresses, the packet use the outgoing interface's address as its source.
- To specify the destination address used for the probes, include the **target** statement at the `[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]` hierarchy level.
 - For HTTP probe types, specify a fully formed URL that includes `http://` in the URL address.
 - For all other probe types, specify an IP version 4 (IPv4) or IP version 6 (IPv6) (IPv6 support starts in Junos OS release 16.1R1) address for the target host.
- To specify the time to wait between tests, include the **test-interval** statement at the `[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]` hierarchy level. Specify a value from 0 through 86400 seconds. A value of 0 seconds causes the RPM test to stop after one iteration. The default value is 1.
- To specify thresholds used for the probes, include the **thresholds** statement at the `[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]` hierarchy level. A system log message is generated when the configured threshold is exceeded. Likewise, an SNMP trap (if configured) is generated when a threshold is exceeded. The following options are supported:
 - **egress-time**—Measures maximum source-to-destination time per probe.
 - **ingress-time**—Measures maximum destination-to-source time per probe.

- **jitter-egress**—Measures maximum source-to-destination jitter per test.
- **jitter-ingress**—Measures maximum destination-to-source jitter per test.
- **jitter-rtt**—Measures maximum jitter per test, from 0 through 60000000 microseconds.
- **rtt**—Measures maximum round-trip time per probe, in microseconds.
- **std-dev-egress**—Measures maximum source-to-destination standard deviation per test.
- **std-dev-ingress**—Measures maximum destination-to-source standard deviation per test.
- **std-dev-rtt**—Measures maximum standard deviation per test, in microseconds.
- **successive-loss**—Measures successive probe loss count, indicating probe failure.
- **total-loss**—Measures total probe loss count indicating test failure, from 0 through 15.
- Traps are sent if the configured threshold is met or exceeded. To set the trap bit to generate traps, include the **traps** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]** hierarchy level. The following options are supported:
 - **egress-jitter-exceeded**—Generates traps when the jitter in egress time threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **egress-std-dev-exceeded**—Generates traps when the egress time standard deviation threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **egress-time-exceeded**—Generates traps when the maximum egress time threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **ingress-jitter-exceeded**—Generates traps when the jitter in ingress time threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **ingress-std-dev-exceeded**—Generates traps when the ingress time standard deviation threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **ingress-time-exceeded**—Generates traps when the maximum ingress time threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **jitter-exceeded**—Generates traps when the jitter in round-trip time threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **probe-failure**—Generates traps for successive probe loss thresholds crossed.
 - **rtt-exceeded**—Generates traps when the maximum round-trip time threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **std-dev-exceeded**—Generates traps when the round-trip time standard deviation threshold is met or exceeded.
 - **test-completion**—Generates traps when a test is completed.
 - **test-failure**—Generates traps when the total probe loss threshold is met or exceeded.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can also optimize the CLI configuration for RPM tests for IPv6.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can configure the generation of icmp6-ping RPM probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, you can use additional filters to limit the output of the show services rpm probe-results and show services rpm history-results commands for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can optimize the CLI configuration for RPM tests for IPv4.
17.3R3	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R3, the delegate probes are distributed evenly across the interval of 3 seconds to avoid the packet bursts in the network due to real-time performance monitoring (RPM). RPM syslogs are processed with the increase in the ramp up time of RPM delegates tests to 60 seconds. With RPM syslogs processed, the chances of multiple tests starting and ending at the same time are smaller, thus a potential restriction in event-processing .
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, PIC-based and Routing Engine-based RPM is supported for IPsec tunnels and GRE tunnels if you are using MS-MPCs or MS-MICs.
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can configure the generation of IPv4 icmp-ping and icmp-ping-timestamp RPM probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC, which increases the number of probes that can run at the same time, compared to probes that are generated on the Packet Forwarding Engine.
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, to specify the source IPv6 address to be used for RPM probes that are sent from the RPM client (the device that originates the RPM packets) to the RPM server (the device that receives the RPM probes), include the inet6-options source-address ipv6-address statement at the [edit services rpm probe owner test test-name] hierarchy level.
16.1	For all other probe types, specify an IP version 4 (IPv4) or IP version 6 (IPv6) (IPv6 support starts in Junos OS release 16.1R1) address for the target host.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)

Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches

The RPM TCP and UDP probes are proprietary to Juniper Networks and require a receiver to receive the probes. To configure a server to receive the probes, include the **probe-server** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level:


```
[edit services rpm]
probe-server {
  tcp {
    destination-interface interface-name;
    port number;
  }
  udp {
    port number;
  }
}
```

The port number specified for the UDP and TCP server can be 7 or from 49160 through 65535.



NOTE: The `destination-interface` statement is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport routers.

When you configure either **probe-type udp-ping** or **probe-type udp-ping-timestamp** along with the **one-way-hardware-timestamp** command, the value for the **destination-port** can be only 7. A constraint check prevents you for configuring any other value for the destination port in this case.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)

Limiting the Number of Concurrent RPM Probes on M, MX, T and PTX Routers and EX Series Switches

To configure the maximum number of concurrent probes allowed, include the **probe-limit** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level:

```
probe-limit limit;
```

Specify a limit from 1 through 500. The default maximum number is 100.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R2 and 17.3R1 for MX Series routers only, the **probe-limit** is 1 through 2000.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.2R2	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R2 and 17.3R1 for MX Series routers only, the probe-limit is 1 through 2000.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)

Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches

To account for latency in the communication of probe messages, you can enable timestamping of the probe packets. You can timestamp the following RPM probe types: **icmp-ping**, **icmp-ping-timestamp**, **udp-ping**, and **udp-ping-timestamp**.

On M Series and T Series routers with an MS-PIC, on MX Series routers with an MS-DPC, MS-MIC, or MS-MPC, and on EX Series switches, you can enable hardware timestamping of RPM probe messages. The timestamp is applied on both the RPM client router (the router or switch that originates the RPM probes) and the RPM probe server and applies only to IPv4 traffic. It is supported on the following:

- Layer 2 service package on MS-PICs, MS-DPCs, MS-MPCs, and MS-MICs.
- Layer 3 service package on MS-PICs, MS-DPCs, MS-MPCs, and MS-MICs.
- Extension-provider services package on M Series, MX Series, and T Series services PICs that support the Extension-Provider packages (In Junos OS releases earlier than Release 12.3, the extension-provider packages were variously referred to as Junos Services Framework (JSF), MP-SDK, and eJunos.)
- Layer 2, Layer 3, SDK Services, and PFE RPM timestamping interoperate with each other. Here, the RPM client can be on the Layer 3 **sp-** interface and the RPM server can be on an SDK Services package.



NOTE: Hardware timestamping is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport routers.

Two-way timestamping is available on **sp-** and **ms-** interfaces. To configure two-way timestamping on M Series and T Series routers, include the **destination-interface** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe probe-owner test test-name]** hierarchy level:

```
destination-interface sp-fpc/pic/port.logical-unit
destination-interface ms-fpc/pic/port.logical-unit
```

Specify the RPM client router and the RPM server router on the services logical interface or the multiservices interface by including the **rpm** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]** hierarchy level:

```
rpm (client | server);
```

The logical interface must be dedicated to the RPM task. It requires configuration of the **family inet** statement and a **/32** address, as shown in the example. This configuration is also needed for other services such as NAT and stateful firewall. You cannot configure RPM service on **unit 0** because RPM requires a dedicated logical interface; the same unit cannot support both RPM and other services. Because active flow monitoring requires **unit 0**, but RPM can function on any logical interface, a constraint check prevents you from committing an RPM configuration there.

On MX Series routers, on M320 Series routers using the Enhanced Queuing MPC, and on EX Series switches, you include the **hardware-timestamp** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe probe-name test test-name]** hierarchy level to specify that the probes are to be timestamped in the Packet Forwarding Engine host processor:

```
hardware-timestamp;
```

On the client side, these probes are timestamped in the Packet Forwarding Engine host processor on the egress DPC on the MX Series or M320 Series router or EX Series switch originating the RPM probes (RPM client). On the responder side (RPM server), the RPM probes to be timestamped are handled by the Packet Forwarding Engine host processor, which generates the response instead of the RPM process. The RPM probes are timestamped only on the router that originates them (RPM client). As a result, only round-trip time is measured for these probes.

When using the **hardware-timestamp**, the **data-size** value for the probe must be at least 100 bytes smaller than the default MTU of the interface of the RPM client interface (see [“Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches” on page 502](#)). If hardware timestamping of RPM probe messages is enabled, the maximum data size that you can configure by using the **data-size** statement is limited to 1400.



NOTE: The Packet Forwarding Engine-based RPM feature does not support any stateful firewall configurations. If you need to combine RPM timestamping with a stateful firewall, use the interface-based RPM timestamping service described earlier in this section. MS-DPCs support stateful firewall processing as well as RPM timestamping.

To configure one-way timestamping, you must also include the **one-way-hardware-timestamp** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe probe-owner test test-name]** hierarchy level:

```
one-way-hardware-timestamp;
```



NOTE: If you configure RPM probes for a services interface (sp-), you need to announce local routes in a specific way for the following routing protocols:

- For OSPF, you can announce the local route by including the services interface in the OSPF area. To configure this setting, include the interface `sp-fpc/pic/port` statement at the `[edit protocols ospf area area-number]` hierarchy level.
- For BGP and IS-IS, you must export interface routes and create a policy that accepts the services interface local route. To export interface routes, include the `point-to-point` and `lan` statements at the `[edit routing-options interface-routes family inet export]` hierarchy level. To configure an export policy that accepts the services interface local route, include the `protocol local`, `rib inet.0`, and `route-filter sp-interface-ip-address/32` exact statements at the `[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name term term-name from]` hierarchy level and the `accept` action at the `[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name term term-name then]` hierarchy level. For the export policy to take effect, apply the policy to BGP or IS-IS with the `export policy-name` statement at the `[edit protocols protocol-name]` hierarchy level.

For more information about these configurations, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide* or the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Routing the probe packets through the multiservices card also enables you to filter the probe packets to particular queues. The following example shows the RPM configuration and the filter that specifies queuing:

```
services rpm {
  probe p1 {
    test t1 {
      probe-type icmp-ping;
      target address 10.8.4.1;
      probe-count 10;
      probe-interval 10;
      test-interval 10;
      dscp-code-points af11;
      data-size 100;
      destination-interface sp-1/2/0.0;
    }
  }
}
firewall {
  filter f1 {
    term t1 {
      from {
        dscp af11;
      }
      then {
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
}  
interfaces sp-1/2/0 {  
  unit 2 {  
    rpm client;  
    family inet {  
      address 10.8.4.2/32;  
      filter {  
        input f1;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}  
interfaces sp-1/2/1 {  
  unit 2 {  
    rpm server;  
    family inet {  
      address 10.8.3.2/32;  
      filter {  
        input f1;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

For more information about firewall filters, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*; for more information about queuing, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices and EX9200 Switches*.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)

Analyzing Network Efficiency in IPv6 Networks on MX Series Routers Using RPM Probes

Real-time performance monitoring (RPM) is a mechanism that enables you to monitor network performance in real time and to assess and analyze network efficiency. Typically, network performance is assessed in real time based on the jitter, delay, and packet loss experienced on the network. RPM is a service available in Junos OS that enables a router to measure metrics such as round-trip delays and unanswered echo requests. To compute these parameters, RPM exchanges a set of probes with other IP hosts in the network for monitoring and network tracking purposes. These probes are sent from a source node to other destination devices in the network that require tracking. Data such as transit delay and jitter can be collected from these probes, and this data can be used to provide an approximation of the delay and jitter experienced by live traffic in the network. Different live traffic metrics such as round-trip time (RTT), positive egress jitter, negative egress jitter, positive ingress jitter, negative ingress jitter, positive round-trip jitter, and negative round-trip jitter can be obtained from the results of the RPM test. RPM calculates minimum, maximum, average, peak-to-peak, standard deviation, and sum calculations for each of these measurements. RPM probes can also be used to verify the path between BGP neighbors.

Starting with Junos OS release 16.1, the RPM client router (the router or switch that originates the RPM probes) can send probe packets to the RPM probe server (the device that receives the RPM probes) that contains an IPv6 address. To specify the destination IPv6 address used for the probes, include the **target (url *ipv6-url* | address *ipv6-address*)** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test *test-name*]** hierarchy level. The protocol family for IPv6 is named inet6.

```
[edit services rpm]
probe owner {
  test test-name {
    target (url ipv6-url | address ipv6-address);
  }
}
```

To specify the IPv6 protocol-related settings and the source IPv6 address of the client from which the RPM probes are sent, include the **inet6-options source-address *ipv6-address*** statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test *test-name*]** hierarchy level. A probe request is a standard packet with corresponding TCP, UDP, and ICMP headers over the IPv6 header. No RPM header is appended to the standard packet for Routing Engine-based RPM implementation. A probe response is also a standard packet with corresponding TCP, UDP, and ICMP headers over the IPv6 header. No RPM header is appended to the standard packet for Routing Engine-based RPM implementation.

```
[edit services rpm]
probe owner {
  test test-name {
    inet6-options source-address ipv6-address;
  }
}
```

The output of the **show services rpm probe-results owner *probe-name* test *test-name*** and **show services rpm history-results owner *owner* test *name*** commands that display the results of the most recent RPM probes and results of historical RPM probes respectively have been enhanced to display the target address as IPv6 address and other IPv6 information for probes sent to IPv6 servers or destinations. The existing SNMP Get requests and traps for IPv6 are applicable for IPv6 probes. The target type field in the SNMP set operation contains IPv6 source and destination addresses.

Guidelines for Configuring RPM Probes for IPv6 Destinations

Keep the following points in mind when you configure IPv6 addresses for RPM destinations or servers:

- Only Routing Engine-based RPM is supported for IPv6 targets including VRF support, specification of the size of the data portion of ICMP probes, data pattern, and traffic class.
- You can configure probes with a combination of IPv4 and IPv6 tests. However, a test can be either IPv4 or IPv6-based at a point in time. The OS impacts the accuracy of the measurements because the variability factor introduced by the general OS that performs the system processing proved is significantly larger than the amount of time spent by the packet traversing on the wire. This condition causes round-trip time (RTT) spikes to be seen even with a single test.
- Routing Engine-based RPM does not support one-way hardware-based timestamping.
- One-way measurements are not supported here because timestamping is done only on the RPM client side.
- The maximum number of concurrent probes allowed (by including the **probe-limit** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level) is 1000. We recommend that the limit on concurrent probes be set as 10. Higher concurrent probes can result in higher spikes. The maximum number of tests you can configure is 1000. RPM cannot be configured on logical systems. SNMP set operation is permitted only on ICMP probes and it is not supported for other type of probes.
- The **hardware-timestamp** and **one-way-hardware-timestamp** statements at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test *test-name*]** hierarchy level are not supported for IPv6.
- You cannot specify the **icmp-ping** (which sends ICMP echo requests to a target address) and the **icmp-ping-timestamp** (which sends ICMP timestamp requests to a target address) options with the probe-type statement at the **[edit services rpm probe owner test *test-name*]** hierarchy level.
- Some of the RPM problems can resolved by restarting the SNMP remote operations process (rmopd) on the Routing Engine by using the restart remote-operations command. If RPM needs to be disabled, the rpm statement at the [edit services] hierarchy level needs to be deleted or deactivated. PIC, Packet Forwarding Engine, and lookup chip (LU) based RPM implementation for IPv6 are not supported.

- The following table describes the IPv6 special address prefixes that are not supported.

IPv6 Address Type	IPv6 Address Prefix
Node-Scoped Unicast	::1/128 is the loopback address ::/128 is the unspecified address
IPv4-Mapped Addresses	::FFFF:0:0/96
IPv4-Compatible Addresses	:<ipv4-address>/96
Link-Scoped Unicast	fe80::/10
Unique-Local	fc00::/7
Documentation Prefix	2001:db8::/32
6to4	2002::/16
6bone	5f00::/8
ORCHID	2001:10::/28
Teredo	2001::/32
Default Route	::/0
Multicast	ff00::/8

- The current scaling number for IPv4 probes is a maximum of 500 concurrent probes and the limit on the maximum number of configurable tests is 1000. These scaling parameters are applicable for IPv6 probes. The same scaling limits are applicable, even in cases where both IPv4-based tests and IPv6-based tests are run at the same time.
- The minimum rate of probes is 1 probe per second and the maximum interval between tests is 86400 seconds. These scaling and performance numbers vary based on whether the Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) server and client are configured on the same router. This condition occurs because the TWAMP server/client has packet processing in RMOPD and it competes with RPM functionality in the same process. The RTT of IPv6-based RPM and ping utilities must be equivalent for data size. In Routing Engine-based RPM implementation, RTT spikes are seen owing to various queuing delays introduced in the system. This behavior can be noticed even with a single test.
- Some of the TCP and UDP ports might be opened to communicate between the RPM server and RPM client. Therefore, we recommend that you use firewalls and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack filters to ensure that no security threats are possible by some third-party attackers or hackers.
- The different packet types that can be used within the probe include:

- ICMP6 echo
- UDP echo
- UDP timestamp

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)

Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches

Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) support and configuration varies for hardware platform, physical interfaces, or virtual physical (services) interfaces. To enable some features, you configure TWAMP under the real-time performance monitoring (RPM) stanza. However, support for RPM is not always an indicator of TWAMP support on a particular combination of platform and line card. The time stamps used in RPM and TWAMP added in different places, depending on the hardware configuration.

For example, different hardware components perform timestamping either in the Routing Engine, the Packet Forwarding Engine, or the line card such as a Multiservices Physical Interface Card (MS-PIC), Multiservices Modular Interface Card (MS-MIC), Multiservices Modular PIC Concentrator (MS-MPC), or Multiservices Dense Port Concentrator (MS-DPC).



NOTE: TWAMP is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport routers.

Table 91 on page 519 shows the relationship between RPM client and server support, TWAMP client (with the control component) and TWAMP server (with the responder component) support, and the hardware that performs timestamping.

Table 91: TWAMP Feature Support and Hardware

TWAMP Feature Support	Routing Engine Timestamp	MS-PIC/MS-DPC Timestamp	MS-MIC/MS-MPC Timestamp	Packet Forwarding Engine (ukernel) Timestamp	Packet Forwarding Engine (LU) Timestamp (si-interface)
RPM Client	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
RPM Server	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
TWAMP Client	No	No	No	No	Yes
TWAMP Server	No	Yes	No	Yes (No responder configuration needed)	Yes



NOTE: Support for the services interfaces (sp-, ms-, and si- interfaces) are all slightly different.

For more information on TWAMP, see RFC 5357, *A Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP)*.

The TWAMP configuration process includes the following tasks:

- [Configuring a TWAMP Server on page 520](#)
- [Configuring a TWAMP Client on page 521](#)

Configuring a TWAMP Server

With the exception of physical interfaces, TWAMP server configuration requires the following minimum configuration at the **[edit services rpm twamp]** hierarchy level:

```
user@router# show services rpm twamp
server {
  authentication-mode mode;
  client-list list-name {
    address ip-address;
  }
  port 662;
}
```

You cannot use the following addresses for the client-list source IP address used for probes:

- 0.0.0.0
- 127.0.0.0/8 (loopback)
- 224.0.0.0/4 (multicast)
- 255.255.255.255. (broadcast)

You can configure more than one client, and you can change the TWAMP listening port as long as the change is coordinated with the TWAMP client.

For **si-** or **sp-** services interfaces, TWAMP server configuration requires the following statements at the **[edit interfaces service-interface-name]** hierarchy level:

```
user@router# show interfaces si-0/0/0
unit 0{
  rpm twamp-server;
  family inet {
    address 10.10.10.1/24;
  }
}
```

```
user@router# show interfaces sp-0/0/0
unit 0{
  rpm twamp-server;
  family inet {
    address 10.20.20.1/24;
  }
}
```

```
}
```

To configure a TWAMP server on an inline services (**si-**) interface, configure the amount of bandwidth reserved on each Packet Forwarding Engine for tunnel traffic using inline services by including the **bandwidth (1g | 10g)** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic number inline-services]** hierarchy level. Specify the service PIC (**sp-**) logical interface that provides the TWAMP service by including the **twamp-server** statement at the **[edit interfaces sp-fpc/pic/port unit logical-unit-number family inet]** hierarchy level.

The **twamp-server** statement is not required for physical interface TWAMP server configuration.

Many other TWAMP server parameters are optional. See the TWAMP **server** configuration statements for details.

- See Also**
- [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)
 - [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)
 - [Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510](#)
 - [Limiting the Number of Concurrent RPM Probes on M, MX, T and PTX Routers and EX Series Switches on page 511](#)
 - [Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512](#)
 - [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)

Configuring a TWAMP Client

The **si-** interfaces are virtual physical interfaces that respond as a TWAMP server. However, you can also configure services interfaces to act as the TWAMP client, which performs TWAMP controller role.

To configure a services interface as a TWAMP client, you configure the service parameters and the service interface as a TWAMP client.

To configure the TWAMP client service, include the **client** statement and related parameters at the **[edit services rpm twamp]** hierarchy level.

```
user@router# show services rpm twamp
client {
  [...]
}
```

There are many parameters possible for TWAMP client configuration. See the configuration statement topics and examples for details.

To configure the TWAMP client services interface, include the **rpm twamp-client** statement at the **[edit interfaces *si-interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
user@router# show interfaces si-0/0/0
unit 0 {
  family inet;
}
unit 10 {
  rpm twamp-client;
  family inet {
    address 10.30.30.1/24
  }
}
```



NOTE: You cannot configure the TWAMP client on unit 0 of a service interface. If you try, you will receive a configuration error.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)
- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)
- [Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Concurrent RPM Probes on M, MX, T and PTX Routers and EX Series Switches on page 511](#)
- [Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)

Configuring TWAMP Client and TWAMP Server to Reconnect Automatically After TWAMP Server Unavailability

You can run TWAMP client automatically without any manual intervention during network failures or configuration changes. In case of a network outage or connection loss between a TWAMP client and TWAMP server, all the affected TWAMP TCP control connections and UDP test-sessions are lost. At each test-interval, the TWAMP client continues to send the control packets to re-establish connectivity with TWAMP server till it is successful. All the statistics will be maintained during that network failure.

To configure the TWAMP client:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router1# set si-2/2/0 unit 0 family inet
```

```
user@router1# set si-2/2/0 unit 10 rpm twamp-client
user@router1# set si-2/2/0 unit 10 family inet address 192.168.20.1/32
```

2. Configure the chassis.

```
[edit chassis]
user@router1# set fpc 2 pic 2 inline-services bandwidth 1g
```

3. Configure the services.

```
[edit services]
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 destination-interface
si-2/2/0.10
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 persistent-results
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 history-size 500
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 routing instance IN
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 target-address 192.0.2.2
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 tcp-keepidle 20
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 tcp-keepintvl 4
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 tcp-keepcnt 10
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-interval 4
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 traps
control-connection-closed
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1
target-address 192.0.2.2
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1
data-fill-with-zeros
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 data-size
1400
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 probe-count
20
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 probe-interval
1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2
target-address 192.0.2.2
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1
data-fill-with-zeros
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 data-size
1400
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 probe-count
20
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 probe-interval
1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 thresholds
total-loss 10
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 thresholds
jitter-gress 20
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2
target-address 192.0.3.1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2
data-fill-with-zeros
```

```

user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2 data-size
1400
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2 probe-count
15
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2
probe-interval 1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2 thresholds
total-loss 10
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t2 thresholds
jitter-gress 20

```

To configure the TWAMP server:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@router1# set si-1/1/0 unit 30 family inet
user@router1# set si-1/1/0 unit 30 rpm twamp-server
user@router1# set si-1/1/0 unit 30 family inet address 192.02.2/24

```

2. Configure the chassis.

```

[edit chassis]
user@router1# set fpc 1pic 1 inline-services bandwidth 1g

```

3. Configure the services.

```

[edit services]
user@router1# set rpm twamp server tcp-keepidle 200
user@router1# set rpm twamp server tcp-keepintvl 20
user@router1# set rpm twamp server tcp-keepcnt 210
user@router1# set rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
user@router1# set rpm twamp server server-inactivity-timeout 5
user@router1# set rpm twamp server reflector-inactivity-timeout 15
user@router1# set rpm twamp server max-connection-duration 0
user@router1# set rpm twamp server maximum-sessions 100
user@router1# set rpm twamp server maximum-sessions-per-connection 50
user@router1# set rpm twamp server maximum-connections 500
user@router1# set rpm twamp server maximum-connections-per-client 500
user@router1# set rpm twamp server port 862
user@router1# set rpm twamp server client-list Client1 address 192.168.20.1/24

```

When the TWAMP server is reachable, the output is as follows. The **TWAMP-Server-Status** is **Connected** and the **Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server** is 1

```

user@router1# run show services rpm twamp client probe-results |no-more

```

```

Jan 11 11:43:42
Owner: c1, Test: t1
server-address: 192.0.2.2, server-port: 862, Client address: 192.168.20.1,
Client port: 58991

```

```

TWAMP-Server-Status: Connected, Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server: 1
Routing Instance Name: IN
Destination interface name: si-2/2/0.10
Test size: 20 probes
Probe results:
  Response received
  Probe sent time: Fri Jan 11 11:43:41 2019
  Probe rcvd/timeout time: Fri Jan 11 11:43:41 2019
  Rtt: 57 usec, Egress jitter: 1 usec, Ingress jitter: -1 usec, Round trip
jitter: 0 usec
  Egress interarrival jitter: 43 usec, Ingress interarrival jitter: 43 usec,
Round trip interarrival jitter: 1 usec
Results over current test:
.....
.....
  Owner: c1, Test: t2
  server-address: 192.0.2.2, server-port: 862, Client address: 192.168.20.1,
Client port: 58991
  TWAMP-Server-Status: Connected, Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server: 1
  Routing Instance Name: IN
  Destination interface name: si-2/2/0.10
  Test size: 15 probes
  Probe results:
    Response received
    Probe sent time: Fri Jan 11 11:43:36 2019
    Probe rcvd/timeout time: Fri Jan 11 11:43:36 2019
    Rtt: 58 usec, Egress jitter: 1 usec, Ingress jitter: -1 usec, Round trip
jitter: 0 usec
    Egress interarrival jitter: 28 usec, Ingress interarrival jitter: 28 usec,
Round trip interarrival jitter: 0 usec
    Results over current test:
      Probes sent: 15, Probes received: 15, Loss percentage: 0.000000
      Measurement: Round trip time
        Samples: 15, Minimum: 57 usec, Maximum: 59 usec, Average: 58 usec, Peak
to peak: 2 usec, Stddev: 1 usec, Sum: 866 usec
      Measurement: Positive egress jitter
.....
      Measurement: Round trip time
        Samples: 105, Minimum: 57 usec, Maximum: 59 usec, Average: 58 usec, Peak
to peak: 2 usec, Stddev: 1 usec, Sum: 6062 usec
      Measurement: Positive egress jitter
        Samples: 77, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 398 usec, Average: 12 usec, Peak
to peak: 398 usec, Stddev: 63 usec, Sum: 925 usec
      Measurement: Negative egress jitter
        Samples: 18, Minimum: 16 usec, Maximum: 431 usec, Average: 69 usec, Peak
to peak: 415 usec, Stddev: 91 usec, Sum: 1248 usec
      Measurement: Positive ingress jitter
        Samples: 19, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 431 usec, Average: 66 usec, Peak
to peak: 431 usec, Stddev: 90 usec, Sum: 1249 usec
      Measurement: Negative ingress jitter
        Samples: 76, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 397 usec, Average: 12 usec, Peak
to peak: 396 usec, Stddev: 63 usec, Sum: 922 usec
      Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
        Samples: 79, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 1 usec, Average: 0 usec, Peak to
peak: 1 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 26 usec
      Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
        Samples: 25, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 1 usec, Average: 1 usec, Peak to
peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 25 usec

```

After the server is deactivated using the command **deactivate interfaces si-1/1/0 unit 30**, the output is as follows. The **TWAMP-Server-Status** is **Not Connected** and the **Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server** is 12:

```
user@router1# run show services rpm twamp client probe-results control-connection c1 |no-more
```

```
Jan 11 11:48:24
  Owner: c1, Test: t1
  server-address: 192.0.2.2, server-port: 862, Client address: 192.168.20.1,
Client port: 58991
  TWAMP-Server-Status: Not Connected, Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server: 12
  Reflector address: 192.0.2.2, Reflector port: 14779, Sender address:
192.168.20.1, sender-port: 14779
  Routing Instance Name: IN
  Destination interface name: si-2/2/0.10
  Test size: 20 probes
  Probe results:
    Response received
    Probe sent time: Fri Jan 11 11:45:38 2019
    Probe rcvd/timeout time: Fri Jan 11 11:45:38 2019
    Rtt: 55 usec, Egress jitter: -17 usec, Ingress jitter: 18 usec, Round trip
jitter: 1 usec
    Egress interarrival jitter: 37 usec, Ingress interarrival jitter: 37 usec,
Round trip interarrival jitter: 0 usec
  Results over current test:
    Probes sent: 10, Probes received: 10, Loss percentage: 0.000000
    Measurement: Round trip time
.....
  Samples: 17, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 3 usec, Average: 0 usec, Peak to peak:
3 usec, Stddev: 1 usec, Sum: 4 usec
    Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
      Samples: 3, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 3 usec, Average: 2 usec, Peak to
peak: 2 usec, Stddev: 1 usec, Sum: 5 usec
    Results over all tests:
      Probes sent: 210, Probes received: 210, Loss percentage: 0.000000
.....

TWAMP-Server-Status: Not Connected, Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server: 12
  Reflector address: 192.0.2.2, Reflector port: 14778, Sender address:
192.168.20.1, sender-port: 14778
  Routing Instance Name: IN
  Destination interface name: si-2/2/0.10
  Test size: 15 probes
  Probe results:
    Response received
    Probe sent time: Fri Jan 11 11:45:38 2019
    Probe rcvd/timeout time: Fri Jan 11 11:45:38 2019
    Rtt: 58 usec, Egress jitter: -18 usec, Ingress jitter: 19 usec, Round trip
jitter: 0 usec
.....
  Results over all tests:
    Probes sent: 160, Probes received: 160, Loss percentage: 0.000000
    Measurement: Round trip time
      Samples: 160, Minimum: 57 usec, Maximum: 59 usec, Average: 58 usec, Peak
to peak: 2 usec, Stddev: 1 usec, Sum: 9232 usec
```



```

Measurement: Positive egress jitter
  Samples: 119, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 398 usec, Average: 12 usec, Peak
to peak: 398 usec, Stddev: 62 usec, Sum: 1398 usec
Measurement: Negative egress jitter
  Samples: 27, Minimum: 16 usec, Maximum: 431 usec, Average: 64 usec, Peak
to peak: 415 usec, Stddev: 76 usec, Sum: 1723 usec
Measurement: Positive ingress jitter
  Samples: 28, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 431 usec, Average: 62 usec, Peak
to peak: 431 usec, Stddev: 76 usec, Sum: 1727 usec
Measurement: Negative ingress jitter
  Samples: 118, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 397 usec, Average: 12 usec, Peak
to peak: 396 usec, Stddev: 62 usec, Sum: 1400 usec
Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
  Samples: 120, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 1 usec, Average: 0 usec, Peak to
peak: 1 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 39 usec
Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
  Samples: 39, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 1 usec, Average: 1 usec, Peak to
peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 39 usec

```

After activating the server using the **activate interfaces si-1/1/0 unit 30** command the output is as follows. The **TWAMP-Server-Status** is **Connected** and the **Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server** is 12.

```
user@router1# run show services rpm twamp client probe-results control-connection c1 |no-more
```

```

Jan 11 11:48:50
  Owner: c1, Test: t1
  server-address: 192.0.2.2, server-port: 862, Client address: 192.168.20.1,
Client port: 58991
  TWAMP-Server-Status: Connected, Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server: 12
  Reflector address: 192.0.2.2, Reflector port: 14963, Sender address:
192.168.20.1, sender-port: 14963
  Routing Instance Name: IN
  Destination interface name: si-2/2/0.10
  Test size: 20 probes
  Probe results:
    Response received
    Probe sent time: Fri Jan 11 11:48:50 2019
    Probe rcvd/timeout time: Fri Jan 11 11:48:50 2019
.....
Results over all tests:
  Probes sent: 218, Probes received: 218, Loss percentage: 0.000000
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 218, Minimum: 54 usec, Maximum: 59 usec, Average: 56 usec, Peak
to peak: 5 usec, Stddev: 1 usec, Sum: 12160 usec
.....
  Owner: c1, Test: t2
  server-address: 192.0.2.2, server-port: 862, Client address: 192.168.20.1,
Client port: 58991
  TWAMP-Server-Status: Connected, Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server: 12
  Reflector address: 192.0.2.2, Reflector port: 14962, Sender address:
192.168.20.1, sender-port: 14962
  Routing Instance Name: IN
  Destination interface name: si-2/2/0.10
  Test size: 15 probes
  Probe results:
    Response received

```

```
Probe sent time: Fri Jan 11 11:48:50 2019
Probe rcvd/timeout time: Fri Jan 11 11:48:50 2019
Rtt: 57 usec, Egress jitter: 2 usec, Ingress jitter: -3 usec,
.....
Results over all tests:
  Probes sent: 168, Probes received: 168, Loss percentage: 0.000000
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 168, Minimum: 57 usec, Maximum: 59 usec, Average: 58 usec, Peak
to peak: 2 usec, Stddev: 1 usec, Sum: 9691 usec
  Measurement: Positive egress jitter
    Samples: 124, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 398 usec, Average: 11 usec, Peak
to peak: 398 usec, Stddev: 61 usec, Sum: 1406 usec
  Measurement: Negative egress jitter
    Samples: 29, Minimum: 16 usec, Maximum: 431 usec, Average: 62 usec, Peak
to peak: 415 usec, Stddev: 74 usec, Sum: 1806 usec
  Measurement: Positive ingress jitter
    Samples: 30, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 431 usec, Average: 60 usec, Peak
to peak: 431 usec, Stddev: 74 usec, Sum: 1811 usec
  Measurement: Negative ingress jitter
    Samples: 123, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 397 usec, Average: 11 usec, Peak
to peak: 396 usec, Stddev: 61 usec, Sum: 1410 usec
  Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
    Samples: 125, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 1 usec, Average: 0 usec, Peak to
peak: 1 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 42 usec
  Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
    Samples: 42, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 1 usec, Average: 1 usec, Peak to
peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 42 usec
```

- Related Documentation
- [tcp-keepcnt on page 961](#)
 - [tcp-keepintvl on page 962](#)
 - [tcp-keepidle on page 961](#)
 - [persistent-results on page 897](#)
 - [Understanding TWAMP Auto-Restart on page 498](#)

Example: Configuring TWAMP Client and Server on MX Series Routers

This example shows how to configure TWAMP client and server and contains the following sections.

- [Requirements on page 529](#)
- [Overview on page 529](#)
- [Configuration for TWAMP client on page 529](#)
- [Configuration for TWAMP server on page 532](#)
- [Verification on page 533](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- MX Series routers.
- Junos OS Release 15.1 or later.

Overview

This example explains the Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP). TWAMP is an open protocol for measuring network performance between any two devices supporting the TWAMP protocol. The TWAMP-Control protocol is used to set up performance measurement sessions. The TWAMP-Test protocol is used to send and receive performance measurement probes.

The TWAMP architecture is composed of the following entities that are responsible for starting a monitoring session and exchanging packets:

- The control client initiates all requested test sessions with a start sessions message, and the server acknowledges. When necessary, the control client sends a message to stop all test sessions.
- The session sender and the session reflector exchange test packets according to the TWAMP-Test protocol for each active session. On receiving a TWAMP-Test packet, the session reflector only reflects a measurement packet and does not collect packet statistics in TWAMP.

The TWAMP server is an end system that manages one or more TWAMP sessions and is also capable of configuring per-session ports. The server listens on the TCP port. The session reflector and server make up the TWAMP responder in an IP service-level agreement operation.

For 15.1, both the control client and session sender would be residing on the same Juniper router. The client design does not mandate the server and the session reflector to be on the same system. Hence the Juniper TWAMP client will also be capable of working with a third-party server implementation.

Configuration for TWAMP client

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, of SGI router.

Configuring Interfaces

```
set interfaces si-4/1/0 unit 0 family inet
set interfaces si-4/1/0 unit 10 rpm twamp-client
set interfaces si-4/1/0 unit 10 family inet address 60.60.60.1/32
```

Configuring Chassis

```
set chassis fpc 4 pic 1 inline-services bandwidth 1g
```

Configuring Services

```

set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 destination-interface si-4/1/0.10
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 history-size 500
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 target-address 70.70.70.1
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-count 1
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-interval 1
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 traps test-iteration-done
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 traps control-connection-closed
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 target-address
  70.70.70.1
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 data-fill-with-zeros
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 data-size 1400
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 probe-count 55
set services rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 probe-interval 1

```

Configuring TWAMP client**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy.

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@router1# set si-4/1/0 unit 0 family inet
user@router1# set si-4/1/0 unit 10 rpm twamp-client
user@router1# set si-4/1/0 unit 10 family inet address 60.60.60.1/32

```

2. Configure the chassis.

```

[edit chassis]
user@router1# set fpc 4 pic 1 inline-services bandwidth 1g

```

3. Configure the services.

```

[edit services]
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 destination-interface
  si-4/1/0.10
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 history-size 500
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 target-address 70.70.70.1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-count 1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-interval 1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 traps test-iteration-done
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 traps
  control-connection-closed
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1
  target-address 70.70.70.1
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1
  data-fill-with-zeros
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1 data-size
  1400
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1
  probe-count 55

```

```
user@router1# set rpm twamp client control-connection c1 test-session t1
probe-interval 1
```

Results From the configuration mode of Router 1, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show access**, and **show services** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@router1# show interface
si-4/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
  unit 10 {
    rpm twamp-client;
    family inet {
      address 60.60.60.1/32;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@router1# show services rpm twamp
client {
  control-connection c1 {
    destination-interface si-4/1/0.10;
    history-size 500;
    target-address 70.70.70.1;
    test-count 1;
    test-interval 1;
    traps {
      test-iteration-done;
      control-connection-closed;
    }
  }
  test-session t1 {
    target-address 70.70.70.1;
    data-fill-with-zeros;
    data-size 1400;
    probe-count 55;
    probe-interval 1;
  }
}
```

```
user@router1# show chassis
fpc 4 {
  pic 1 {
    inline-services {
      bandwidth 1g;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuration for TWAMP server

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, of SG1 router.

Configuring Interfaces

```
set interfaces si-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet
set interfaces si-2/1/0 unit 10 rpm twamp-server
set interfaces si-2/1/0 unit 10 family inet address 70.70.70.1/32
```

Configuring Chassis

```
set chassis fpc 2 pic 1 inline-services bandwidth 1g
```

Configuring Services

```
set services rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
set services rpm twamp server port 862
set services rpm twamp server client-list Client1 address 60.60.60.1/32
```

Configuring TWAMP server

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy.

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@router1# set si-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet
user@router1# set si-2/1/0 unit 10 rpm twamp-server
user@router1# set si-2/1/0 unit 10 family inet address 70.70.70.1/32
```

2. Configure the chassis.

```
[edit chassis]
user@router1# set fpc 2 pic 1 inline-services bandwidth 1g
```

3. Configure the services.

```
[edit services]
user@router1# set rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
user@router1# set rpm twamp server port 862
user@router1# set rpm twamp server client-list Client1 address 60.60.60.1/32
```

Results From the configuration mode of Router 1, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show access**, and **show services** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@router1# show interfaces
si-2/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet;
  }
  unit 10 {
    rpm twamp-server;
    family inet {
      address 70.70.70.1/32;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@router1# show services rpm twamp server
authentication-mode none;
port 862;
client-list Client1 {
  address {
    60.60.60.1/32;
  }
}
```

```
user@router1# show chassis
fpc 2 {
  pic 1 {
    inline-services {
      bandwidth 1g;
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

Verifying TWAMP server sessions

Purpose Verify that the TWAMP server sessions are established.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show services rpm twamp server session**.

```
user@router1>show services rpm twamp server session
```

Session ID	Connection ID	Sender address	Sender port	Reflector address	Reflector port
4	44	1.1.1.1	12345	192.168.219.203	890
78	44	3.22.1.55	345	22.2.2.2	89022
234	423	192.168.219.203	2345	2.2.22.2	3333
5	423	221.4.1.1	82345	2.2.2.2	45909
1	423	192.168.1.1	645	32.2.2.23	2394

Verifying TWAMP client sessions

Purpose Verify that the TWAMP client sessions are established.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show services rpm twamp client session**.

```
user@router1>show services rpm twamp client session
```

Connection Name	Session Name	Sender address	Sender port	Reflector address	Reflector port
c2	t1	13.13.13.13	10008	13.13.13.14	10008

- Related Documentation**
- *request services rpm twamp start*
 - *request services rpm twamp stop*
 - [request services rpm twamp on page 1024](#)

Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM

BGP neighbors can be configured at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols bgp group group-name]**—Default logical system and default routing instance.
- **[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols bgp group group-name]**—Default logical system with a specified routing instance.
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols bgp group group-name]**—Configured logical system and default routing instance.
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances instance-name protocols bgp group group-name]**—Configured logical system with a specified routing instance.

When you configure BGP neighbor discovery through RPM, if you do not specify a logical system, the RPM probe applies to configured BGP neighbors for all logical systems. If you do not specify a routing instance, the RPM probe applies to configured BGP neighbors in all routing instances. You can explicitly configure RPM probes to apply only to the default logical system, the default routing instance, or to a particular logical system or routing instance.

To configure BGP neighbor discovery through RPM, configure the probe properties at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy:

```
data-fill data;
data-size size;
destination-port port;
history-size size;
```



```

logical-system logical-system-name [routing-instances routing-instance-name];
moving-average-size number;
probe-count count;
probe-interval seconds;
probe-type type;
routing-instances instance-name;
test-interval interval;

```

- To specify the contents of the data portion of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) probes, include the **data-fill** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. The value can be a hexadecimal value.
- To specify the size of the data portion of ICMP probes, include the **data-size** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. The size can be from 0 through 65400 and the default size is 0.
- To specify the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port or Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port to which the probe is sent, include the **destination-port** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. The **destination-port** statement is used only for the UDP and TCP probe types. The value can be 7 or from 49160 through 65535.
- To specify the number of stored history entries, include the **history-size** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from 0 to 512. The default is 50.
- To specify the logical system used by ICMP probes, include the **logical-system** *logical-system-name* statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. If you do not specify a logical system, the RPM probe applies to configured BGP neighbors for all logical systems. To apply the probe to only the default logical system, you must set the value of *logical-system-name* to **null**.
- To specify a number of samples for making statistical calculations, include the **moving-average-size** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from 0 through 255.
- To specify the number of probes within a test, include the **probe-count** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from 1 through 15.
- To specify the time to wait between sending packets, include the **probe-interval** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from 1 through 255 seconds.
- To specify the packet and protocol contents of the probe, include the **probe-type** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. The following probe types are supported:
 - **icmp-ping**—Sends ICMP echo requests to a target address.
 - **icmp-ping-timestamp**—Sends ICMP timestamp requests to a target address.
 - **tcp-ping**—Sends TCP packets to a target.
 - **udp-ping**—Sends UDP packets to a target.
 - **udp-ping-timestamp**—Sends UDP timestamp requests to a target address.



NOTE: Some probe types require additional parameters to be configured. For example, when you specify the `tcp-ping` or `udp-ping` option, you must configure the destination port using the `destination-port port` statement. The `udp-ping-timestamp` option requires a minimum data size of 12; any smaller data size results in a commit error. The minimum data size for TCP probe packets is 1.

- To specify the routing instance used by ICMP probes, include the **routing-instances** statement at the **[edit services rpm bgp]** hierarchy level. The default routing instance is Internet routing table `inet.0`. If you do not specify a routing instance, the RPM probe applies to configured BGP neighbors in all routing instances. To apply the RPM probe to only the default routing instance, you must explicitly set the value of *instance-name* to **default**.
- To specify the time to wait between tests, include the **test-interval** statement at the **[edit services bgp probe]** hierarchy level. Specify a value from **0** through **86400** seconds. A value of 0 seconds causes the RPM test to stop after one iteration. The default value is 1.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Examples: Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers With RPM on page 536](#)

Examples: Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers With RPM

Configure BGP neighbor discovery with RPM for all logical systems and all routing instances:

```
[edit services rpm]
bgp {
  probe-type icmp-ping;
  probe-count 5;
  probe-interval 1;
  test-interval 60;
  history-size 10;
  data-size 255;
  data-fill 0123456789;
}
```

Configure BGP neighbor discovery with RPM for only the following logical systems and routing instances: **LS1/RI1**, **LS1/RI2**, **LS2**, and **RI3**:

```
[edit services rpm]
bgp {
  probe-type icmp-ping;
```

```

probe-count 5;
probe-interval 1;
test-interval 60;
history-size 10;
data-size 255;
data-fill 0123456789;
logical-system {
    LS1 {
        routing-instances {
            RI1;
            RI2;
        }
    }
    LS2;
}
routing-instance {
    RI3;
}
}

```



NOTE: The `logical-system` statement is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport routers.

Configure BGP neighbor discovery with RPM for only the default logical system and default routing instance:

```

[edit services rpm]
bgp {
    probe-type icmp-ping;
    probe-count 5;
    probe-interval 1;
    test-interval 60;
    history-size 10;
    data-size 255;
    data-fill 0123456789;
    logical-system {
        null {
            routing-instances {
                default;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534](#)

Tracing RPM Operations on MX, M, T and ACX Series Routers

Tracing operations track all RPM operations and record them in a log file. The logged error descriptions provide detailed information to help you solve problems faster.

By default, no events are traced. If you include the **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit services rpm]** hierarchy level, the default tracing behavior is the following:

- Important events are logged in a file called **rmopd** located in the **/var/log** directory.
- When the log file reaches 128 kilobytes (KB), it is renamed **rmopd.0**, then **rmopd.1**, and so on, until there are three trace files. Then the oldest trace file (**rmopd.2**) is overwritten. (For more information about how log files are created, see the *Junos OS System Log Messages Reference*.)
- Log files can be accessed only by the user who configures the tracing operation.

You can change this default behavior by using the **traceoptions** statements. Changing the defaults is described in the following sections:

1. [Configuring the RPM Log File Name on page 538](#)
2. [Configuring the Number and Size of RPM Log Files on page 538](#)
3. [Configuring Access to the Log File on page 539](#)
4. [Configuring a Regular Expression for Lines to Be Logged on page 539](#)
5. [Configuring the Trace Operations on page 539](#)

Configuring the RPM Log File Name

By default, the name of the file that records RPM trace output is **rmopd**. To specify a different file name:

```
[edit services rpm traceoptions]
user @host set file filename
```

Configuring the Number and Size of RPM Log Files

To configure the limits on the number and size of RPM trace files:

```
[edit services rpm traceoptions]
user@host set file filename files number size size
```

The number of files can be from 2 through 1000 files. The file size of each file can be from 10 KB through 1 gigabyte (GB).

For example, set the maximum file size to 2 MB, and the maximum number of files to 20 for a log file named **rpmtrace**:

```
[edit services rpm traceoptions]
user@host set file rpmtrace files 20 size 2MB
```

When the **rpmtrace** file reaches 2 MB, it is renamed **rpmtrace.0**, and a new file called **rpmtrace** is created. When the new **rpmtrace** reaches 2 MB, **rpmtrace.0** is renamed **rpmtrace.1** and **rpmtrace** is renamed **rpmtrace.0**. This process repeats until there are 20 trace files. Then the oldest file (**rpmtrace.19**) is overwritten by **rpmtrace.18**.

Configuring Access to the Log File

By default, log files can be accessed only by the user who configures the tracing operation.

To specify that any user can read all log files:

```
[edit services rpm traceoptions]
user@host set file filename world-readable
```

To explicitly set the default behavior:

```
[edit services rpm traceoptions]
user@host set file filename no-world-readable
```

Configuring a Regular Expression for Lines to Be Logged

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

To refine the output by specifying a regular expression (regex) to be matched:

```
[edit services rpm traceoptions]
user@host set file filename match regular-expression
```

Configuring the Trace Operations

By default, if the **traceoptions** configuration is present, only important events are logged. You can configure the trace operations to be logged by including the following statements at the **[edit services rpm traceoptions]** hierarchy level:

```
flag {
  all;
  configuration;
  error;
  ipc;
  ppm;
  statistics
}
```

Table 92 on page 539 describes the meaning of the RPM tracing flags.

Table 92: RPM Tracing Flags

Flag	Description	Default Setting
all	Trace all operations.	Off
configuration	Trace configuration events.	Off

Table 92: RPM Tracing Flags (continued)

Flag	Description	Default Setting
error	Trace events related to catastrophic errors in daemon.	Off
ipc	Trace IPC events.	Off
ppm	Trace ppm events.	Off
statistics	Trace statistics.	Off

- See Also**
- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers](#) on page 492

Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers

Configure an RPM instance identified by the probe name **probe1** and the test name **test1**:

```
[edit services rpm]
probe probe1 {
  test test1 {
    dscp-code-points 001111;
    probe-interval 1;
    probe-type icmp-ping;
    target address 172.17.20.182;
    test-interval 20;
    thresholds rtt 10;
    traps rtt-exceeded;
  }
}
probe-server {
  tcp {
    destination-interface lt-0/0/0.0
    port 50000;
  }
  udp {
    destination-interface lt-0/0/0.0
    port 50001;
  }
}
probe-limit 200;
```

Configure packet classification, using **lt-** interfaces to send the probe packets to a logical tunnel input interface. By sending the packet to the logical tunnel interface, you can configure regular and multifield classifiers, firewall filters, and header rewriting for the probe packets. To use the existing tunnel framework, the **dlci** and **encapsulation** statements must be configured.

```
[edit services rpm]
probe p1 {
  test t1 {
    probe-type icmp-ping;
    target address 10.8.4.1;
    probe-count 10;
    probe-interval 10;
    test-interval 10;
    source-address 10.8.4.2;
    dscp-code-points ef;
    data-size 100;
    destination-interface lt-0/0/0.0;
  }
}
[edit interfaces]
lt-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation frame-relay;
    dlci 10;
    peer-unit 1;
    family inet;
  }
  unit 1 {
    encapsulation frame-relay;
    dlci 10;
    peer-unit 0;
    family inet;
  }
}
[edit class-of-service]
interfaces {
  lt-0/0/0 {
    unit 1 {
      classifiers {
        dscp default;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configure an input filter on the interface on which the RPM probes are received. This filter enables prioritization of the received RPM packets, separating them from the regular data packets received on the same interface.

```
[edit firewall]
filter recos {
  term recos {
    from {
      source-address {
```

```
        10.8.4.1/32;
    }
    destination-address {
        10.8.4.2/32;
    }
}
then {
    loss-priority high;
    forwarding-class network-control;
}
}
}
[edit interfaces]
fe-5/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            filter {
                input recos;
            }
            address 10.8.4.2/24;
        }
    }
}
```

Configure an RPM instance and enable RPM for the extension-provider packages on the adaptive services interface:

```
[edit services rpm]
probe probe1{
    test test1 {
        data-size 1024;
        data-fill 0;
        destination-interface ms-1/2/0.10;
        dscp-code-points 001111;
        probe-count 10;
        probe-interval 1;
        probe-type icmp-ping;
        target address 172.17.20.182;
        test-interval 20;
        thresholds rtt 10;
        traps rtt-exceeded;
    }
}
[edit interfaces]
ms-1/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet;
    }
    unit 10 {
        rpm client;
        family inet {
            address 192.0.2.1/32;
        }
    }
}
```



```
[edit chassis]
fpc 1 {
  pic 2 {
    adaptive-services {
      service-package {
        extension-provider {
          control-cores 1;
          data-cores 1;
          object-cache-size 512;
          policy-db-size 64;
          package jservices-rpm;
          syslog {
            daemon any;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}
```



NOTE: TWAMP is not supported on PTX Series Packet Transport routers.

Configure the minimum statements necessary to enable TWAMP:

```
[edit services]
rpm {
  twamp {
    server {
      authentication-mode none;
      port 10000; # Twamp server's listening port
      client-list LIST-1 { # LIST-1 is the name of the client-list. Multiple lists can be
        configured.
        address {
          198.51.100.2/30; # IP address of the control client.
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

[edit interfaces sp-5/0/0]
unit 0 {
  family inet;
}
unit 10 {
  rpm {
    twamp-server; # You must configure a separate logical interface on the service PIC
    interface for the TWAMP server.
  }
  family inet {
    address 203.0.113.50/32; # This address must be a host address with a 32-bit mask.
  }
}
[edit chassis]
```

```
fpc 5 {
  pic 0 {
    adaptive-services {
      service-package layer-2;  # Configure the service PIC to run in Layer 2 mode.
    }
  }
}
```

Configure additional TWAMP settings:

```
[edit services]
rpm {
  twamp {
    server {
      maximum-sessions 5;
      maximum-sessions-per-connection 2;
      maximum-connections 3;
      maximum-connections-per-client 1;
      port 10000;
      server-inactivity-timeout ;
      client-list LIST-1 {
        address {
          198.51.100.2/30;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Examples: Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers With RPM on page 536](#)

Enabling RPM on MX, M and T Series Routers and SRX Firewalls for the Services SDK

Real-time performance monitoring (RPM), which has been supported on the adaptive services interface, is now supported by the Services SDK. RPM is supported on all platforms and service PICs that support the Services SDK.

To enable RPM for the Junos OS extension-provider package on the adaptive services interface, configure the **object-cache-size**, **policy-db-size**, and **package** statements at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number adaptive-services service-package extension-provider]** hierarchy level. For the extension-provider package, **package-name** in the **package package-name** statement is **jservices-rpm**.

For more information about the extension-provider package, see the *SDK Applications Configuration Guide and Command Reference*.

The following example shows how to enable RPM for the extension-provider package on the adaptive services interface:

```
chassis fpc 1 {  
  pic 2 {  
    adaptive-services {  
      service-package {  
        extension-provider {  
          control-cores 1;  
          data-cores 1;  
          object-cache-size 512;  
          policy-db-size 64;  
          package jservices-rpm;  
          syslog daemon any;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding Using Probes for Real-Time Performance Monitoring on M, T, PTX and MX Series Routers on page 492](#)
- [Examples: Configuring Real-Time Performance Monitoring on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers on page 540](#)
- [destination-interface on page 771](#)

Managing License Server for Throughput Data Export

- [License Server Management for Throughput Data Export on MX Series Routers for NAT, Firewall, and Inline Flow Monitoring Services on page 547](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring an MX Series Router to Transmit Per-Service Throughput to an External Log Collector on page 549](#)

License Server Management for Throughput Data Export on MX Series Routers for NAT, Firewall, and Inline Flow Monitoring Services

To support our transition to software defined networking (SDN), Juniper Networks supports the Software Business Model Transformation, which includes new licensing, pricing, and branding strategies that make it easier for users to extract value from Juniper software solutions. This value of this approach is known as the Juniper Software Advantage (JSA), which provides the following benefits:

- Simple—Simple to buy, use, and manage rights
- Repeatable—License models which facilitates repeatable use among multiple hardware platforms and usage scenarios.
- Measurable—License fees based on easy to measure usage

Although the licensing of JSA products is trust-based, Juniper Networks might periodically audit the usage of its products. License Measurement Tool (LMT) is a technique that is used to compute the usage of individual Network Edge Products under JSA. MX Series routers need to define the mechanism for updating the LMT tool with information such as per-service throughput. For example, for services such as carrier-grade NAT and inline flow monitoring, the router needs to calculate per service throughput and update it in LMT.

On MX Series routers, the Routing Engine periodically sends query messages to every Service PIC on which the service, for which throughput collection is being performed, is configured to run. This polling is performed for all the services for which throughput measurement is enabled. Service PICs, upon receiving the query for a particular service, reply with the throughput measured during the last query interval, for that service. If a service PIC hosts multiple services, the Routing Engine sends separate throughput queries to that service PIC for all the services. If a service is configured on multiple services PICs,

the Routing Engine aggregates the throughput values received from all of them and exports the aggregated throughput to the log collector in the predefined log format. The LMT application analyze these values from log collector, performs aggregation on values collected from all routers, and displays them in the LMT application.

You can configure the capability to transmit the throughput details per service for the Junos Address Aware (carrier-grade NAT) and Junos Traffic Vision (previously known as Jflow) in the last time interval to an external log collector. The default time interval at which the throughput data is sent is 300 seconds, which you can configure to suit your network needs. Multiple instances of the same service running on different PICs within a router are supported. If the same service is running on different PICs within a router, the router transmits the consolidated final throughput to the log collector or server. This functionality is supported on MX Series routers with MS-MCPs and MS-MICs, and also in the MX Series Virtual Chassis configuration. To configure the license server properties for throughput data to be transmitted for the defined services, such as NAT or stateful firewall, from the service PIC on the router to the external log collector, include the `license-server` statement at the `[edit]` hierarchy level. To specify the IP address of the license log server, include the `ip-address address` statement at the `[edit license-server]` hierarchy level. To configure the frequency of transmission of throughput date, include the `log-interval seconds` statement at the `[edit license-server]` hierarchy level. To specify the services for which throughput data collection must be performed, include the `services (jflow | cgnat | firewall)` statement at the `[edit license-server]` hierarchy level.

Throughput Measurement and Export

Throughput is defined as: “The network traffic throughput processed by juniper software in a second. It is represented as Mb/Sec (Megabits per second) or GB/sec (Gigabits per second). Throughput is measured as the 95th percentile of all the peaks measured in a quarter.” Service PICs keep track of the amount of data (in bits) processed by the various service plugins running on them. When a throughput query arrives from the Routing Engine, for a particular service, the Service PIC returns the value D/T mbps, in its reply, where:

- D is the amount of data (megabits) processed by that service since the previous query was received. If the query interval happens to be 300 seconds, for example, then D refers to the amount of data that was processed during the last 300 second interval. If the current query happens to be the very first query, for a particular service, then D represents the cumulative data bits processed so far, by that service.
- T is the time (seconds) that elapsed since the previous query was received. This is the query interval configured using the CLI interface. If the current query happens to be the very first query, for a particular service, then T represents the time that elapsed since that service started processing packets. For all subsequent queries, T equals the query interval.

The Routing Engine aggregates the throughput measured (in mbps) across all the Service PICs on which a particular Service is configured and exports it to the Log collector which performs the 95th percentile calculation.

- Related Documentation**
- *License Enforcement*
 - *Software Feature Licenses*
 - *Verifying Junos OS License Installation (CLI)*
 - *show system license*

Guidelines for Configuring an MX Series Router to Transmit Per-Service Throughput to an External Log Collector

Observe the following guidelines while configuring this functionality on MX Series routers with MS-MPCs and MS-MICs:

- If the syslog server is unreachable, the router cannot send information to the log collector.
- After a graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) procedure, the newly functioning active Routing Engine starts sending the data to the server after the configured time interval, which is similar to a reset operation. The time elapsed in the active interval and data before GRES are not preserved.
- The time range must be from 60 through 86400 seconds (24 hours).
- If the timer is not configured, the default value of 300 seconds is assumed.
- The throughput data can be sent only if a service is up and running.
- Only maximum throughput is transmitted for the last 300 seconds or the configured time interval.
- The throughput value must not be less than zero to enable transmission. The data is sent based on the timezone of the router.
- An acknowledgment mechanism for data sent to the log collector is not supported. The router does not receive any acknowledgement regarding whether the data is already written into the log collector.
- The router does not maintain throughput data beyond the configurable time interval.
- No mechanisms exist to track if the log collector is successfully receiving the sent data or if the log server is reachable.
- The time interval and log collector are common for all the services; you cannot configure a different period for collection of logs for each service or a different log collector for each service.
- You cannot clear the system throughput value using a CLI command. It is assumed that the throughput value is not cleared or changed from outside. Throughput must be calculated internally by services and must not be manually modified by a CLI.
- SNMP support for these values is not available.
- The log collector performs a 95 percentile calculation of throughput data. Syslogs are sent even in scaled system conditions to the log collector for the throughput data related to the configured services.

- The following is the format of the syslogs configured to be sent at the prescribed frequency:

```
<Date> <Time> < time-zone> <Router_name> <Service_name> <Throughput_value>  
Throughput = <Unit_Mbps/Gbps> in last <Time_Interval>
```

An example is as follows:

```
Jan  8 08:49:57  America/Adak deuterium  CGNAT Throughput = 1500000 Mbps in  
last 300Sec
```


Testing the Performance of Network Devices Using RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking

- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests for E-LAN and E-Line Services on MX Series Routers on page 556](#)
- [Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers on page 561](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
- [Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 568](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for Layer 3 IPv4 Services on page 569](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for UNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 577](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for NNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 587](#)
- [Example: Configuring RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on an MX104 Router for Layer 2 E-LAN Services in Bridge Domains on page 596](#)
- [Example: Configuring Benchmarking Tests to Measure SLA Parameters for E-LAN Services on an MX104 Router Using VPLS on page 624](#)

Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers

RFC2544 defines a series of tests that can be used to describe the performance characteristics of a network-interconnecting device, such as a router, and outlines specific formats to report the results of the tests. These tests can be used to benchmark interconnected network devices and devise a guideline or a measurement pattern to analyze the health and efficiency of the network devices. These tests are the standard benchmarking tests for Ethernet networks and are known as RFC2544-based benchmarking tests. These tests measure throughput, latency, frame loss rate, and bursty frames. The test methodology enables you to define various parameters such as different frame sizes to be examined (64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 1280, and 1518 bytes), the test time

for each test iteration (10 seconds through 1,728,000 seconds), and the frame format (UDP-over-IP).



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests.



NOTE: RFC2544-based benchmarking tests support only UDP over IPv4 test traffic (unicast).

An RFC2544-based benchmarking test is performed by transmitting test packets from a device that functions as the generator or the initiator (which is also called the originator). These packets are sent to a device that functions as a reflector, which receives and returns the packets to the initiator.

MX80 and MX104 Universal Routing Platforms and, starting from Junos OS Release 16.1, MX240, MX480, and MX960 Universal Routing Platforms with MPC1 (MX-MPC1-3D), MPC2 (MX-MPC2-3D), and the 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC (MPC-3D-16XGE-SFP) support the reflector function and the corresponding benchmarking tests. Starting from Junos OS Release 17.1R1, the reflector function and the corresponding benchmarking tests are supported on MX Series routers with MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D), MPC3E-NG (MX-MPC3E-3D-NG), MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFP and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE), MPC5E (MPC5E-40G10G, MPC5EQ-40G10G, MPC5E-100G10G, and MPC5EQ-100G10G), and MPC6E (MX2K-MPC6E). Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 Series routers also perform verification of signatures on the received test frames. By default, when the MX104 Series router receives a test packet that does not have the signature pattern, the packet is dropped. If you generate test traffic using a third-party vendor tool instead of an ACX Series router, you can disable signature verification. To disable signature verification, use the **disable-signature-check** command.



NOTE: To configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX240, MX480, MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and the 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC, see [“Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers” on page 568](#).

The RFC2544-based benchmarking test methodology assesses different parameters that are defined in service-level agreements (SLAs). By measuring the performance availability, transmission delay, link bursts, and service integrity, a carrier provider can certify that the working parameters of the deployed Ethernet circuit comply with the SLA and other defined policies.

[Table 93 on page 553](#) describes the different network topologies in which the benchmarking test is supported.

Table 93: Supported Network Topologies for RFC2544 Benchmarking Tests

Service Type	Traffic Direction	Mode	Initial Release on MX104 Series Routers	Initial Release on MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series Routers	Whether the Benchmarking Test Is Supported
E-Line (family bridge)	(UNI) Egress	Port	14.2R1	16.1R1	Supported
	(UNI) Ingress	Port, VLAN	(E-Line family bridge)	17.1R1	
			17.1R1		
E-LAN (family bridge and family vpls)	(UNI) Egress	Port	14.2R1	16.1R1	Supported
	(UNI) Ingress	Port, VLAN	(E-LAN family bridge)	17.1R1	
			15.1R1		
			(E-LAN family vpls)		
E-Line (family ccc)	Ingress	Port	13.3R1	16.1R1	Supported
	Egress	Port, VLAN	(E-Line pseudowire)		
IP Services (family inet)	NNI	Port	13.3R1	16.1R1	Supported
		Port, VLAN			



NOTE: You can configure a total of four simultaneous active reflection sessions. The four active reflection sessions can be of the same type or can be a combination of the different types of reflection sessions. For instance, you can configure either four IPv4 reflection sessions or one session each for pseudowire reflection, VPLS reflection, Layer 2 reflection, and IPv4 reflection. The maximum reflection bandwidth supported is 4 Gbps in a standalone test condition.

Table 94 on page 554 lists the interfaces and the reflection type on which the benchmarking tests are supported.

Table 94: Supported Interfaces for RFC2544 Benchmarking Tests

Type of Reflection	Gigabit Interfaces (ge)	Aggregated Interfaces (ae)	10G Interfaces (xe)	Pseudo Interfaces (irb, lt, vt, lo0, and others)
IPv4	Yes	No	No	No
Pseudowire ingress	Yes	No	No	No
Pseudowire egress	Yes	Yes (starting in Junos OS Release 15.1)	Yes (starting in Junos OS Release 15.1)	No
Layer 2 bridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Layer 2 VPLS	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

All active RFC2544-based benchmarking tests are stopped when any of the following events takes place:

- System events such as Packet Forwarding Engine restarts, Routing Engine restarts, and so on.
- Test interface change events such as deactivation and reactivation of the interface, disabling and enabling of the interface, child link events for aggregated interfaces and so on.

After the benchmarking tests are stopped, the test states of the tests are removed and the user can restart the same test. Other ongoing tests on other interfaces are not interrupted.



NOTE: RFC2544-based benchmarking tests are not supported during unified in-service software upgrade (ISSU) and graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES).

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.1R1	Starting from Junos OS Release 17.1R1, the reflector function and the corresponding benchmarking tests are supported on MX Series routers with MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D), MPC3E-NG (MX-MPC3E-3D-NG), MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFP and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE), MPC5E (MPC5E-40G10G, MPC5EQ-40G10G, MPC5E-100G10G, and MPC5EQ-100G10G), and MPC6E (MX2K-MPC6E).
16.1	MX80 and MX104 Universal Routing Platforms and, starting from Junos OS Release 16.1, MX240, MX480, and MX960 Universal Routing Platforms with MPC1 (MX-MPC1-3D), MPC2 (MX-MPC2-3D), and the 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC (MPC-3D-16XGE-SFP) support the reflector function and the corresponding benchmarking tests.
15.1	Starting from Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 Series routers also perform verification of signatures on the received test frames.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
- [Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers on page 561](#)
- [Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 568](#)

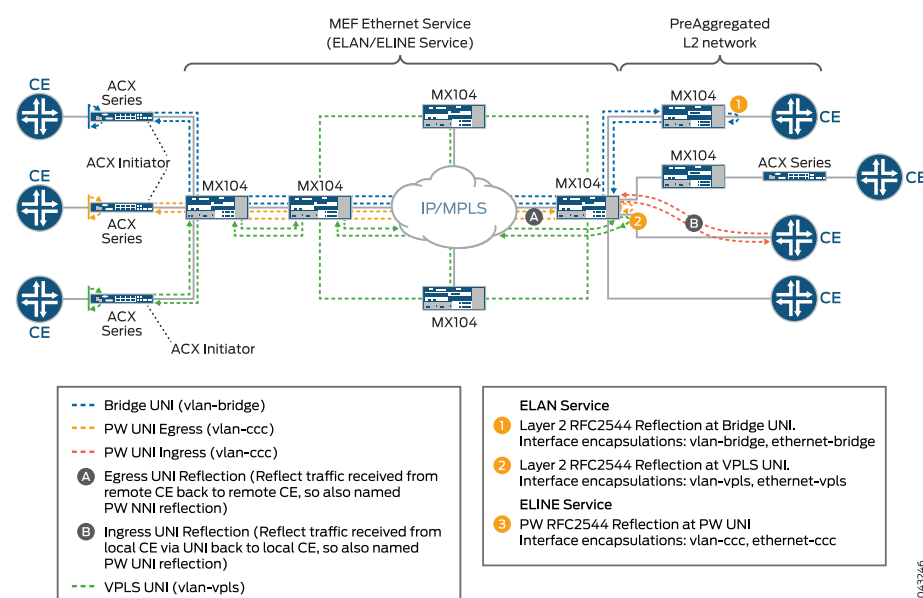
Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests for E-LAN and E-Line Services on MX Series Routers



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests.

The Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) defines two Ethernet service types—E-LAN and E-Line—and specifies the associated service attributes and parameters. These services can be supported within the Metro Ethernet Network (MEN) and also supported over different transport technologies such as SONET, MPLS, and so on. Juniper Networks ACX Series routers, MX80, MX104 Series routers and MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC provide support for Layer 2 E-LAN and E-Line services reflection. Figure 45 on page 557 shows a sample topology for the E-LAN and E-Line reflection supported on MX104 Series routers.

Figure 45: E-LAN And E-Line Reflection in a metro Solution



Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 Series routers support RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for Layer 2 reflection (E-Line service) by using pseudowires (Layer 2 circuit and L2VPN). Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, MX80 Series routers and MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-gigabit Ethernet MPC support RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for Layer 2 reflection (E-Line service). E-Line provides transparent data transport. You can configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for both ingress and egress direction on the customer edge (CE) facing interface of family type CCC for an Ethernet pseudowire.



NOTE: To configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX240, MX480, MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and the 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC, see “Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers” on page 568.

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 routers support RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for Layer 2 reflection (E-LAN service) by using VPLS and basic bridge domains. In Junos OS Release 14.2 and earlier, only basic bridge domains are used. Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, MX80 Series routers and MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-gigabit Ethernet MPC support RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for Layer 2 reflection (E-LAN service) by using VPLS and basic bridge domains. VPLS enables geographically dispersed sites to share an Ethernet broadcast domain by connecting sites across an MPLS network. All sites appear to be in the same Ethernet LAN though traffic travels across the MPLS network. Both LDP-based VPLS and BGP-based VPLS are supported. RFC2544-based benchmarking and performance measurement testing for Layer 2 E-LAN services (**bridge/ VPLS**) is supported on unicast traffic in egress direction only.

During the benchmarking tests, the initiator or generator transmits a test packet (unicast) to a reflector. The reflector receives and reflects the test packet back to the initiator. The test packet is an UDP-over-IP packet with a source and destination MAC address.

In a E-LAN service, the Layer 2 traffic reflection session is identified by the source MAC address, the destination MAC address, and the egress interface (logical interface). By default, RFC2544-based benchmarking tests are performed when there is no other service traffic. This mode of operation is known as out-of-service mode. The default service mode for the reflecting egress interface for an E-LAN service is also out-of-service mode. In out-of-service mode, while the test is running, all the data traffic (other than test traffic) sent to and from the test interface under test is interrupted. If the test is activated on a logical interface, all the traffic sent to and from the logical interface is interrupted. However, if there are other logical interfaces on the UNI port, the traffic sent to and from those logical interfaces is not interrupted. Control protocol peering is not interrupted whereas pass through control protocol packets such as end-to-end CFM sessions are interrupted. If you do not want the control protocol packets interrupted, you can configure the E-LAN service mode as in-service mode. In the in-service mode, while the test is running, the rest of the data traffic flow sent to and from the UNI port under test on the service is not interrupted. Both peering and pass through control protocols are not interrupted.

In an E-Line service, the reflection session is identified by the egress interface which is the logical interface. On activation of reflection on a logical interface, the traffic received on the logical interface is reflected. You can specify the type of traffic you want reflected by specifying the EtherType (specifies the protocol transported). If you do not specify the EtherType, all traffic is reflected. System does not explicitly block other traffic on the test interface during E-line service. You can block non-test traffic using firewall filters.

By default, for E-LAN services, the reflector swaps MAC addresses. The reflector swaps the source and destination MAC addresses and sends the packet back to the initiator. By default, for E-Line services, the reflector does not swap MAC addresses.

[Table 95 on page 559](#) describes the MAC address swapping behavior for the service types.

Table 95: MAC Address Swapping Behavior for E-LAN and E-Line Services

Family	Direction	Default Behavior	User-configurable
bridge	Egress	MAC address swap (E-LAN service type)	No
		No MAC address swap (E-Line service type)	Yes
vpls	Egress	MAC address swap (E-LAN service type)	No
ccc	Egress	No MAC address swap	Yes (starting in Junos OS Release 15.1)
	Ingress	MAC address swap	No

By default, the IP addresses and UDP ports are not modified. Optionally, you can configure the reflector to swap the source and destination IP address and the source and destination UDP ports.

You can configure an ACX Series router to operate as an initiator as well as a reflector. The MX104 Series router can be configured to operate only as a reflector.

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 Series routers support the specification of the protocol transported in the Ethernet frame. Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, MX80 Series routers and MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-gigabit Ethernet MPC also support the specification of the protocol transported in the Ethernet frame. To specify the EtherType (specifies the protocol transported) used for reflection of the test frames, use the **reflect-etype** command. If you do not specify the EtherType, all EtherTypes are reflected.



NOTE: The maximum reflection bandwidth supported is 4 Gbps. Because RFC2544 reflection shares system bandwidth with other loopback services such as tunnel services, you must manage the sharing of bandwidth for performing RFC2544-based performance tests.



NOTE: RFC2544-based benchmarking tests are not supported during unified in-service software upgrade (ISSU) and graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES).

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 Series routers support the specification of the protocol transported in the Ethernet frame.
15.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 Series routers support RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for Layer 2 reflection (E-Line service) by using pseudowires (Layer 2 circuit and L2VPN).
15.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, MX104 routers support RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for Layer 2 reflection (E-LAN service) by using VPLS and basic bridge domains.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers on page 561](#)
- [Example: Configuring RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on an MX104 Router for Layer 2 E-LAN Services in Bridge Domains on page 596](#)
- [disable-signature-check on page 780](#)
- [reflect-etype on page 917](#)

Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers

Table 96 on page 561 lists the reflector-specific configuration statements that are supported on the MX104 Series routers. Note that en dash (–) specified in the Initial Release on MX Series routers column denotes that the command is not supported.

Table 96: Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Reflector Statements on MX Series

Statement	Options	Initial Release on MX104 Series Routers	Initial Release on MX240, MX40, MX960 Series Routers
destination-ipv4-address	–	13.3R1	16.1R1
destination-mac-address	–	14.2R1	16.1R1
destination-udp-port	–	13.3R1	16.1R1
direction	(egress ingress)	13.3R1	16.1R1
disable-signature-check	–	15.1R1	16.1R1
family	(ccc inet)	13.3R1	16.1R1
	(bridge ccc inet)	14.2R1	
	(vpls)	15.1R1	
in-service	–	14.2R1	16.1R1
ip-swap	–	14.2R1	16.1R1
mode	reflect	13.3R1	16.1R1
reflect-etype	–	15.1R1	16.1R1
reflect-mode	(mac-swap no-mac-swap)	14.2R1	16.1R1
service-type	(eline elan)	14.2R1	16.1R1
source-ipv4-address	–	13.3R1	16.1R1
source-mac-address	–	14.2R1	16.1R1
source-udp-port	–	13.3R1	16.1R1
test-interface	–	13.3R1	16.1R1
udp-tcp-port-swap	–	14.2R1	16.1R1

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
 - [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
 - [Example: Configuring RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on an MX104 Router for Layer 2 E-LAN Services in Bridge Domains on page 596](#)

Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers

You can configure a benchmarking test to detect and measure performance attributes, such as throughput, latency, frame loss, and bursty or back-to-back frames, of network devices. RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is performed by transmitting test packets from a device that functions as the generator or the initiator. These packets are sent to a device that functions as the reflector, which receives and returns the packets back to the initiator.



NOTE: The test configuration is applied only when you start the test. If you update the test configuration during the test, you have to start the test again for the updated configuration to take effect.

You must configure a test profile and reference the test profile in a unique test name that defines the parameters for the test to be performed on a certain device. However, the test profile is required when the test mode is configured as initiation and termination. The **test-profile** parameter is disregarded when the test mode is configured as reflection. MX Series routers support only the reflection function in the RFC 2544-based benchmarking tests. A reflection service does not use the parameters specified in the test profile.



NOTE: To configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX240, MX480, MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and the 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC, see [“Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers” on page 568](#).

The following topics describe how to configure a test name for an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test on an MX Series router for Layer 3 IPv4, Ethernet pseudowire, and Layer 2 bridge networks:

- [Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for a IPv4 Network on page 563](#)
- [Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for an Ethernet Pseudowire on page 564](#)
- [Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for a Layer 2 E-LAN Service in Bridge Domain on page 566](#)

Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for a IPv4 Network

You can configure a test name by including the **test-name test-name** statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level. In the test name, you can configure attributes of the test iteration, such as the address family (type of service, IPv4 or Ethernet), the logical interface, and test duration that are used for a benchmarking test to be run.

To configure a test name and define its attributes for an IPv4 network:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

2. Configure a instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

3. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

4. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

5. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test. The **reflect** option causes the test frames to be reflected on the IPv4 network.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

6. Configure the address type family for the benchmarking test. The **inet** option indicates that the test is run on an IPv4 service.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

7. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets. This parameter is required only if you configure IPv4 family **inet**. If you do not configure the destination IPv4 address, the default value of 192.168.1.20 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-ipv4-address address
```

8. Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames. If you do not specify the UDP port, the default value of 4041 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-udp-port port-number
```

9. (Optional) Specify the source IPv4 address to be used in generated test frames. If you do not configure the source IPv4 address for **inet** family, the source address of the interface is used to transmit the test frames.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set source-ipv4-address address
```

10. Specify the UDP port of the source to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames. If you do not specify the UDP port, the default value of 4041 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set source-udp-port port-number
```

11. Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run. If you configure an **inet** family and the test mode to reflect the frames back on the sender from the other end, then the logical interface is used as the interface to enable the reflection service (reflection is performed on the packets entering the specified interface). If you not configure the logical interface for reflection test mode, then a lookup is performed on the source IPv4 address to determine the interface that hosts the address.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface interface-name
```

Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for an Ethernet Pseudowire

You can configure a test name by including the **test-name** *test-name* statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level. In the test name, you can configure attributes of the test iteration, such as the address family (type of service IPv4 or Ethernet), the logical interface, and test duration, that are used for a benchmarking test to be run. The test name combined with the test profile represent a single real-time performance monitoring (RPM) configuration instance.

To configure a test name and define its attributes for an Ethernet Pseudowire:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# edit services
```

2. Configure an RPM service instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

3. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

4. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

5. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test. The **reflect** option causes the test frames to be reflected on the Ethernet pseudowire.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

6. Configure the address type family for the benchmarking test. The **ccc** option indicates that the test is run on a CCC or Ethernet pseudowire service.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family ccc
```

7. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run. This parameter is valid only for a family. To enable the test to be run in the egress direction of the interface (network-to-network interface (NNI)), use the **egress** option. To enable the test to be run in the ingress direction of the interface (user-to-network interface (UNI)), use the **ingress** option.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction (egress | ingress)
```

8. (Optional) Specify the source IPv4 address to be used in generated test frames. If you do not configure the source IPv4 address for family, the default value of 192.168.1.10 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set source-ipv4-address address
```

9. Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface interface-name
```

Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for a Layer 2 E-LAN Service in Bridge Domain

You can configure a test name by including the **test-name test-name** statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level. In the test name, you can configure attributes of the test iteration, such as the address family (bridge), the logical interface, and test duration, that are used for a benchmarking test to be run. The test name combined with the test profile represent a single real-time performance monitoring (RPM) configuration instance.

To configure a test name and define its attributes for a layer 2 E-LAN service in Bridge domains:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

2. Configure an RPM service instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

3. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

4. Define a name for the test—for example, l2b-test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name l2b-test1
```

5. Specify the source and destination MAC addresses of the test packet. Both these parameters are valid only for the bridge family.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-test1]
user@host# set source-mac-address address destination-mac-address address
```

6. Specify the service type under test. This parameter is applicable only for the bridge family.


```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-test1]
user@host# set service-type elan
```

7. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test. The **reflect** option causes the test frames to be reflected over the Layer 2 bridge.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

8. Configure the address type family for the benchmarking test. The **bridge** option indicates that the test is run on a E-LAN service over a bridge domain.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-test1]
user@host# set family bridge
```

9. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run. This parameter is valid only for a family. To enable the test to be run in the egress direction of the interface (network-to-network interface (NNI)), use the **egress** option. To enable the test to be run in the ingress direction of the interface (user-to-network interface (UNI)), use the **ingress** option.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-test1]
user@host# set direction egress
```

10. Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-test1]
user@host# set test-interface interface-name
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for UNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 577](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for NNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 587](#)
- [Example: Configuring RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on an MX104 Router for Layer 2 E-LAN Services in Bridge Domains on page 596](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for Layer 3 IPv4 Services on page 569](#)

Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests.

RFC2544 defines a series of tests that can be used to describe the performance characteristics of a network-interconnecting device, such as a router, and outlines specific formats to report the results of the tests. These tests can be used to benchmark interconnected network devices and devise a guideline or a measurement pattern to analyze the health and efficiency of the network devices. These tests are known as RFC2544-based benchmarking tests and are supported on MX80, MX104, MX240, MX480, MX960, and MX2010 routers with MPC1 (MX-MPC1-3D), MPC2 (MX-MPC2-3D), and the 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC (MPC-3D-16XGE-SFP). Starting from Junos OS Release 17.1R1, the RFC2544-based benchmarking tests are supported on MX Series routers with MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D), MPC3E-NG (MX-MPC3E-3D-NG), MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFP and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE), MPC5E (MPC5E-40G10G, MPC5EQ-40G10G, MPC5E-100G10G, and MPC5EQ-100G10G), and MPC6E (MX2K-MPC6E).



NOTE: On MX104 and MX80 Series routers that have a single fixed FPC, this configuration is not required.

To enable support for RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX Series routers:

1. In configuration mode, go to the `[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot-number]` hierarchy level.

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

2. Enable support for service level monitoring services and RFC-based benchmarking tests

```
[edit chassis fpc fpc-slot-number]
user@host# set slamon-services rfc2544
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.1R1	Starting from Junos OS Release 17.1R1, the RFC2544-based benchmarking tests are supported on MX Series routers with MPC3E (MX-MPC3E-3D), MPC3E-NG (MX-MPC3E-3D-NG), MPC4E (MPC4E-3D-32XGE-SFP and MPC4E-3D-2CGE-8XGE), MPC5E (MPC5E-40G10G, MPC5EQ-40G10G, MPC5E-100G10G, and MPC5EQ-100G10G), and MPC6E (MX2K-MPC6E).

Related Documentation

- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
- [slamon-services on page 946](#)

Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for Layer 3 IPv4 Services

- [Requirements on page 569](#)
- [Overview on page 569](#)
- [Configuration on page 570](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for Layer 3 IPv4 Services on page 577](#)

Requirements



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests. This example uses the MX104 3D Universal Edge Router as the reflector. You can also configure benchmarking tests on MX80 routers and on MX240, MX480, and MX960 routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC from Junos OS Release 16.1 or later. To configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX240, MX480, MX960 routers, see “[Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers](#)” on page 568.

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An MX104 (reflector)
- An ACX Series router (initiator)
- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later

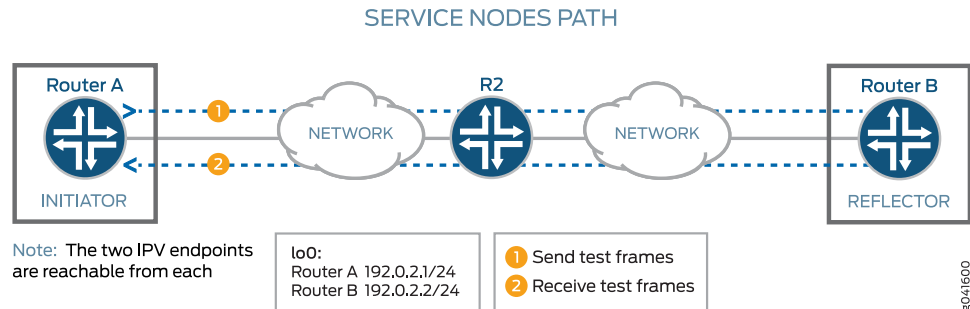
Overview

Consider a sample topology in which a router, Router A (ACX), functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames for an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. Router A is connected over a Layer 3 network to another router, Router B (MX104), which functions as a reflector to reflect back the test frames it receives from Router A. IPv4 is used for transmission of test frames over the Layer 3 network. This benchmarking test is used to

compute the IPv4 service parameters between Router A and Router B. Logical interfaces on both the routers are configured with IPv4 addresses to measure the performance attributes, such as throughput, latency, frame loss, and bursty frames, of network devices for the IPv4 service.

Figure 46 on page 570 shows the sample topology to perform an RFC 2544 test for a Layer 3 IPv4 Service.

Figure 46: RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for a Layer 3 IPv4 Service



Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking test for a Layer 3 IPv4 service that is between interface ge-0/0/0 on Router A and interface ge-0/0/4 on Router B to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnecting routers.

- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A on page 571](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B on page 574](#)
- [Results on page 575](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-type throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput packet-size 64
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-duration 20m
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput bandwidth-kbps 500
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 test-profile throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/0.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode initiate-and-terminate
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family inet
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 dest-address 192.0.2.2
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 udp-port 4001
```

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/4.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family inet
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 dest-address 192.0.2.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 udp-port 4001
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following requires you to 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 the test parameters on Router A:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/0
```

3. Configure a logical unit and specify the protocol family.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# edit unit 0 family inet
```

4. Specify the address for the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet]
user@host# set address 192.0.2.1/24
```

5. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

6. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

7. Define a name for a test profile—for example, throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile throughput
```

8. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type throughput
```

9. Specify the size of the test packet as 64 bytes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set packet-size 64
```

10. Specify the period for which the test is to be performed in hours, minutes, or seconds by specifying a number followed by the letter h (for hours), m (for minutes), or s (for seconds), respectively.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-duration 20m
```

11. Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set bandwidth-kbps 500
```

12. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# up
```

13. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# up
```

14. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]  
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

15. Specify the name of the test profile—for example, throughput—to be associated with a particular test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set test-profile throughput
```

16. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/0.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/0.1
```

17. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

18. Configure the address type family, **inet**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set family inet
```

19. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set dest-address 192.0.2.2
```

20. Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames as 4001.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set udp-port 4001
```

21. Start the benchmarking test on the initiator.

```
user@> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start
```

After the test is successfully completed, it is automatically stopped at the initiator.

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following requires you to 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 the test parameters on Router B:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/4
```

3. Configure a logical unit and specify the protocol family as **inet**.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# edit unit 0 family inet
```

4. Specify the address for the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet]
user@host# set address 192.0.2.2/24
```

5. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

6. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

7. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```


8. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/4.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/4.1
```

9. Specify **reflect** as the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

10. Configure the address type family, **inet**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

11. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets as 192.0.2.1.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set dest-address 192.0.2.1
```

12. Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames as 4001.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set udp-port 4001
```

13. Start the benchmarking test on the reflector.

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start
```

After the test is successfully completed at the initiator, you can stop the test at the reflector by entering the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1** command.

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router A and Router B by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
```

```

        address 192.0.2.1/24;
    }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
    profiles {
        test-profile throughput {
            test-type throughput
            packet-size 64;
            test-duration 20m;
            bandwidth-kbps 500;
        }
    }

    tests {
        test-name test1 {
            test-profile throughput;
            interface ge-0/0/0.1;
            mode initiate,terminate;
            family inet;
            dest-address 192.0.2.2
            udp-port 4001;
        }
    }
}

```

Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B:

```

[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.0.2.2/24;
        }
    }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
    # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
    tests {
        test-name test1 {
            interface ge-0/0/4.1;
            mode reflect;
            family inet;
            dest-address 192.0.2.1;
            udp-port 4001;
        }
    }
}

```

After you have configured the device, enter the **commit** command in configuration mode.

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for Layer 3 IPv4 Services

Examine the results of the benchmarking test that is performed on the configured service between Router A and Router B.

- [Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results on page 577](#)

Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose	Verify that the necessary and desired statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking test that is run on the configured service between Router A and Router B.
Action	In operational mode, enter the show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-tests active-tests completed-tests summary) command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for UNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires

This example shows how to configure the benchmarking test for the user-to-network interface (UNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

- [Requirements on page 577](#)
- [Overview on page 578](#)
- [Configuration on page 579](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service on page 586](#)

Requirements



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests. This example uses the MX104 3D Universal Edge Router as the reflector. You can also configure benchmarking tests on MX80 Series routers and MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-gigabit Ethernet MPC from Junos OS Release 16.1 or later. To configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX240, MX480, MX960 Series routers, see [“Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers” on page 568](#).

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An MX104 (reflector)
- An ACX Series router (initiator)
- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later

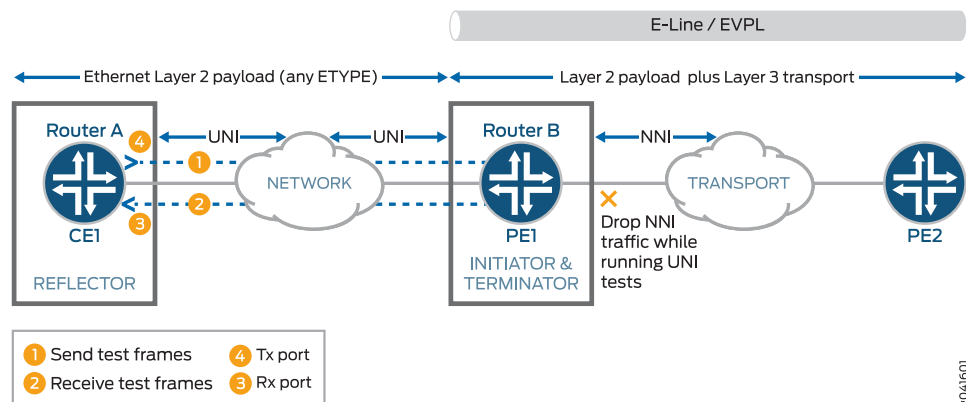
Overview

Consider a sample topology in which a router, Router A (MX104), functions as a reflector of the test frames for an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. The logical customer edge (CE)-facing interface and `inet` family are configured on Router A. Router A is not part of a pseudowire and therefore, a Layer 3 family configuration is required on it. Router A, which is a customer edge device CE1 is connected to Router B (ACX), which functions as a provider edge device PE1 over an Ethernet pseudowire in the UNI direction with EtherType or Layer 2 Ethernet payload. The logical interface, family, and UNI direction are configured on Router B. Router B or PE1 is connected over an Ethernet pseudowire in the NNI direction to a provider edge device at the remote site, PE2. The link between CE1 and PE1 is an Ethernet Layer 2 network and it can be configured with any EtherType value. The link between PE1 and PE2 is an Ethernet line (E-Line) or an Ethernet Private Line (EPL) that has Layer 2 payload and Layer 3 transport sent over it. Router B or PE1 functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames that are sent to Router A and reflected back from it.

This benchmarking test is used to compute the performance attributes in the user-to-network interface (UNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service between Router A and Router B. Data traffic arriving from a network-to-network interface (NNI) toward the customer edge is ignored while the test is in progress. Packets from the CE are not sent toward the NNI because all packets are assumed to be test probes.

Figure 47 on page 578 shows the sample topology to perform an RFC 2544 test for the UNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

Figure 47: RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire



Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking test for the UNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service that is enabled between two routers to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnecting routers.

- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A on page 580](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B on page 583](#)
- [Results on page 585](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-type
throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput packet-size 64
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-duration
20m
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput bandwidth-kbps
500
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/0.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 test-profile throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode initiate,terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family inet
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 dest-address 192.0.2.2
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 udp-port 4001
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/4.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode family ccc
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 direction uni
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following require you to 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 the test parameters on Router A:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/0
```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

4. Configure a logical unit and specify the protocol family as **inet**.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# edit unit 0 family inet
```

5. Specify the address for the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet]
user@host# set address 192.0.2.1/24
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface as 101.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for a test profile—for example, throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile throughput
```

12. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type throughput
```

13. Specify the size of the test packet as 64 bytes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type packet-size 64
```

14. Specify the period for which the test is to be performed in hours, minutes, or seconds by specifying a number followed by the letter h (for hours), m (for minutes), or s (for seconds). In this example, you configure the period as 20 minutes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type test-duration 20m
```

15. Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type bandwidth-kbps 500
```

16. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# up
```

17. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# up
```

18. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

19. Specify the name of the test profile—for example, throughput—to be associated with a particular test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-profile throughput
```

20. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/0.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/0.1
```

21. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

22. Configure the address type family, **inet**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

23. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets as 192.0.2.2.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set dest-address 192.0.2.2
```

24. Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames as 4001.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set udp-port 4001
```


Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following require you to 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 the test parameters on Router B:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/4
```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

4. Configure a logical unit for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# edit unit 0
```

5. Specify the encapsulation for Ethernet VLAN circuits.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID as 101 on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

12. Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/4.1
```

13. Specify **reflect** as the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

14. Configure the address type family, **ccc**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family ccc
```

15. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run, which is **UNI** in this example.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction uni
```

16. Start the benchmarking test on the reflector.

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start
```

After the test is successfully completed at the initiator, you can stop the test at the reflector by entering the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 stop** command.

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router A and Router B by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 101;
    family inet {
      address 192.0.2.1/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  profiles {
    test-profile throughput {
      test-type throughput
      packet-size 64;
      test-duration 20m;
      bandwidth-kbps 500;
    }
  }

  tests {
    test-name test1 {
      interface ge-0/0/0.1;
      test-profile throughput;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      family inet;
      dest-address 192.0.2.2
      udp-port 4001;
    }
  }
}
```

Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/4 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
```

```

        vlan-id 101;
    }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
    # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
    tests {
        test-name test1 {
            interface ge-0/0/4.1;
            mode reflect;
            family ccc;
            direction uni;
        }
    }
}

```

After you have configured the device, enter the **commit** command in configuration mode.

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service

Examine the results of the benchmarking test that is performed on the configured service between Router A and Router B.

- [Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results on page 586](#)

Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose	Verify that the necessary and desired statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking test that is run on the configured service between Router A and Router B.
Action	In operational mode, enter the show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-tests active-tests completed-tests summary) command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.
Meaning	The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking operational command, see show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking in the CLI Explorer .
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on an MX104 Router for NNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires

This example shows how to configure the benchmarking test for a network-to-network interface (NNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

- [Requirements on page 587](#)
- [Overview on page 587](#)
- [Configuration on page 588](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service on page 595](#)

Requirements



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests. This example uses the MX104 3D Universal Edge Router as the reflector. You can also configure benchmarking tests on MX80 Series routers and MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-gigabit Ethernet MPC from Junos OS Release 16.1 or later. To configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX240, MX480, MX960 Series routers, see [“Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers” on page 568](#).

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An MX104 (reflector)
- An ACX Series router (initiator)
- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later

Overview

Consider a sample topology in which a router, Router A (ACX), functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames for an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. Router A operates as a provider edge device PE1, which is connected to a customer edge device CE1 on one side and over an Ethernet pseudowire to another router Router B (MX104), which functions as a reflector to reflect back the test frames it receives from Router A. Router B operates as a provider edge device, PE2, which is the remote router located at the other side of the service provider core. The UNI direction of CE1 is connected to the NNI direction of PE1. An MPLS tunnel connects PE1 and PE2 over the Ethernet pseudowire or the Ethernet line (E-Line).

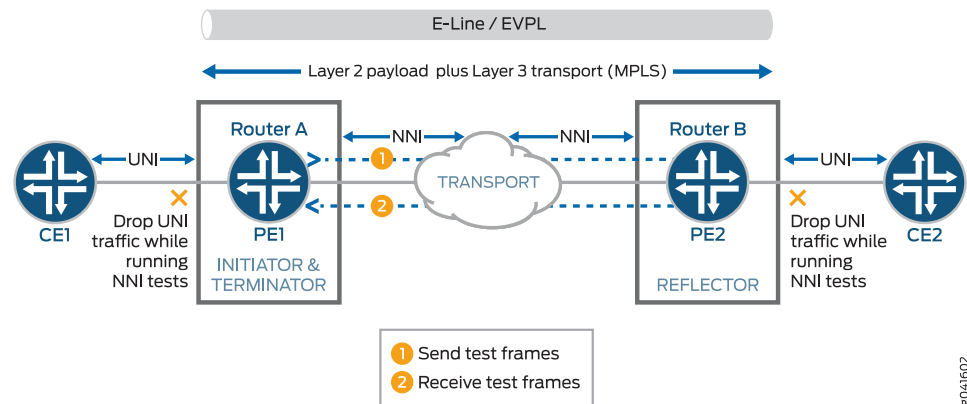


NOTE: When pseudowire reflection is enabled on an interface, the router does not block the ingress or egress traffic through the test interface. To block other data traffic, you must explicitly configure firewall filters.

This benchmarking test is used to compute the performance attributes in the network-to-network interface (NNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service between Router A and Router B. The logical interface under test on Router A is the CE1 interface with UNI as the direction, and the logical interface under test on Router B is the CE2 interface with NNI as the direction. Data traffic arriving from UNI toward NNI is ignored while the test is in progress. Packets from NNI are not sent toward the customer edge because all packets are assumed to be test frames. The family and NNI direction are configured on routers A and B.

Figure 48 on page 588 shows the sample topology to perform an RFC 2544 test for the NNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

Figure 48: RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire



Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking test for the NNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service that is enabled between two routers to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnecting routers.

- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A on page 589](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B on page 592](#)
- [Results on page 594](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-type
throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput packet-size 64
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-duration 20
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput bandwidth-kbps
500
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/0.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 test-profile throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode initiate,terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family ccc
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 direction egress

```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/4.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode family ccc
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 direction ingress

```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following require you to 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 the test parameters on Router A:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```

[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces

```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/0

```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```

[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# set vlan-tagging

```

4. Configure a logical unit for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]  
user@host# edit unit 0
```

5. Specify the encapsulation for Ethernet VLAN circuits.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]  
user@host# set encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]  
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]  
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]  
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]  
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for a test profile—for example, throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]  
user@host# edit profiles test-profile throughput
```

12. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]  
user@host# set test-type throughput
```


13. Specify the size of the test packet as 64 bytes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type packet-size 64
```

14. Specify the period—for example, 20 minutes—for which the test is to be performed in hours, minutes, or seconds by specifying a number followed by the letter h (for hours), m (for minutes), or s (for seconds).

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type test-duration 20m
```

15. Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type bandwidth-kbps 500
```

16. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# up
```

17. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# up
```

18. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

19. Specify the name of the test profile—for example, throughput—to be associated with a particular test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-profile throughput
```

20. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/0.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/0.1
```

21. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

22. Configure the address type family, **ccc**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family ccc
```

23. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run, which is egress in this example.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction egress
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following require you to 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 the test parameters on Router B:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/4
```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

4. Configure a logical unit for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# edit unit 0
```

5. Specify the encapsulation for Ethernet VLAN circuits.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

12. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/4.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/4.1
```



NOTE: When pseudowire reflection is enabled on an interface, the router does not block the ingress or egress traffic through the test interface. To block other data traffic, you must explicitly configure firewall filters.

13. Specify **reflect** as the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

14. Configure the address type family, **ccc**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family ccc
```

15. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run, which is ingress in this example.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction ingress
```

16. Start the benchmarking test on the reflector.

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start
```

After the test is successfully completed at the initiator, you can stop the test at the reflector by entering the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 stop** command.

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router A and Router B by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 101;
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  profiles {
    test-profile throughput {
      test-type throughput
      packet-size 64;
      test-duration 20m;
      bandwidth-kbps 500;
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
  tests {
    test-name test1 {
      interface ge-0/0/0.1;
      test-profile throughput;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      family ccc;
      direction egress;
    }
  }
}

```

Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B:

```

[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/4 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 101;
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
  tests {
    test-name test1 {
      interface ge-0/0/4.1;
      mode reflect;
      family ccc;
      direction egress;
    }
  }
}

```

After you have configured the device, enter the **commit** command in configuration mode.

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service

Examine the results of the benchmarking test that is performed on the configured service between Router A and Router B.

- [Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results on page 595](#)

Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose Verify that the necessary and desired statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking test that is run on the configured service between Router A and Router B.

Action	In operational mode, enter the show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-tests active-tests completed-tests summary) command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.
Meaning	The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking operational command, see show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking in the CLI Explorer .
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

Example: Configuring RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on an MX104 Router for Layer 2 E-LAN Services in Bridge Domains

This example shows how to configure benchmarking tests for the Layer 2 E-LAN services in bridge domains. The example covers the four basic tests: throughput, frame-loss, back-to-back, and latency.

- [Requirements on page 596](#)
- [Overview on page 597](#)
- [Configuration on page 598](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Tests for Layer 2 Services \(E-LAN\) in Bridge Domains on page 614](#)

Requirements



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests. This example uses the MX104 3D Universal Edge Router as the reflector. You can also configure benchmarking tests on MX80 Series routers and MX240, MX480, and MX960 Series routers with MPC1, MPC2, and 16-port 10-gigabit Ethernet MPC from Junos OS Release 16.1 or later. To configure RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX240, MX480, MX960 Series routers, see [“Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers” on page 568](#).

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An MX104 (reflector)
- An ACX Series router (initiator)
- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later for MX Series routers

Overview

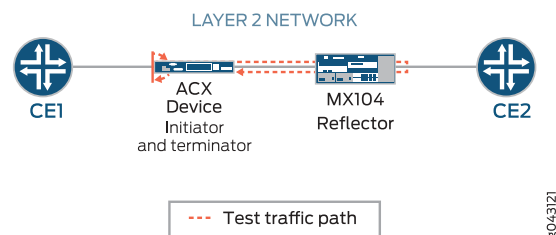
Consider a sample topology in which an ACX Series router functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames for an RFC2544-based benchmarking test. ACX Series router is connected to a customer edge device CE1, on one side and is connected over a Layer 2 network to an MX104 Series router. The MX104 Series router functions as a reflector to reflect the test frames it receives from the ACX Series initiator back to the initiator. The MX04 Series router is also connected to a customer edge device CE2.



NOTE: When Layer 2 reflection is enabled on an interface, filters are configured internally to block the ingress and egress traffic except test traffic through the test interface.

Figure 49 on page 597 shows the sample topology to perform all four RFC2544-based benchmarking tests (throughput, back-to-back frames, latency, and frame-loss) for the UNI direction on a Layer 2 bridge network.

Figure 49: Layer 2 Reflection Simple Topology



On the ACX Series router, ge-1/2/1.0 is the Layer 2 NNI interface and ge-1/1/3.0 is the Layer 2 UNI interface. On the MX104 Series router, ge-1/1/6.0 is the Layer 2 NNI interface and ge-1/1/5.0 is the Layer 2 UNI interface. The benchmarking tests are used to compute the performance attributes for an E-LAN service on a bridge domain.



NOTE: Test packets can be identified using the destination MAC address, source MAC address, and test interface. Both tagged and untagged interfaces are supported. For tagged interfaces, the test interface is the VLAN sub interface. For untagged interfaces, the physical port represents the test interface. Traffic through other VLAN sub interfaces, present in the same physical port, is not affected when you configure the benchmarking test on one of the sub interfaces.

Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking tests for the UNI direction for an E-LAN service on a Layer 2 bridge domain that is enabled between two routers to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnected routers. In this example, we start by configuring the ACX Series router. On the ACX Series router, you first configure each test by specifying the test profile, the test attributes, and then define the test by associating the test with the test profile with the relevant attributes. You can then configure the interface. On the MX104 Series router, you perform the same steps. However, a few attributes such as the outer VLAN ID, source UDP port, destination UDP port, the duration of each iteration, and their values are only applicable to the initiator or the ACX Series router.



NOTE: When you configure the Layer 2 reflection, you can specify the service type under test as ELINE if you want to simulate an ELINE service using bridge encapsulation.

- [Configuring Throughput Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 601](#)
- [Configuring Back-to-Back Frames Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 602](#)
- [Configuring Latency Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 604](#)
- [Configuring Frame Loss Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 606](#)
- [Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 608](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router on page 609](#)
- [Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router on page 610](#)
- [Results on page 611](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput test-type throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput packet-size 128
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput bandwidth-kbps 900000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt test-type
  back-back-frames
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt packet-size 512
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt bandwidth-kbps 950000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty test-type latency
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty packet-size 512
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty bandwidth-kbps 1000000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile frloss test-type frame-loss
```



```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile frloss packet-size 1600
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile frloss bandwidth-kbps
1000000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test test-profile tput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test source-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test ovlan-id 400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test mode
initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test source-udp-port 200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test destination-udp-port
200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test test-iterator-duration
20
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test test-profile b2bt
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test source-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test ovlan-id 400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test mode
initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test test-iterator-duration
20
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test test-profile lty
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test source-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test ovlan-id 400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test mode
initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test source-udp-port 200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test destination-udp-port
200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test test-iterator-duration 20
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test test-profile frloss
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test source-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test
destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

```

set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test ovlan-id 400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test mode
    initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test source-udp-port 200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test destination-udp-port
    200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test test-iterator-duration
    20
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 vlan-id 400
set interfaces ge-1/1/3 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-1/1/3 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-1/1/3 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-1/1/3 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-1/1/3 unit 0 vlan-id 400
set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 600
set bridge-domains bd1 interface ge-1/2/1.0
set bridge-domains bd1 interface ge-1/1/3.0

```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router

```

set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector source-mac-address
    00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector
    destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector test-interface
    ge-1/1/5.0
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 unit 0 vlan-id 400
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 unit 0 vlan-id 400
set bridge-domains bd1 domain-type bridge
set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 500
set bridge-domains bd1 interface ge-1/1/6.0
set bridge-domains bd1 interface ge-1/1/5.0

```

Configuring Throughput Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the throughput test and reference the test-profile in a unique test-name. The test-name defines the parameters for the throughput test to be performed on the ACX Series router.

To configure the throughput test parameters on the ACX Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the first test profile—for example, tput for the throughput test profile.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile tput
```

3. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput, specify the packet size as 128 bytes, and define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second (Kbps), with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput]
user@host# set test-type throughput packet-size 128 bandwidth-kbps 900000
```

4. Enter the **up** command twice to go to the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput ]
user@host# up
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the throughput test—for example, tput-test. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name tput-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, tput, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set test-profile tput
```

7. Configure the source and destination MAC address for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames and specify the service type under test to be E-LAN.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 400 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, egress. Also, specify the source and destination UDP port to be used in the UDP headers of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress source-udp-port 200
destination-udp-port 200
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds, and specify the logical interface, ge-0/2/1.0, on which the RFC2544-benchmarking tests are run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 20 test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
```

Configuring Back-to-Back Frames Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the back to back frames test and reference the test-profile in a unique test-name. The test-name defines the parameters for the back to back frames test to be performed on the ACX Series router.

To configure the back-to-back frames test parameters on the ACX Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the back-to-back test profile—for example, b2bt.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile b2bt
```

3. Configure the type of test to be performed as back-to-back frames, specify the packet size as 128 bytes, and define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt]
user@host# set test-type back-to-back-frames packet-size 4444 bandwidth-kbps
950000
```

4. Enter the **up** command twice to go to the `[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]` level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt ]
user@host# up
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the back-to-back frames test—for example, b2bt-test. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name b2bt-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, b2bt, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set test-profile b2bt
```

7. Configure the source and destination MAC address for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames and specify the service type under test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 400 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, egress.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds. Also, specify the logical interface, ge-0/2/1.0, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 20 test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
```

Configuring Latency Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the latency test and reference the test-profile in a unique test-name. The test-name defines the parameters for the latency test to be performed on the ACX Series router.

To configure the latency test parameters on the ACX Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the latency test profile—for example, lty.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile lty
```

3. Configure the type of test to be performed as latency, specify the packet size of the test packet, and define the maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# set test-profile lty test-type latency packet-size 512 bandwidth-kbps
1000000
```

4. Enter the **up** command twice to go to the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty]
user@host# up
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the latency test—for example, lty-test. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name lty-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, lty, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set test-profile lty
```

7. Configure the source and destination MAC address for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames and specify the service type under test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 400 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, egress. Also, specify the source and destination UDP port to be used in the UDP headers of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress source-udp-port 200
destination-udp-port 200
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds. Also, specify the logical interface, ge-0/2/1.0, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 20 test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
```

Configuring Frame Loss Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the frame loss test and reference the test-profile in a unique test-name. The test-name defines the parameters for the frame loss test to be performed on the ACX Series router.

To configure the frame loss test parameters on the ACX Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the frame loss test profile—for example, `frloss`.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile frloss
```

3. Configure the type of test performed as frame loss, specify the packet size of the test packet, and define the maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# set test-profile frloss test-type frame-loss packet-size 1600
bandwidth-kbps 1000000
```

4. Enter the **up** command to go to the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles ]
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the frame loss test—for example, `frloss-test`. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name frloss-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, `frloss`, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set test-profile frloss
```


7. Configure the source and destination MAC address for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames and specify the service type under test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 400 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, egress. Also, specify the source and destination UDP port to be used in the UDP headers of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress source-udp-port 200
destination-udp-port 200
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds. Also, specify the logical interface, ge-0/2/1.0, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 20 test-interface ge-1/1/3.0
```

12. Enter the **exit** command to go to the [edit] hierarchy level.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test4 ]
user@host# exit
```

Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the interface and bridge domain on the ACX Series router:

1. Configure the Layer 2 NNI interface on which the tests must be run from the [edit] hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-1/2/1
```

2. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for the transmission of untagged frames or 802.1Q single-tagged and dual-tagged frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/2/1]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation
flexible-ethernet-services
```

3. Configure a logical unit for the interface, specify the encapsulation, and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/2/1]
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge vlan-id 400
```

4. Configure the Layer 2 UNI interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-1/1/3
```

5. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for transmission of non-tagged frames or 802.1Q single-tag and dual-tag frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/3]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation
flexible-ethernet-services
```

6. Configure a logical unit for the interface and specify the encapsulation and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/3]
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge vlan-id 400
```

7. Configure the bridge domain, bd1, and specify the VLAN ID associated with the bridge domain and the associated interfaces from the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 600 interface ge-1/2/1.0
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 600 interface ge-1/1/3.0
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a unique test-name for the benchmarking test on the MX104 Series router. The test-name defines the parameters for the benchmarking test to be performed. Because the test interface and test MAC addresses are the same, you can create a single test configuration at the reflector (MX104).

To configure the benchmarking test parameters on the MX104 Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the test—for example, l2b-reflector. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name l2b-reflector
```

3. Specify the source and destination MAC addresses of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-name l2b-reflector]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

4. Specify the service type under test and the mode which is reflect, at the reflector.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-name l2b-reflector]
user@host# set service-type elan
```

5. Specify the mode which is reflect at the reflector.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-name l2b-reflector]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

6. Configure the family type, **bridge** and specify the direction, egress, for the benchmarking test. Also, specify the logical interface, ge-1/1/5.0, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is being run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2b-reflector]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress test-interface ge-1/1/5.0
```

Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the interface and bridge domain on the MX104 Series router:

1. Configure the Layer 2 NNI interface on which the tests must be run.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-1/1/6
```

2. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for transmission of untagged frames or 802.1Q single-tagged and dual-tagged frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/6]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation
flexible-ethernet-services
```

3. Configure a logical unit for the interface, specify the encapsulation, and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/6]
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge vlan-id 400
```

4. Configure the Layer 2 NNI interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-1/1/5
```

5. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for transmission of untagged frames or 802.1Q single-tagged and dual-tagged frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/5]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation
flexible-ethernet-services
```

6. Configure a logical unit for the interface, specify the encapsulation, and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/1/5]
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge vlan-id 400
```

7. Configure the bridge domain, bd1, and specify the VLAN ID associated with the bridge domain, and the associated interfaces from the [edit] hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 500 interface ge-1/1/6.0
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 500 interface ge-1/1/5.0
```

8. Start the benchmarking test on the reflector.

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test l2b-reflector start
```

After the test is successfully completed at the initiator, you can stop the test at the reflector by entering the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test l2b-reflector stop** command.

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series router :

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/2/1 {
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  mtu 9192;
  encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-bridge;
    vlan-id 400;
  }
}
ge-1/1/3 {
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  mtu 9192;
  encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-bridge;
    vlan-id 400;
  }
}

[edit bridge-domains]
bd1 {
  vlan-id 600;
```

```
interface ge-1/2/1.0;
interface ge-1/1/3.0;
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  profiles {
    test-profile tput {
      test-type throughput
      packet-size 128;
      bandwidth-kbps 900000;
    }
    test-profile b2bt {
      test-type back-back-frames
      packet-size 512;
      bandwidth-kbps 950000;
    }
    test-profile lty {
      test-type latency
      packet-size 512;
      bandwidth-kbps 100000;
    }
    test-profile frloss {
      test-type frameloss
      packet-size 1600;
      bandwidth-kbps 1000000;
    }
  }

  tests {
    test-name tput-test {
      interface ge-1/1/3.0;
      test-profile tput;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
      destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
      ovlan-id 400;
      service-type elan;
      family bridge;
      direction egress;
      source-udp-port 200;
      destination-udp-port 200;
      test-iterator-duration 20;
    }
    test-name b2b-test {
      interface ge-1/1/3.0;
      test-profile b2bt;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
      destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
      ovlan-id 400;
      service-type elan;
      family bridge;
      direction egress;
      test-iterator-duration 20;
    }
    test-name lty-test {
      interface ge-1/1/3.0;
      test-profile lty;
      mode initiate,terminate;
    }
  }
}
```

```

        source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
        destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
    ovlan-id 400;
        service-type elan;
        family bridge;
    direction egress;
    source-udp-port 200;
    destination-udp-port 200;
    test-iterator-duration 20;
}
test-name frloss-test {
    interface ge-1/1/3.0;
    test-profile frloss;
    mode initiate,terminate;
    source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
    destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
    ovlan-id 400;
        service-type elan;
        family bridge;
    direction egress;
    source-udp-port 200;
    destination-udp-port 200;
    test-iterator-duration 20;
}
}
}

```

Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Series router:

```

[edit interfaces]
ge-1/1/6 {
    flexible-vlan-tagging;
    mtu 9192;
    encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
    unit 0 {
        encapsulation vlan-bridge;
        vlan-id 400;
    }
}
ge-1/1/5 {
    flexible-vlan-tagging;
    mtu 9192;
    encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
    unit 0 {
        encapsulation vlan-bridge;
        vlan-id 400;
    }
}
}
[edit bridge-domains]
bd1 {
    vlan-id 500;
    interface ge-1/1/6.0;
    interface ge-1/1/5.0;
}

[edit services rpm]

```

```

rfc2544-benchmarking {
    # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
    tests {
        test-name 12b-reflector {
            interface ge-1/1/5.0;
            source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
            destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
        }
        family bridge;
        mode reflect;
        service-type elan;
        family bridge;
        direction egress;
    }
}

```

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Tests for Layer 2 Services (E-LAN) in Bridge Domains

Examine the results of the benchmarking tests that are performed on the configured service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router. Start the test on the reflector first and then start the test on the initiator.

- [Verifying the Throughput Benchmarking Test Results on page 614](#)
- [Verifying the Back-to-Back Benchmarking Test Results on page 616](#)
- [Verifying the Frame Loss Benchmarking Test Results on page 618](#)
- [Verifying the Latency Benchmarking Test Results on page 621](#)

Verifying the Throughput Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose Verify that the necessary and statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking tests that are run on the configured service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router.

Action In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the ACX Series router.

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 1 detail
```

```

Test information :
  Test id: 1, Test name: tput_test, Test type: Throughput
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 128
  Test state: TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
  Status: Test-Completed
  Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:21:09 PDT
  Test finish time: 2014-09-24 22:21:33 PDT
  Counters last cleared: Never

  Test-profile Configuration:
    Test-profile name: tput
    Test packet size: 128
    Theoretical max bandwidth : 900000 kbps

  Test Configuration:

```



```

Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
Duration in seconds: 20
Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
Test family: Bridge
Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %

```

```

Bridge family Configuration:
Interface : ge-1/1/3.0
Test direction: Egress
Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
Outer vlan-id: 400
Outer vlan priority: 0
Outer vlan cfi: 0
Outer tag protocol id: 0x8100
Source ipv4 address: 192.168.1.10
Destination ipv4 address: 192.168.1.20
Source udp port: 200
Destination udp port: 200

```

```

Rfc2544 throughput test information :
Initial test load percentage : 100.00 %
Test iteration mode : Binary
Test iteration step : 50.00 %
Theoretical max bandwidth : 900000 kbps

```

Test packet size: 128

Iteration	Internal Overhead	Duration (sec)	Elapsed time	Theoretical	Transmit	Measured
1	0	20	20	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

```

Result of the iteration runs : Throughput Test complete for packet size 128
Best iteration : 1, Best iteration (pps) : 760135
Best iteration throughput : 100.00 %

```

RFC2544 Throughput test results summary:

Packet Size	Internal Measured overhead (kbps)	Theoretical rate (pps)	Transmit pps	Tx Packets	Rx Packets	Measured throughput %
128	0	760135	760135	15202700	15202700	100.00 %

In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the MX104 Series router.

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 1 detail
```

```

Test information :
Test id: 1, Test name: l2b-reflector, Test type: Reflect
Test mode: Reflect
Test packet size: 0
Test state: TEST_STATE_RUNNING
Status: Running
Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:20:54 PDT

```

```

Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
Counters last cleared: Never

Test Configuration:
  Test mode: Reflect
  Duration in seconds: 864000
  Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
  Test family: Bridge
  Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
  Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
  Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %

Bridge family Configuration:
  Interface : ge-1/1/5.0
  Test direction: Egress
  Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
  Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
  Service type: Elan

```

Elapsed time	Reflected Packets	Reflected Bytes
61	15202700	1945945600

You can also use the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-test | active-tests | completed-tests | summary)** command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.

Meaning The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the **run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** operational command, see **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** in the CLI Explorer.

Verifying the Back-to-Back Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose Verify that the necessary and statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking tests that are run on the configured service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router.

Action In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the ACX Series router.

```

user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 4 detail

Test information :
  Test id: 4, Test name: b2b-test, Test type: Back-Back-Frames
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 128 512
  Test state: TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
  Status: Test-Completed
  Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:30:16 PDT
  Test finish time: 2014-09-24 22:31:03 PDT
  Counters last cleared: Never

```

Test-profile Configuration:
 Test-profile name: b2bt
 Test packet size: 128 512
 Theoretical max bandwidth : 950000 kbps

Test Configuration:
 Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
 Duration in seconds: 20
 Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
 Test family: Bridge
 Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
 Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
 Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %

Bridge family Configuration:
 Interface : ge-1/1/3.0
 Test direction: Egress
 Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
 Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
 Outer vlan-id: 400
 Outer vlan priority: 0
 Outer vlan cfi: 0
 Outer tag protocol id: 0x8100
 Source ipv4 address: 192.168.1.10
 Destination ipv4 address: 192.168.1.20
 Source udp port: 4040
 Destination udp port: 4041

Rfc2544 Back-Back test information :
 Initial burst length: 20 seconds at 950000 kbps
 Test iteration mode : Binary
 Test iteration step : 50.00 %

Test packet size: 128

Iteration	Theoretical burst length (packets)	Transmit burst length (packets)	Internal overhead	Duration time	Elapsed
1	16047280	16047280	0	20	20

Result of the iteration runs : Back-Back Test complete for packet size 128

Best iteration : 1

Measured burst (num sec) : 20 sec

Measured burst (num pkts) : 16047280 packets

Test packet size: 512

Iteration	Theoretical burst length (packets)	Transmit burst length (packets)	Internal overhead	Duration time	Elapsed
1	4464280	4464280	0	20	20

Result of the iteration runs : Back-Back Test complete for packet size 512

Best iteration : 1

Measured burst (num sec) : 20 sec

Measured burst (num pkts) : 4464280 packets

RFC2544 Back-Back test results summary:

Packet Size	Measured Burst length (Packets)	Time (seconds)
----------------	------------------------------------	-------------------

128	16047280	20
512	4464280	20

In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the MX104 Series router.

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 4 detail
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 4, Test name: 12b-reflector, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:30:07 PDT
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never

  Test Configuration:
    Test mode: Reflect
    Duration in seconds: 864000
    Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
    Test family: Bridge
    Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
    Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
    Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %

  Bridge family Configuration:
    Interface : ge-1/1/5.0
    Test direction: Egress
    Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
    Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
    Service type: Elan

Elapsed      Reflected      Reflected
time         Packets        Bytes
58           20511560       4339763200
```

You can also use the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-test | active-tests | completed-tests | summary)** command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.

Meaning The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the **run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** operational command, see **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** in the CLI Explorer.

Verifying the Frame Loss Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose Verify that the necessary and statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking tests that are run on the configured service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router.

Action In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the ACX Series router.

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 3 detail
```

Test information :

```
Test id: 3, Test name: frloss-test, Test type: Frame-Loss
Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
Test packet size: 1600
Test state: TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
Status: Test-Completed
Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:26:45 PDT
Test finish time: 2014-09-24 22:27:55 PDT
Counters last cleared: Never
```

Test-profile Configuration:

```
Test-profile name: frloss
Test packet size: 1600
Theoretical max bandwidth : 1000000 kbps
```

Test Configuration:

```
Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
Duration in seconds: 20
Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
Test family: Bridge
Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %
```

Bridge family Configuration:

```
Interface : ge-1/1/3.0
Test direction: Egress
Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
Outer vlan-id: 400
Outer vlan priority: 0
Outer vlan cfi: 0
Outer tag protocol id: 0x8100
Source ipv4 address: 192.168.1.10
Destination ipv4 address: 192.168.1.20
Source udp port: 200
Destination udp port: 200
```

Rfc2544 frame-loss test information :

```
Initial test load percentage : 100.00 %
Test iteration mode : step-down
Test iteration step : 10 %
Theoretical max bandwidth : 1000000 kbps
```

Test packet size: 1600

Iteration	Internal Duration	Elapsed	-----	Throughput	-----	Frame-loss
	Overhead (sec)	time	Theoretical	Transmit Measured	rate %	
1	0 20	20	100.00 %	100.00 % 100.00 %	0.00 %	
2	0 20	20	100.00 %	100.00 % 100.00 %	0.00 %	
3	0 20	20	100.00 %	100.00 % 100.00 %	0.00 %	

Result of the iteration runs : Frame-loss test complete for packet size 1600

Percentage throughput transmitted: 100.00 %

Frame-loss rate (percent) : 0.00 %

RFC2544 Frame-loss test results summary:

Packet Size	Internal Frame Loss overhead rate percent	Theoretical rate (pps)	Transmit pps	Transmit throughput	Tx Packets	Rx Packets
1600	0 0.00 %	77160	77160	100.00 %	1543200	1543200

In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the MX104 Series router.

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 3 detail
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 3, Test name: 12b-reflector, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:25:36 PDT
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never

  Test Configuration:
    Test mode: Reflect
    Duration in seconds: 864000
    Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
    Test family: Bridge
    Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
    Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
    Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %

  Bridge family Configuration:
    Interface : ge-1/1/5.0
    Test direction: Egress
    Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
    Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
    Service type: Elan

Elapsed      Reflected      Reflected
time         Packets        Bytes
  95         1624361    2598977600
```

You can also use the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-test | active-tests | completed-tests | summary)** command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.

Meaning The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the **run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** operational command, see **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** in the CLI Explorer.

Verifying the Latency Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose Verify that the necessary and statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking tests that are run on the configured service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router.

Action In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the ACX Series router.

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 5 detail
```

Test information :

```
Test id: 5, Test name: lty-test, Test type: Latency
Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
Test packet size: 512
Test state: TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
Status: Test-Completed
Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:33:05 PDT
Test finish time: 2014-09-24 22:40:46 PDT
Counters last cleared: Never
```

Test-profile Configuration:

```
Test-profile name: lty
Test packet size: 512
Theoretical max bandwidth : 1000000 kbps
```

Test Configuration:

```
Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
Duration in seconds: 20
Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
Test family: Bridge
Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %
```

Bridge family Configuration:

```
Interface : ge-1/1/3.0
Test direction: Egress
Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
Outer vlan-id: 400
Outer vlan priority: 0
Outer vlan cfi: 0
Outer tag protocol id: 0x8100
Source ipv4 address: 192.168.1.10
Destination ipv4 address: 192.168.1.20
Source udp port: 200
Destination udp port: 200
```

Rfc2544 latency test information :

```
Theoretical max bandwidth : 1000000 kbps
Initial test load percentage : 100.00 %
Duration in seconds: 20
Measurement unit for timestamp: Nanoseconds
```

```
Test packet size: 512
```

Iteration	Duration	Elapsed	Theoretical	Transmit	Throughput
-----------	----------	---------	-------------	----------	------------

----- Latency -----						
	(sec)	time	rate (pps)	pps	percent	Minimum
Average	Maximum	Probe				
1	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44008
	45253	47424	45096			
2	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44008
	45237	47456	45256			
3	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43864
	45198	46976	45144			
4	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43832
	45243	47088	45096			
5	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44072
	45261	46976	45176			
6	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43784
	45214	46864	45032			
7	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44024
	45259	47216	45240			
8	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44072
	45290	46864	45192			
9	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43976
	45272	46792	45208			
10	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44024
	45206	46976	45112			
11	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44040
	45198	47088	45176			
12	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44008
	45223	46976	45160			
13	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44088
	45257	47408	45176			
14	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43976
	45183	46832	45080			
15	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44024
	45198	47088	45112			
16	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43864
	45206	46912	45208			
17	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44056
	45209	46960	45176			
18	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	44008
	45198	46912	45112			
19	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43816
	45175	47248	45000			
20	20	20	234962	234962	100.00 %	43912
	45202	46992	45192			

Result of the iteration runs : Latency Test complete for packet size 512

Internal overhead per packet: 0

Avg (min) Latency : 43972

Avg (avg) latency : 45224

Avg (Max) latency : 47052

Avg (probe) latency : 45147

RFC2544 Latency test results summary:

----- Latency -----						
Packet	Internal	Theoretical	Transmit	Tx	Rx	
Size	overhead	rate (pps)	pps	Packets	Packets	Minimum
Average	Maximum	Probe				
512	0	234962	234962	93984800	93984800	43972
45224		47052	45147			

In operational mode, enter the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id test-id-number detail** command on the MX104 Series router.

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 5 detail
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 5, Test name: 12b-reflector, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2014-09-24 22:32:55 PDT
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never

  Test Configuration:
    Test mode: Reflect
    Duration in seconds: 864000
    Test finish wait duration in seconds: 1
    Test family: Bridge
    Test iterator pass threshold: 0.50 %
    Test receive failure threshold: 0.00 %
    Test transmit failure threshold: 0.50 %

  Bridge family Configuration:
    Interface : ge-1/1/5.0
    Test direction: Egress
    Source mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:11
    Destination mac address: 00:00:5e:00:53:22
    Service type: Elan
```

Elapsed time	Reflected Packets	Reflected Bytes
426	84586320	43308195840

You can also use the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-test | active-tests | completed-tests | summary)** command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.

Meaning The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the **run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** operational command, see **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** in the CLI Explorer.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests for E-LAN and E-Line Services on MX Series Routers on page 556](#)
- [Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers on page 561](#)

Example: Configuring Benchmarking Tests to Measure SLA Parameters for E-LAN Services on an MX104 Router Using VPLS

This example shows how to configure benchmarking tests for the E-LAN services using BGP-based VPLS. The example covers the four benchmarking tests: throughput, frame loss, back-to-back frames, and latency.

- [Requirements on page 624](#)
- [Overview on page 624](#)
- [Configuration on page 625](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for Layer 2 ELAN Services Using VPLS on page 647](#)

Requirements



NOTE: MX Series routers support only the reflector function in RFC2544-based benchmarking tests.

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

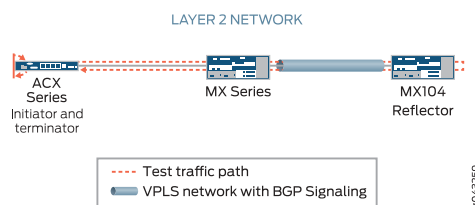
- An MX104 3D Universal Edge Router (reflector)
- Any MX Series router
- Any ACX Series router (initiator)
- Junos OS Release 15.1 or later for MX Series routers

Overview

Consider a sample topology in which an ACX Series router functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames for an RFC2544-based benchmarking test. The ACX Series router is connected to a provider edge router, PE1 (an MX Series router). The PE1 router is configured with a VPLS routing instance and is connected over a Layer 2 network to another provider edge router, PE2 (an MX104 Series router). A simple VPLS network with BGP signalling is created between routers PE1 and PE2. The MX104 Series router also functions as a reflector to reflect the test frames it receives from the ACX Series router back to the initiator.

Benchmarking tests compute the performance attributes in the user-to-network interface (UNI) direction of the Layer 2 E-LAN service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router. To measure SLA parameters for E-LAN services using VPLS, configure specific benchmarking tests. In this example, all four benchmarking tests (throughput, back-to-back frames, latency, and frame-loss) are configured.

[Figure 50 on page 625](#) shows the sample topology to perform all four RFC2544-based benchmarking tests for the UNI direction on a Layer 2 network using VPLS.

Figure 50: Layer 2 Reflection with Simple BGP-based VPLS Topology

On the ACX Series router, ge-0/2/1.0 is the Layer 2 NNI interface and ge-0/2/0.0 is the Layer 2 UNI interface. For each benchmarking test configured on the ACX Series router, specify the source MAC address as 00:00:5e:00:53:11 and 00:00:5e:00:53:22 as the destination MAC address. Also, specify the VLAN ID as 512. On the MX Series router, ge-0/3/0.0 is the Layer 2 NNI interface and ge-0/2/1.0 is the UNI interface. On the MX104 Series router, ge-0/2/5.0 is the Layer 2 NNI interface and ge-0/3/1.0 is the Layer 2 UNI interface. The benchmarking tests are used to compute the performance attributes for an E-LAN service using VPLS.

Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking tests for the UNI direction for a Layer 2 E-LAN service using VPLS between two routers (initiator and reflector) to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnected routers. The initiator and reflector routers are not directly connected to each other. The initiator is connected to a provider edge router (PE1), which is in turn connected to the reflector. In this example, the ACX Series router is the initiator, an MX Series router is PE1, and the MX104 router is the other provider edge router (PE2) and reflector. Start by configuring the initiator. On the ACX Series router, you first configure each test by specifying the test profile and the test attributes, and then define the test by associating the test with the test profile with the relevant attributes. You can then configure the interface. On the MX Series router, configure the VPLS parameters to enable VPLS on the router. On the MX104 Series router, configure the benchmarking parameters and the VPLS parameters.



NOTE: When you configure Layer 2 reflection, you can specify the service type under test as ELINE if you want to simulate an Eline service by using bridge encapsulation.

- [Configuring Throughput Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router \(Initiator\) on page 630](#)
- [Configuring Back-to-Back Frames Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 631](#)
- [Configuring Latency Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 633](#)
- [Configuring Frame Loss Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 635](#)
- [Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router on page 637](#)

- [Configuring the VPLS Parameters on the MX Series Router \(PE1\) on page 638](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router \(Reflector\) on page 640](#)
- [Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router \(Reflector\) on page 641](#)
- [Configuring VPLS Parameters on the MX104 Router \(Reflector\) on page 642](#)
- [Results on page 644](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router (Initiator)

```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput test-type throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput packet-size 256
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput bandwidth-kbps 600000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt test-type
back-back-frames
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt packet-size 9104
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt bandwidth-kbps 600000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty test-type latency
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty packet-size 1024
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty bandwidth-kbps 6000000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile frloss test-type frame-loss
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile frloss packet-size 1600
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile frloss bandwidth-kbps
6000000
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile frloss step-percent 5
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test test-profile tput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test source-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test ovlan-id 512
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test mode
initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test source-udp-port 200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test destination-udp-port
400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test test-iterator-duration
250
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test test-interface ge-0/2/0.0
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test test-profile b2bt
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test source-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test ovlan-id 512
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test service-type elan
```

```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test mode
  initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt--test destination-udp-port
  400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test test-iterator-duration
  10
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2b-test test-interface ge-0/2/0.0
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test test-profile lty
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test source-mac-address
  00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test destination-mac-address
  00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test ovlan-id 512
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test mode
  initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test source-udp-port 200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test destination-udp-port
  400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test test-iterator-duration 10
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test test-interface ge-0/2/0.0
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test test-profile frloss
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test source-mac-address
  00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test
  destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test ovlan-id 512
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test ovlan-priority 7
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test ovlan-cfi 1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test mode
  initiate-and-terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test family bridge
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test source-udp-port 200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test destination-udp-port
  400
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test test-iterator-duration
  30
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test test-interface
  ge-0/2/0.0
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 unit 0 vlan-id 512
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 vlan-id 512
```

Configuring VPLS Parameters on the MX Router (Provider Edge Router PE1)

```
set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 10
set bridge-domains bd1 interface ge-0/2/1.0
set bridge-domains bd1 interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

```
set chassis fpc 0 pic 2 tunnel-services
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 vlan-id 512
set interfaces ge-0/3/0 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-0/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/3/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/32
set routing-options router-id 198.51.100.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/0.0
set protocols bgp group test type internal
set protocols bgp group test local-address 198.51.100.1
set protocols bgp group test family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group test neighbor 198.51.100.2
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf reference-bandwidth 1g
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/3/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/3/0.0 set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 instance-type vpls
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 interface ge-0/2/1.0
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 no-local-switching
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 route-distinguisher 198.51.100.1:101
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 vrf-target target:1:2
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls site-range 8
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls site HUB site-identifier 1
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls vpls-id 1
set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls neighbor 198.51.100.2
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters and VPLS Parameters on the MX104 Router (Provider Edge Router PE2)

```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector source-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:11
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector
destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector service-type elan
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector in-service
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector ip-swap
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector udp-tcp-port-swap
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector family vpls
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector reflect-etype 2048
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector direction egress
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector source-udp-port
200
```

```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector destination-udp-port
  200
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector test-interface
  ge-0/3/1.0
set interfaces ge-0/2/5 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-0/2/5 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/2/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 vlan-id 512
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family vpls filter input portmirror
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family vpls filter output portmirror
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 flexible-vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 mtu 9192
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 unit 0 vlan-id 512
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.2/32
set forwarding-options port-mirroring input rate 1
set forwarding-options port-mirroring family vpls output interface ge-0/3/3.0
set forwarding-options port-mirroring family vpls output no-filter-check
set forwarding-options port-mirroring instance pm1 input rate 10000
set forwarding-options port-mirroring instance pm1 family vpls output interface ge-0/3/3.0
set routing-options router-id 198.51.100.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/2/5.0
set protocols bgp group test type internal
set protocols bgp group test local-address 198.51.100.2
set protocols bgp group test family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group test neighbor 198.51.100.1
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/5.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/2/5.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set firewall family vpls filter portmirror term 1 then count pm1
set firewall family vpls filter portmirror term 1 then accept
set firewall family vpls filter portmirror term 1 then port-mirror
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 instance-type vpls
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 interface ge-0/3/1.0
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 interface ge-0/3/3.0
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 no-local-switching
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 route-distinguisher 198.51.100.2:102
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 vrf-target target:1:2
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls site-range 8
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls site SPOKE site-identifier 2
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls vpls-id 1
set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls neighbor 198.51.100.1
```

Configuring Throughput Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router (Initiator)

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the throughput test and reference the test profile in a unique test name. The test name defines the parameters for the throughput test to be performed on the ACX Series router.

To configure the throughput test parameters on the ACX Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the first test profile—for example, tput—for the throughput test profile.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile tput
```

3. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput, specify the packet size as 256 bytes, and define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test as 600000 Kbps. You can specify any value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps for the maximum bandwidth.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput]
user@host# set test-type throughput packet-size 256 bandwidth-kbps 600000
```

4. Enter the **up** command twice to go to the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile tput ]
user@host# up
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the throughput test—for example, tput-test. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name tput-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, tput, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set test-profile tput
```


7. Configure the source and destination MAC addresses for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames and specify the service type under test to be E-LAN.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 512 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, egress. Also, specify the source and destination UDP ports to be used in the UDP headers of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress source-udp-port 200
destination-udp-port 400
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds, and specify the logical interface, ge-0/2/0.0, on which the RFC2544-benchmarking tests are run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name tput-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 250 test-interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

Configuring Back-to-Back Frames Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the back-to-back frames test and reference the test profile in a unique test name. The test name defines the parameters for the back-to-back frames test to be performed on the ACX Series router.

To configure the back-to-back frames test parameters on the ACX Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the back-to-back test profile—for example, b2bt.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile b2bt
```

3. Configure the type of test to be performed as back-to-back frames, specify the packet size as 9104 bytes, and specify the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test as 600000 Kbps. You can specify any value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps as the maximum bandwidth.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt]
user@host# set test-type back-to-back-frames packet-size 9104 bandwidth-kbps
600000
```

4. Enter the **up** command twice to go to the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile b2bt ]
user@host# up
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the back-to-back frames test—for example, b2bt-test. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name b2bt-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, b2bt, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set test-profile b2bt
```

7. Configure the source and destination MAC addresses for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames and specify the service type under test as E-LAN.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 512 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, **egress**.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds. Also, specify the logical interface, **ge-0/2/0.0**, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name b2bt-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 10 test-interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

Configuring Latency Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the latency test and reference the test-profile in a unique test-name. The test-name defines the parameters for the latency test to be performed on the initiator (ACX Series router).

To configure the latency test parameters on the initiator:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the latency test profile—for example, **lty**.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile lty
```

3. Configure the type of test to be performed as latency, specify the packet size of the test packet as 1024, and specify the maximum bandwidth for the test in Kbps, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# set test-profile lty test-type latency packet-size 1024 bandwidth-kbps
600000
```

4. Enter the **up** command twice to go to the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile lty]
user@host# up
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the latency test—for example, lty-test. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name lty-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, lty, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set test-profile lty
```

7. Configure the source and destination MAC addresses for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames and specify the service type under test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 512 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, egress. Also, specify the source and destination UDP port to be used in the UDP headers of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress source-udp-port 200
destination-udp-port 400
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds. Also, specify the logical interface, ge-0/2/0.0, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name lty-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 10 test-interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

Configuring Frame Loss Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a test profile for the frame loss test and reference the test-profile in a unique test-name. The test-name defines the parameters for the frame loss test to be performed on the ACX Series router.

To configure the frame loss test parameters on the ACX Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the frame loss test profile—for example, `frloss`.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile frloss
```

3. Configure the type of test performed as frame loss, specify the packet size of the test packet, and define the maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# set test-profile frloss test-type frame-loss packet-size 1600
bandwidth-kbps 600000
```

4. Enter the **up** command to go to the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles ]
user@host# up
```

5. Define a name for the frame loss test—for example, `frloss-test`. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name frloss-test
```

6. Specify the name of the test profile, `frloss`, to be associated with the test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set test-profile frloss
```

7. Configure the source and destination MAC address for the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

8. Configure the outer VLAN ID, priority, and the canonical format indicator (cfi) value for the test frames. Together, the four added bytes, priority (3 bits) and canonical format indicator (1 bit) form the VLAN tag. Also, specify the service type under test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set ovlan-id 512 ovlan-priority 7 ovlan-cfi 1 service-type elan
```

9. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

10. Configure the family type, **bridge**, for the benchmarking test and specify the direction, egress. Also, specify the source and destination UDP port to be used in the UDP headers of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set family bridge direction egress source-udp-port 200
destination-udp-port 400
```

11. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds, with a value from 10 seconds to 1,728,000 seconds. Also, specify the logical interface, ge-0/2/1.0, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name frloss-test]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration 30 test-interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

12. Enter the **exit** command to go to the [edit] hierarchy level.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test4 ]
user@host# exit
```

Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series Router

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* in the CLI User Guide.

To configure the interface and bridge domain on the ACX Series router:

1. Configure the Layer 2 NNI interface on which the tests must be run from the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/2/1
```

2. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for the transmission of untagged frames or 802.1Q single-tagged and dual-tagged frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/2/1]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation
flexible-ethernet-services
```

3. Configure a logical unit for the interface, specify the encapsulation, and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/2/1]
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge vlan-id 512
```

4. Configure the Layer 2 UNI interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/2/0
```

5. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for transmission of non-tagged frames or 802.1Q single-tag and dual-tag frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/2/0]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation
flexible-ethernet-services
```

6. Configure a logical unit for the interface and specify the encapsulation and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/2/0]
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-bridge vlan-id 512
```

7. Configure the bridge domain, bd1, and specify the VLAN ID associated with the bridge domain and the associated interfaces from the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 10 interface ge-0/2/1.0
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 10 interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

Configuring the VPLS Parameters on the MX Series Router (PE1)

Step-by-Step Procedure The following configuration requires you to enable a simple VPLS topology between the PE1 and PE2 routers. In this example, PE1 is a MX Series router. On the PE1 router, configure the tunnel services interface and prepare the router for VPLS by configuring the BGP, MPLS, OSPF protocols.

To configure the VPLS parameters on the MX Series router:

1. Configure tunnel services.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set chassis fpc 0 pic 2 tunnel-services
```

2. Configure the VPLS VLAN encapsulation on the router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/1 flexible-vlan-tagging
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/1 mtu 9192
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/1 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 vlan-id 512
```

3. Configure the routing interface and the loopback interface on the router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/3/0 mtu 9192
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/3/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@host# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/32
```

4. Configure the routing options on the router.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set routing-options router-id 198.51.100.1
user@host# set routing-options autonomous-system 100
```

5. Configure MPLS on the router to advertise the Layer 2 VPN interface that communicates with the PE2 router.

```
[edit protocols]
```



```
user@host# set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/0.0
```

6. Configure BGP as the signaling protocol on the router to enable carrying of Layer 2 VPLS messages.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols bgp group test type internal
user@host# set protocols bgp group test local-address 198.51.100.1
user@host# set protocols bgp group test family l2vpn signaling
user@host# set protocols bgp group test neighbor 198.51.100.2
```

7. Configure OSPF on the router to enable exchange of routing information.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
user@host# set protocols ospf reference-bandwidth 1g
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/3/0.0
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

8. Configure LDP on the router to enable LDP for all connections

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols ldp interface ge-0/3/0.0
user@host# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

9. Create and configure the VPLS routing interface.

```
[edit routing instances vpls-instance]
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 instance-type vpls
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 interface ge-0/2/1.0
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 no-local-switching
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 route-distinguisher 198.51.100.1:101
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 vrf-target target:1:2
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls site-range 8
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls site HUB site-identifier 1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls vpls-id 1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe1 protocols vpls neighbor 198.51.100.2
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router (Reflector)

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following configuration requires you to configure a unique test-name for the benchmarking test on the MX104 Series router. The test-name defines the parameters for the benchmarking test to be performed. Because the test interface and test MAC addresses are the same, you can create a single test configuration at the reflector (MX104).

To configure the benchmarking test parameters on the MX104 Series router:

1. In configuration mode, at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance and an RFC2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking
```

2. Define a name for the test—for example, l2v-reflector. The test name can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking ]
user@host# edit tests test-name l2v-reflector
```

3. Specify the source and destination MAC addresses of the test packet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-name l2v-reflector]
user@host# set source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11 destination-mac-address
00:00:5e:00:53:22
```

4. Specify the service type under test and the mode in which the test is executed, which is in-service, at the reflector. Also, specify if the IP address, TCP and UDP port must be swapped.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-name l2v-reflector]
user@host# set service-type elan in-service ip-swap udp-tcp-port-swap
```

5. Specify the mode which is reflect at the reflector.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-name l2v-reflector]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

6. Configure the family type, **vpls**, specify the direction, egress, and specify the protocol being transported in the Ethernet frame, for the benchmarking test. Also, specify the source and destination UDP ports and specify the logical interface, ge-0/3/1.0, on which the RFC2544-based benchmarking test is being run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name l2v-reflector]
```

```
user@host# set family vpls direction egress source-udp-port 200 destination-udp-port
200 test-interface ge-0/3/1.0
```

Configuring Other Benchmarking Test Parameters on the MX104 Router (Reflector)

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 in the CLI User Guide.

To configure the interface and bridge domain on the MX104 Series router:

1. Configure the Layer 2 NNI interface on which the tests must be run.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/3/1.0
```

2. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for transmission of untagged frames or 802.1Q single-tagged and dual-tagged frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/3/1.0]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation vlan-vpls
```

3. Configure a logical unit for the interface, specify the encapsulation, and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/3/1.0]
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls vlan-id 512
```

4. Configure the Layer 2 UNI interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/3/2.0
```

5. Configure flexible VLAN tagging for transmission of untagged frames or 802.1Q single-tagged and dual-tagged frames on the logical interface. You can also specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the interface and the encapsulation.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/3/2.0]
user@host# set flexible-vlan-tagging mtu 9192 encapsulation vlan-vpls
```

6. Configure a logical unit for the interface, specify the encapsulation, and configure the VLAN ID on the logical interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/3/2.0]
```

```
user@host# set unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls vlan-id 512
```

7. **/**Configure the bridge domain, bd1, and specify the VLAN ID associated with the bridge domain, and the associated interfaces from the [edit] hierarchy level.**

```
[edit ]
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 500 interface ge-1/1/6.0
user@host# set bridge-domains bd1 vlan-id 500 interface ge-1/1/5.0 **//
```

8. Start the benchmarking test on the reflector.

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test l2v-reflector start
```

After the test is successfully completed at the initiator, you can stop the test at the reflector by entering the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test l2v-reflector stop** command.

Configuring VPLS Parameters on the MX104 Router (Reflector)

Step-by-Step Procedure The following configuration requires you to enable a simple VPLS topology between the PE1 and PE2 routers. In this example, PE2 is a MX104 Series router. On the PE2 router, configure the tunnel services interface and prepare the router for VPLS by configuring the BGP, MPLS, OSPF protocols to complement the configuration on PE1.

1. Configure tunnel services.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set chassis fpc 0 pic 2 tunnel-services
```

2. Configure the VPLS VLAN encapsulation on the router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/5 flexible-vlan-tagging
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/5 mtu 9192
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/5 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/5 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/2/5 unit 0 vlan-id 512
```

3. Configure the routing interface and the loopback interface on the router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/3/0 mtu 9192
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/3/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@host# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/32
```

4. Configure the routing options on the router.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set routing-options router-id 198.51.100.1
user@host# set routing-options autonomous-system 100
```

5. Configure MPLS on the router to advertise the Layer 2 VPN interface that communicates with the PE1 router.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols mpls interface ge-0/2/5.0
```

6. Configure BGP as the signaling protocol on the router to enable carrying of Layer 2 VPLS messages.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols bgp group test type internal
user@host# set protocols bgp group test local-address 198.51.100.1
user@host# set protocols bgp group test family l2vpn signaling
user@host# set protocols bgp group test neighbor 198.51.100.2
```

7. Configure OSPF on the router to enable exchange of routing information.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
user@host# set protocols ospf reference-bandwidth 1g
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/5.0
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

8. Configure LDP on the router to enable LDP for all interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols ldp interface ge-0/2/5.0
user@host# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

9. Create and configure the VPLS routing interface.

```
[edit routing instances vpls-instance]
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 instance-type vpls
user@host# set routing-instance vpls-pe2 interface ge-0/3/1.0
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 no-local-switching
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 route-distinguisher 198.51.100.1:101
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 vrf-target target:1:2
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls site-range 8
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls site SPOKE site-identifier
1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls vpls-id 1
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-pe2 protocols vpls neighbor 198.51.100.2
```

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on the ACX Series router, the MX Series router, and the MX104 Series router by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Benchmarking Test Parameters on the ACX Series router:

```
[edit interfaces]
  ge-0/2/0 {
    flexible-vlan-tagging;
    mtu 9192;
    encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation vlan-bridge;
      vlan-id 512;
    }
  }
  ge-0/2/1 {
    flexible-vlan-tagging;
    mtu 9192;
    encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation vlan-bridge;
      vlan-id 512;
    }
  }

[edit bridge-domains]
  bd1 {
    vlan-id 600;
    interface ge-0/2/1.0;
    interface ge-0/2/0.0;
  }

[edit services rpm]
  rfc2544-benchmarking {
    profiles {
      test-profile tput {
        test-type throughput
        packet-size 256;
        bandwidth-kbps 600000;
      }
      test-profile b2bt {
        test-type back-back-frames
        packet-size 9104;
        bandwidth-kbps 600000;
      }
      test-profile lty {
        test-type latency
        packet-size 1024;
        bandwidth-kbps 600000;
      }
      test-profile frloss {
        test-type frameloss
        packet-size 1600;
        bandwidth-kbps 6000000;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }

  tests {
    test-name tput-test {
      interface ge-0/2/0.0;
      test-profile tput;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
      destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
    }
    ovlan-id 512;
    service-type elan;
    family bridge;
    direction egress;
    source-udp-port 200;
    destination-udp-port 400;
    test-iterator-duration 250;
  }
  test-name b2b-test {
    interface ge-0/2/0.0;
    test-profile b2bt;
    mode initiate,terminate;
    source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
    destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
  }
  ovlan-id 512;
  service-type elan;
  family bridge;
  direction egress;
  destination-udp-port 400;
  test-iterator-duration 10;
}
test-name lty-test {
  interface ge-0/2/0.0;
  test-profile lty;
  mode initiate,terminate;
  source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
  destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
}
ovlan-id 512;
service-type elan;
family bridge;
direction egress;
source-udp-port 200;
destination-udp-port 400;
test-iterator-duration 10;
}
test-name frloss-test {
  interface ge-0/2/0.0;
  test-profile frloss;
  mode initiate,terminate;
  source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
  destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
}
ovlan-id 512;
service-type elan;
family bridge;
direction egress;
source-udp-port 200;
destination-udp-port 400;
test-iterator-duration 30;
}

```

```
    }
}
```

VPLS Parameters on the MX Series router:

```
[edit routing-instances]
vpls-instance {
  instance-type vpls;
  interface ge-0/2/1.0;
  route-distinguisher 198.51.100.1:101;
  vrf-target target:1:2;
}
protocols {
  vpls {
    vpls-id 1;
    neighbor 198.51.100.2;
    site-range 8;
    no-tunnel-services;
    site HUB {
      site-identifier 1;
    }
  }
}
```

Benchmarking Test Parameters and VPLS Parameters on the MX104 Series router:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/3/1 {
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  mtu 9192;
  encapsulation vlan-vpls;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-vpls;
    vlan-id 512;
  }
}
ge-0/2/5 {
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  mtu 9192;
  unit 0 {
    family inet address 203.0.113.1/24;
    family mpls;
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
  tests {
    test-name l2v-reflector {
      interface ge-0/3/1.0;
      source-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:11;
      destination-mac-address 00:00:5e:00:53:22;
    }
  }
  mode reflect;
  service-type elan;
  in-service;
  ip-swap;
  udp-tcp-port swap;
  family vpls;
  reflect-etype 2048;
  direction egress;
}
```



```

    source-udp-port 200;
    destination-udp-port 200;
    }
}

[edit routing-instances]
vpls-instance {
    instance-type vpls;
    interface ge-0/3/1;
    route-distinguisher 198.51.100.2:102;
    vrf-target target:1:2;
}
protocols {
    vpls {
        vpls-id 1;
        neighbor 198.51.100.1;
        site-range 8;
        no-tunnel-services;
        site SPOKE {
            site-identifier 2;
        }
    }
}

```

After you have configured the device, enter the **commit** command, in configuration mode.

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for Layer 2 ELAN Services Using VPLS

Examine the results of the benchmarking test that is performed on the configured service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router.

- [Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results on page 647](#)

Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose	Verify that the necessary and desired statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking test that is run on the configured service between the ACX Series router and the MX104 Series router.
Action	In operational mode, enter the show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-tests active-tests completed-tests summary) command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.
Meaning	The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking operational command, see show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking in the CLI Explorer.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

- [Example: Configuring RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on an MX104 Router for Layer 2 E-LAN Services in Bridge Domains on page 596](#)
- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers on page 561](#)

Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on ACX Series

- [RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649](#)
- [Layer 2 and Layer 3 RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Overview on page 652](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet Loopback for RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 670](#)
- [RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test States on page 673](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for Layer 3 IPv4 Services on page 674](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 683](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 693](#)
- [Configuring a Service Package to be Used in Conjunction with PTP on page 702](#)

RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview

RFC 2544 defines a series of tests that can be used to describe the performance characteristics of network interconnecting devices. RFC2544-based benchmarking tests methodology can be applied to a single device under test (DUT), or a network service (set of devices working together to provide end-to-end service). When applied to a service, the RFC2544 test results can characterize the Service-Level-Agreement (SLA) parameters.

RFC 2544 tests are performed by transmitting test packets from a device that functions as the generator or the initiator. These packets are sent to a device that functions as the reflector, which receives and returns the packets back to the initiator.

ACX Series routers support RFC 2544 tests to measure the following:

- Throughput
- Latency

- Frame loss rate
- Back-to-back frames

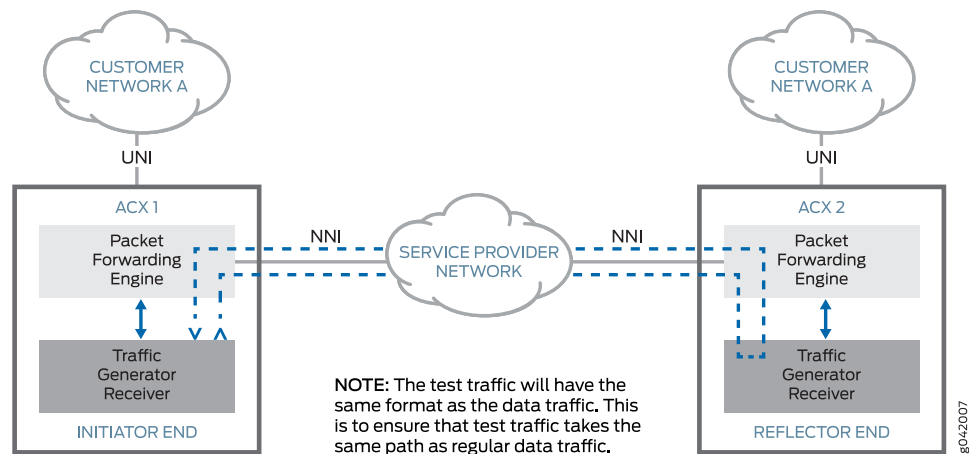
With embedded RFC 2544, an ACX Series router can be configured as an initiator and another ACX Series router as a reflector.



NOTE: ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers can be configured only as a reflector.

Figure 51 on page 650 shows the components, role of initiator and reflector, and the flow of test packets in an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test.

Figure 51: RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Methodology



To run RFC 2544-based tests, you need a router to generate service test traffic and a router to reflect the service test traffic back. You need to:

1. Identify two service endpoints between which the RFC2544-based test needs to be run.
2. Configure the reflector end and start reflection.
3. Configure the initiator end and initiate the test.
4. Review the results after the test is complete. Test results are reported in a specific format.

On ACX Series routers, you can run the following RFC 2544-based performance measurement tests:

- Throughput test:
 - Sends a specific number of frames at a specified rate from the initiator through the network service or a DUT. The test starts with a user-configured theoretical maximum rate.
 - Counts the number of transmitted frames and the number of received frames.

- If the number of frames received is less than those transmitted, the test is repeated with a 50 percent reduced frame rate.
- Throughput is the maximum rate at which the count of test frames received is equal to the number of test frames transmitted through the network service.

You can repeat throughput tests for different frame sizes.

- Latency test:



NOTE: To run latency test, you need to determine the throughput for DUT or a network service at each of the specified frame sizes.

- Starts with a stream of frames at a particular frame size through the DUT at the determined throughput rate.
- Sends an identifying tag in one frame after 60 seconds and calculate the latency when the frame with the same tag is received by the initiator.
- Is repeated for at least 20 times with the reported latency value being the average of the recorded values.

You can repeat latency tests for different frame sizes.

- Frame loss rate test:
 - Involves sending a specific number of frames at a specified rate through the DUT or a network service to be tested and counting the frames that are transmitted.
 - Calculates frame loss rate at each point using the equation:

$$((\text{input_count} - \text{output_count}) \times 100) / \text{input_count}$$
 - Runs a trial for the frame rate that corresponds to 100 percent of the configured maximum theoretical rate.
 - Is repeated for the frame rate that corresponds to 90 percent of the maximum rate used and then for 80 percent of the maximum rate until a certain trial result shows no lost frames.

You repeat the frame loss rate tests for different frame sizes.

- Back-to-back frames test:
 - Involves sending a burst of frames with minimum interframe gaps through the DUT or a network service and counting the number of frames forwarded.
 - Is rerun with an increased length of burst frames if the count of transmitted frames is equal to the number of frames forwarded.
 - Is rerun with a reduced length of burst frames if the count of forwarded frames is less than the number of frames transmitted.

The back-to-back value is the number of frames in the longest burst that the DUT or a network service can handle without the loss of any frames.

You can repeat back-to-back frame tests for different frame sizes.



NOTE: In ACX Series routers, RFC 2544 tests are supported only for E-LINE, ELAN, and EVPL services.

ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers supports only E-LINE services. ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers do not support family inet based reflection. Family bridge and family CCC are supported.

ACX5448 router supports:

- RFC2544 egress Layer 2 reflection functionality for family bridge.
- Multiple RFC2544 reflection sessions.
- Reflection on 1G/10G/40G/Ch10G/Ch25G/100G ports.
- Ethernet Layer 2 frames to carry IP/UDP packets for RFC2544 reflection.

ACX5448 router do not support the following RFC2544 features:

- Any interface in the bridge domain matching the bridge VLAN identifier is not supported.
- Multiple simultaneous sessions with multiple VLAN bridges are not supported.
- Multiple test sessions cannot exceed 100G bandwidth.
- IPv6 reflection.
- IPV6 filter support to identify the loopback stream.
- RFC 2544 reflection functionality for family `ccc` (PWE reflection) and family `inet` (Layer 3 IPV4 reflection).
- Reflection without MAC swap and MAC overwrite is not supported.
- Reflection on E-LINE and E-LAN services.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Layer 2 and Layer 3 RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Overview on page 652](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125](#)

Layer 2 and Layer 3 RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Overview

In ACX Series routers, RFC 2544-based benchmark tests can be run to measure the performance characteristic of the E-LINE, E-LAN, and EVPL services.



NOTE: ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers supports only E-LINE services. ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers do not support family inet based reflection. Family bridge and family CCC are supported.

- You can configure the test on the following underlying services:
 - Between two IPv4 endpoints—In this mode, the generator sends test packets to user-configured IP destination or UDP port (which is of the reflector).
 - Between two user-to-network interfaces (UNIs) of Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC), Ethernet Private Line (EPL, also called E-LINE), Ethernet Virtual Private Line (EVPL), EVC (EPL, EVPL)—One end is configured as the generator or initiator and the other end acts as the reflector. The generator receives the test packets that are returned from the reflector and computes the test results.



NOTE: Benchmarking tests are not supported for IPv6-based services.

- You cannot perform multiple simultaneous RFC 2544-based benchmarking tests on the same pseudowire.
- Interoperation of the RFC 2544 benchmarking tests with other third-party customer premises equipment (CPE) that provides embedded or dedicated benchmarking test capability is not supported.
- Fragmented test-frames and one-way measurements of frames are not supported. You must configure one end or the source device to initiate and terminate test frames and the other end or the destination device to reflect the received frames back to the initiator.
- RFC 2544 generator and reflector are supported with testing bandwidth up to 1 Gbps. ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers supports test bandwidth of up to 40 Gbps.
- The test session is supported in out-of-service mode for the underlying service. You must not transmit any traffic to the UNI port, configured as a generator or a reflector, that is being tested during the duration of the test. However, other services that are not configured for the testing session are not impacted.
- Devices embedded with benchmarking test capabilities (generators and reflectors) interoperate with other Juniper Networks devices that support the RFC 2544-based generator or reflector functionality.
- RFC 2544 generator traffic undergoes the same traffic classifier and policer or shaper processing as the ingress customer traffic from the UNI port.
- RFC 2544 generator produces a report with clear details of pass or fail for each critical testing metric, based on the configured thresholds.
- The testing packets can be configured and the format of the packet depends on the underlying service on which the test is configured. For IP-based service, the IP or port values can be configured. For Ethernet-based service, unicast untagged or VLAN ID-tagged dot1p formats (IEEE 802.1p or packet classification Layer 2 headers) are supported. The Ethernet destination address and source address that you configured are used.
- You can run RFC 2544 benchmarking **inet** tests on Layer 3 VPN or virtual router.
- For an **inet** service, each test session needs to use a unique UDP port. On the initiator device, the source UDP port that you specify by using the **source-udp-port** statement

must be unique and not used by other UDP services that terminate at the initiator. On the reflector device, the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames by using the **destination-udp-port** statement must be unique and not used by other UDP services that terminate at the reflector.

- You must start the test on the router that operates as the reflector before you start the test on router that functions as the initiator.
- You must configure the size of the test packet based on the configured MTU of the packets.
- For computation of the test results for a user-to-network interface (UNI) or ingress direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service, the customer edge (CE) device that is configured as a reflector for **inet** must have the reflected destination address resolved using ARP or a statically configured route must be present on the CE device to connect to the initiator.
- For benchmarking tests on the UNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service, if reflection mode is configured, you must configure a static ARP entry. Otherwise, the tests fail when test frames on the UNI interface are reflected. ARP resolution does not enable a successful reflection of test frames for UNI interfaces.
- For a CCC family and with the test performed in the egress or network-to-network interface (NNI) direction, the tests stop on the initiator and reflector when the pseudowire goes down.
- For an RFC 2544 test that is run in the egress or network-to-network interface (NNI) direction of an Ethernet service for a CCC family, the ingress features are not applied.
- In ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers, for a CCC family, the pseudowire has to be opened prior to the start of the RFC 2544 test and during the course of the test.
- The configured packet size denotes the untagged packet size. Any additional VLAN in the payload causes the packet length to be increased correspondingly.
- For an **inet** service, if you configure an interface on an initiator for the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test to be run without specifying the source IPv4 address for the test frames, the primary IP address of the interface is used for the test frames. If the primary IP address is not configured, the first IPv4 address of the interface is used. Similarly, for an unnumbered interface on an initiator on which the RFC 2544 test is run, the primary or the first IP address of the donor loopback interface is retrieved and used in the test frames. You must explicitly configure the source IPv4 address for the test frames by using the **source-ipv4-address** statement if you want a particular address to be used.
- RFC 2544 test generates packets for performance benchmarking testing. The packets can be destined for known or unknown unicast MAC addresses, and they can be either tagged or untagged frames. UDP/IP packet is used as the frame payload. Refer to [“Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests” on page 655](#) for the frame fields that can be configured.
- Supported outer TPIDs for tagged frames are 0x8100, 0x88a8, 0x9100, and 0x9200.
- RFC 2544 benchmark tests can be run in **out-of-service** and in **in-service** modes.



NOTE: In out-of-service mode, while the test is running, all the data traffic sent to and from the UNI port under test on the service is interrupted. Control protocol packets are not interrupted.

In in-service mode, while the test is running, only the data traffic corresponding to the test session is interrupted, rest of the data traffic flow sent to and from the UNI port under test on the service are not affected. Control protocol packets are not interrupted.

- The source MAC address, destination MAC address, and the UNI port under test configured uniquely identifies the RFC 2544 benchmark test session (or test stream).
- You can run only one test at a time. Multiple simultaneous tests cannot be run at a time.
- The maximum theoretical test bandwidth supported by ACX Series routers for RFC 2544 test initiator or reflector is 1 Gbps. On AC5048 and ACX5096 routers, the maximum theoretical test bandwidth supported for RFC 2544 reflector is 40 Gbps.
- RFC 2544 tests can be run with different frame sizes. In ACX Series routers, the supported frame sizes are 64, 68, 72, 128, 256, 512, 768, 1024, 1280, 1518, 1522, 1600, 1728, 2496, 3584, 4016, 9104, and 9136 bytes.
- The minimum mandated duration for RFC 2544 benchmark tests to run is 10 seconds.
- The test uses round-trip traffic for performance measurement.
- A history of the test results is stored in memory.
- The test results can be copied to the local file system or a remote file system, optionally.



NOTE: RFC 2544 test is not supported to compute the performance attributes of multicast or broadcast traffic streams.

Related Documentation

- [RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125](#)

Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests

To configure a RFC 2544 benchmark test on an initiator, you must first configure a **test-profile** and reference the **test-profile** in a unique **test-name**. The **test-name** defines the parameters for the tests to be performed.

To configure a **test-profile**, include the **test-profile *profile-name*** statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level. Test profile is applicable only for initiator.

To configure a **test-name**, include the **test-name *test-name*** statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level.

To configure Ethernet loopback as the test mode on a logical interface, include the **Ethernet-loopback** statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: The **test-profile** is not required while configuring the reflector for RFC 2544 test.

Table 97 on page 656 lists the parameters for configuring test-profile at initiator.

Table 97: Parameters for test-profile Configuration

Parameters	Description
test-type	RFC 2544 test type (throughput latency frame-loss back-back-frames).
packet-size	Size of the test packet. The valid packet sizes are 64, 68, 72, 128, 256, 512, 768, 1024, 1280, 1518, 1522, 1600, 1728, 2496, 3584, 4016, 9104, and 9136 bytes.
bandwidth-kbps	Define the maximum bandwidth limit, in kilobits per second (kbps). Range: 1,000 kpbs through 1,000,000 kbps.
step-percent	Specify the step percentage for frame-loss tests. Default: 10 percent Range: 1 through 100 percent

Table 98 on page 656 lists the parameters for configuring a test-name at initiator and reflector.

Table 98: Parameter for test-name configuration

Parameters	Description
check-test-interface-mtu	When the check-test-interface-mtu parameter is configured, the parameter validates the MTU size of the test packets with the MTU size configured on the interface and the following would be the behavior for initiator and reflector modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the initiator, if the MTU size of the test packet is larger than the MTU size configured on the interface, then the RFC2544-based benchmarking test fails to start. On the reflector, if the test packets coming to the reflector does not confirm to the MTU size configured on the interface, then these test packets do not get reflected and are dropped.

Table 98: Parameter for test-name configuration (continued)

Parameters	Description
destination-ipv4-address	<p>Specify the destination IPv4 address.</p> <p>This parameter is mandatory when family inet is specified and optional when family ccc is specified.</p> <p>If a value is not specified, then by default 192.168.1.20 is used.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
destination-mac-address	<p>Specify the destination MAC address. For example, 0011.2233.4455.</p> <p>This parameter cannot be used when family inet is specified.</p> <p>This parameter is optional when family ccc is specified. If not specified, then the default value of 0x00:0x11:0xAE:0x92:0x2F:0x28 is used.</p>
destination-udp-port	<p>Specify the destination UDP port number for the test frames. Default: 4041.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
direction	<p>Specify the test direction (egress ingress). This parameter is valid only when family ccc and bridge.</p> <p>This parameter is mandatory for mode ethernet-loopback</p>
disable-signature-check	<p>Disable signature verification on the received test frames.</p>
dscp-code-points	<p>Specify the value of the Differentiated Services (DiffServ) field. For example, 001111.</p> <p>If a value is not specified, then '0' is used in IP header.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
family	<p>Configure the test family (bridge ccc inet).</p> <p>This parameter is mandatory for mode ethernet-loopback</p>
forwarding-class	<p>Specify the forwarding class to be used for test frames.</p>
halt-on-prefix-down	<p>If specified, a prefix that moves to the down state causes the corresponding tests to be stopped.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
ignore-test-interface-state	<p>When the ignore-test-interface-state parameter is configured for RFC2544 benchmarking tests, the test continues to run even if there are any occurrences of interface up or down events. This is applicable to both initiator and reflector test modes.</p>
in-service	<p>If specified, only the data traffic corresponding to the test session is interrupted, rest of the data traffic flow sent to and from the UNI port under test on the service are not affected.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
vlan-cfi	<p>CFI bit used in the inner VLAN tag.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>

Table 98: Parameter for test-name configuration (continued)

Parameters	Description
ivlan-id	<p>Configure inner VLAN ID for the test frames.</p> <p>This parameter is valid only for family ccc mode.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
ivlan-priority	<p>Configure the priority value for the IEEE 802.1p bit in the inner VLAN tag.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
mode	<p>Specify the test mode (ethernet-loopback, initiate-and-terminate, or reflect).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethernet-loopback—Test frames are loopbacked to the measuring device after the source MAC address and the destination MAC addresses are swapped. • initiate-and-terminate—Test frames are initiated and terminated at the same end. If you specify this mode, then a reflector should be configured on the peer end to bring back the test frames. • reflect—Test frames are reflected on the chosen service.
outer-tag-protocol-id	<p>TPID to be used in the outer VLAN tag.</p> <p>Supported values are 0x8100, 0x88a8, 0x9100, 0x9200.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
ovlan-cfi	<p>CFI bit used in the outer VLAN tag.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
ovlan-id	<p>Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 4094</p> <p>This parameter is valid only for family ccc mode.</p>
ovlan-priority	<p>Configure the priority value for the IEEE 802.1p bit in the outer VLAN tag.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
packet-loss-priority	<p>Specify the packet loss priority (PLP) value.</p> <p>If a value is not configured, then the default value of low is used.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
reflect-etype	<p>Specify the EtherType ID to be used for reflection of test frames. This parameter is valid only in mode reflect. If not specified, then all EtherTypes are reflected.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 65,535.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>

Table 98: Parameter for test-name configuration (continued)

Parameters	Description
reflect-mode	<p>Specify the reflection mode (mac-rewrite mac-swap no-mac-swap).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mac-rewrite—MAC values specified in source-mac-address and destination-mac-address would be used. • mac-swap—Swaps the source-mac-address and destination-mac-address in the test frame. This is the default behavior. • no-mac-swap—Does not swap MAC addresses. Test frames are returned back as-is.
reflector-port	<p>Port used to configure reflector functionality for RFC 2544 test. The range of ports that can be used based on the front panel port number are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On ACX5048 [16 through 53] • On ACX5096 [64 through 95, 100 through 103].
service-type	Specify the service type (E-LINE, or E-LAN)
skip-arp-iteration	<p>This parameter is valid only in family inet mode. ARP iteration is a 3-second iteration that is run for all inet tests. The results of ARP iteration are ignored in test result calculations. The primary use of sending test frames for 3 seconds is to ensure that all devices on the path to destination build their ARP entries.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
source-ipv4-address	<p>Specify the source IPv4 address used for the test frames. If a value is not specified for this parameter, then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For family ccc, if a value is not specified, then by default 192.168.1.10 is used. • For family inet, the source address of the interface is used to send out test frames. <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
source-mac-address	<p>Specify the source MAC address. For example, 0011.2233.4455</p> <p>This parameter cannot be used when family inet is specified.</p> <p>This parameter is optional when family ccc is specified. If not specified, then the default value of 0x00:0x60:0x67:0x71:0xC6:0x62 is used.</p>
source-udp-port	<p>Specify the source UDP port number for the test frames.</p> <p>Default: 4040</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
test-finish-wait-duration	<p>Number of seconds to wait after transmitting the last frame and before concluding that the test as complete.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>

Table 98: Parameter for test-name configuration (continued)

Parameters	Description
test-iterator-duration	<p>Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds.</p> <p>Range: 10 through 120 seconds</p> <p>The default value for test types throughput, back-to-back frames and frame loss rate is 20 seconds. The default value for test type latency is 120 seconds.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
test-interface	<p>Specify the name of the logical interface (UNI) on which the test needs to be run.</p> <p>When you specify the family as inet and mode as initiate-and-terminate the test-interface is ignored, instead the test is run on egress logical interface that is determined by the route lookup on the specified destination-ipv4-address.</p> <p>When you specify the family as inet and mode as reflect, the test-interface is used as the interface to enable reflection service. If test-interface is not specified, a lookup is performed on the source-ipv4-address parameter to determine the interface hosting the address.</p> <p>This parameter is mandatory for mode ethernet-loopback</p>
test-profile	<p>Specify the name of the test-profile to be used for the test.</p> <p>The test-profile parameter is ignored when mode reflect is used.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
vlan-cfi	<p>CFI bit used in the VLAN tag.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
vlan-id	<p>Configure the VLAN ID for the test frames.</p> <p>This parameter is valid only for mode ethernet-loopback.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>
vlan-priority	<p>Configure the VLAN priority value.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter is not supported on ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.</p>

The following topics describe how to configure a **test-profile** and a **test-name**, start and stop a RFC2544-benchmark test, and copy the test result to a local or a remote file.

- [Configuring a Test Profile for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on page 661](#)
- [Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on page 662](#)
- [Starting and Stopping the RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test on page 670](#)
- [Copying an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Result on page 670](#)

Configuring a Test Profile for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test

You can configure a test profile by including the **test-profile *profile-name*** statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level. [Table 97 on page 656](#) lists the parameters for configuring test-profile.

To configure a test profile:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

2. Configure an RPM service instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

3. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

4. Define a name for a test profile—for example, `profile1`.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile profile1
```

5. Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1,000 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps. Specify a complete decimal number.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile profile1]
user@host# set bandwidth-kbps kbps
```

6. Specify the size of the test packet in bytes, with a value from 64 through 9136, to be used for each test iteration. You can specify up to 10 packet sizes, separated by a space, that are used sequentially for the test. The valid packet sizes are 64, 68, 72, 128, 256, 512, 768, 1024, 1280, 1518, 1522, 1600, 1728, 2496, 3584, 4016, 9104, and 9136 bytes. If you specify a packet size other than the ones listed here as valid sizes, the configuration is saved when you commit the setting and no error message is displayed. However, when you start the test by entering the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test *test-name* start** command, an error message is displayed specifying that you configured an invalid packet size in the test profile associated with the test name.

**NOTE:**

- The minimum frame size for untagged frames should be 64.
- The minimum frame size for single-tagged frames should be 68.
- The minimum frame size for dual-tagged frames should be 72.

These values are no applicable for inet.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile profile1]
user@host# set packet-size bytes
```

7. Specify the step percentage for frame-loss tests with a value from 1 through 100. This parameter is not applicable for other test types.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile profile1]
user@host# set step-percent percent-value
```

8. Configure the type of test to be performed.

- To configure a throughput test, use the **throughput** option with the **test-type** statement.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile profile1]
user@host# set test-type throughput
```

- To configure a latency test, use the **latency** option with the **test-type** statement.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile profile1]
user@host# set test-type latency
```

- To configure a frame-loss test, use the **frame-loss** option with the **test-type** statement.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile profile1]
user@host# set test-type frame-loss
```

- To configure a back-to-back frames test, use the **back-back-frames** option with the **test-type** statement.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile profile1]
user@host# set test-type back-back-frames
```

Configuring a Test Name for an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test

You can configure a test name by including the **test-name** *test-name* statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level.

To configure a test name and define its attributes for initiator:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

2. Configure an RPM service instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

3. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

4. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

5. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets. This parameter is required only if you configure an IPv4 family inet. This option is not required if you specify circuit cross-connect (CCC) as the family. If you do not configure the destination IPv4 address, the default value of 192.168.1.20 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-ipv4-address address
```

6. Specify the source MAC address used in generated test frames. This parameter is effective for a CCC family and it is not applicable for an **inet** family. If you specify this parameter for an **inet** family, a commit error occurs when you commit the configuration. This parameter is optional for a CCC family. If you do not configure the destination MAC address, the default value of 0x00:0x60:0x67:0x71:0xC6:0x62 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set source-mac-address address
```

7. Specify the destination MAC address used in generated test frames.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-mac-address address
```

8. Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run. This is a local user-to-network interface (UNI) on behalf of which the test frames are generated when the test direction is egress.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface interface-name
```

9. Specify the family for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family bridge
```

10. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test. The **initiate-and-terminate** option causes the test frames to be initiated from one end and terminated at the same end. The initiation and termination mode requires a reflector to be configured at the peer end to return the test frames from the peer to the originator. The **reflect** option causes the test frames to be reflected on the chosen service (IPv4, Ethernet, or bridge).

- To configure the initiation and termination mode as the test mode on a router, use the **initiate-and-terminate** option.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

- To configure the reflection mode as the test mode on a router, use the **reflect** option.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

11. Specify the direction (**egress** | **ingress**) of the interface on which the test must be run. The **egress** option causes the test to be run in the egress direction of the interface (traffic sent from user-to-network interface (UNI) toward network-to-network interface (NNI)). The **ingress** option causes the test to be run in the ingress direction of the interface (traffic sent on user-to-network interface (UNI)). You cannot configure **ingress** for a bridge family.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction egress
```

12. Configure the outer VLAN ID for the test frames. This parameter is valid only for a CCC or an Ethernet pseudowire family.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set ovlan-id number
```

13. Configure the inner VLAN ID for the test frames. This parameter is valid only for a CCC or an Ethernet pseudowire family.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set ivlan-id number
```

14. Configure the priority value for the IEEE 802.1p bit in the outer VLAN tag. The priority value is configured when the UNI interface is dual-tagged.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set ovlan-priority value
```

15. Configure the priority value for the IEEE 802.1p bit in the inner VLAN tag. This configuration is optional.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set ivlan-priority value
```

16. Configure the CFI value for the outer VLAN tag. This configuration is optional.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set ovlan-cfi value
```

17. Specify the source IPv4 address to be used in generated test frames. This parameter is optional for both **CCC** and **inet** families. If you do not configure the **source-ipv4-address** for an **inet** family, the source address of the interface is used to transmit the test frames. If you do not configure the **source-ipv4-address** for a **CCC** family, the default value of 192.168.1.10 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set source-ipv4-address address
```

18. Specify the destination IPv4 address to be used in generated test frames.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-ipv4-address address
```

19. Specify the source UDP port to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames. If you do not specify the UDP port, the default value of 4040 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set source-udp-port port-number
```

20. Specify the destination UDP port to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames. If you do not specify the UDP port, the default value of 4041 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-udp-port port-number
```

21. Specify the value of the Differentiated Services (DiffServ) field within the IP header of the test frames. The DiffServ code point (DSCP) bits value must be set to a valid 6-bit pattern. If you do not specify this value, 0 is used in the DSCP fields in the IP header.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set dscp-code-points dscp-code-bits
```

22. Configure the address type family for the benchmarking test. The **inet** option indicates that the test is run on an IPv4 service. The **ccc** option indicates that the test is run on an CCC or Ethernet pseudowire service. The **direction** statement that you configured in Step 11 specifies the direction (ingress or egress) to be used for the test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

23. Specify the forwarding class to be used for test frames. The forwarding class specifies the manner in which the test frames are processed by the Packet Forwarding Engine of the router. If you do not configure this parameter, test frames are treated as best-effort traffic.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set forwarding-class class-name
```

24. Specify the **halt-on-prefix-down** option to enable a prefix that moves to the down state to cause the corresponding tests to be stopped. The **show** command output for the test displays that the test was aborted because the prefix went down. By default, the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test ignores a prefix-down event (when the prefix associated with the test goes down) and continues to run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set halt-on-prefix-down
```

25. Specify the duration of each iteration in seconds. If you configure this value, the default value of each iteration depends on the type of test being run. For throughput, bursty or back-back-frames, and frame-loss types of tests, the default value is 20 seconds. For latency tests, the default value is 120 seconds.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-iterator-duration seconds
```

26. Specify the name of the test profile to be associated with a particular test name. You must have previously configured the profile by using the **test-profile *profile1*** statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level. The test profile is required when the test mode is configured as initiation and termination. The **test-profile *profile1*** parameter is disregarded when the test mode is configured as reflection. A reflection service does not use the parameters specified in the test profile because

the reflection service uses the same parameters for the test frames as the received test frames when it returns the frames to the initiator.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-profile profile1
```

To configure a test name and define its attributes for reflector:



NOTE: In ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers, while performing RFC 2544 benchmark test, you must ensure that there are no configurations associated with the reflector port.

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

2. Configure an RPM service instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

3. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

4. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

5. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test. The **reflect** option causes the test frames to be reflected back to the initiator end..

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

6. Specify the family for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family bridge
```

7. Specify the direction (**egress** | **ingress**) of the interface on which the test must be run. The **egress** option causes the test to be run in the egress direction of the interface (traffic sent from user-to-network interface (UNI) toward network-to-network interface (NNI)). The **ingress** option causes the test to be run in the ingress direction of the interface (traffic sent on user-to-network interface (UNI)). You cannot configure **ingress** for a bridge family.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction egress
```

8. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets. This parameter is required only if you configure an IPv4 family **inet**. This option is not required if you specify circuit cross-connect (CCC) as the family. If you do not configure the destination IPv4 address, the default value of 192.168.1.20 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-ipv4-address address
```

9. Specify the source MAC address used in generated test frames. This parameter is effective for a CCC family and it is not applicable for an **inet** family. If you specify this parameter for an **inet** family, a commit error occurs when you commit the configuration. This parameter is optional for a CCC family. If you do not configure the destination MAC address, the default value of 0x00:0x60:0x67:0x71:0xC6:0x62 is used.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set source-mac-address address
```

10. Specify the destination MAC address used in generated test frames.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set destination-mac-address address
```

11. Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run. This is a local user-to-network interface (UNI) on behalf of which the test frames are generated when the test direction is egress.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface interface-name
```

12. Specify the service type as E-LINE or E-LAN.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set service-type eline | elan
```

13. Specify the forwarding class to be used for test frames. The forwarding class specifies the manner in which the test frames are processed by the Packet Forwarding Engine

of the router. If you do not configure this parameter, test frames are treated as best-effort traffic.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set forwarding-class class-name
```

14. Configure the address type family for the benchmarking test. The **inet** option indicates that the test is run on an IPv4 service. The **ccc** option indicates that the test is run on an CCC or Ethernet pseudowire service. The **direction** statement that you configured in Step 7 specifies the direction (ingress or egress) to be used for the test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

15. Specify the EtherType to be used for reflection of the test frames, which is a two-octet field in an Ethernet frame that defines the protocol encapsulated in the frame payload. This parameter is valid only if you configured the test mode to be a reflector. If you do not configure this parameter, all EtherTypes are reflected. Use an EtherType value that matches the EtherType value set on the customer premises equipment (CPE) to which your router connects. The EtherType value appears in the Ethernet type field of the packet. It specifies the protocol being transported in the Ethernet frame. This is an optional parameter.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set reflect-etype ethertype-value
```

16. Specify the reflection mode for the benchmarking test. This configuration is optional.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set reflect-mode (mac-swap | no-mac-swap)
```

You can configure one of the following reflection modes:

- **mac-rewrite**—Enable rewriting of the MAC address on the reflected frames. The MAC addresses specified in the **source-mac-address** and **destination-mac-address** options are used.
- **mac-swap**—Swaps the source and destination MAC addresses in the test frame. This is the default behavior.



NOTE: In ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers, **mac-swap** is not supported in reflection mode.

- **no-mac-swap**—Does not swap the source and destination MAC addresses in the test frame. The frame is returned to the originator without any modification to the MAC addresses.

Starting and Stopping the RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test

To start an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, issue the **run test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test *test-name* start** CLI command.

To stop an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, issue the **run test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test *test-name* stop** CLI command.

To start an RFC 2544 benchmarking inet tests on Layer 3 VPN or virtual router, issue the **run test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test *test-name* routing-instance *routing-instance-name* start** CLI command.

To stop an RFC 2544 benchmarking inet tests on Layer 3 VPN or virtual router, issue the **run test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test *test-name* routing-instance *routing-instance-name* stop** CLI command.

Copying an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Result

You can copy the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test results to a local or a remote file.

- To copy test results to a local file, use the **run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id *number* detail | save rfc-2544-test-result-session-id-*number*** CLI command.
- To copy test results to a remote file, use the **run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id *number* detail | save ftp://username:password@sftpchannel.example.com/rfc-2544-test-result-session-id-*number***

Related Documentation

- [RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649](#)
- [Layer 2 and Layer 3 RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Overview on page 652](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125](#)

Configuring Ethernet Loopback for RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests

Ethernet loopback is a feature that you can use for verifying the connectivity and identifying or isolating faults in a network.

On ACX Series routers, Ethernet loopback is supported on the egress user-to-network interfaces (UNIs) direction for a **bridge** family configuration. In ACX Series routers, Ethernet loopback is configured on the logical interfaces. The Ethernet loopback feature can be used in performance measurements where packets are looped back to the measuring device for testing various services.

Figure 52: Testing End-to-End Service in Ethernet Loopback Mode

Figure 52 on page 671 shows a scenario where UNI-B interface is configured in Ethernet loopback mode in the egress direction. The packets received on the network-to-network interface (NNI) of the ACX Series router are forwarded to the UNI-B interface and looped back at the UNI-B interface after the source and destination MAC addresses are swapped. This is a use case for testing an end-to-end service.

You can use the following optional parameters to identify an egress traffic flow for Ethernet loopback:

- Source MAC address
- Destination MAC address
- Source IPv4 address
- Destination IPv4 address
- VLAN
- VLAN .lp priority
- EtherType
- Test iterator duration

While performing RFC2544 benchmarking tests, configure Ethernet loopback as the test mode on a logical interface by including the **Ethernet-loopback** CLI statement at the **[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]** hierarchy level.

If you configure Ethernet loopback on logical interfaces without configuring any of the optional parameters, then any unknown unicast traffic in the same bridge domain also gets looped back and does not get forwarded to other logical interfaces while the test is being performed.

When an RFC2544 benchmarking test is being performed, if the **test-iterator-duration** parameter is not configured, then Ethernet loopback continues until the test is completed or aborted.



NOTE: When performing RFC2544 benchmarking tests, you can configure the test in initiator, reflector, or loopback mode. You cannot perform the RFC2544 benchmarking tests in a combination of these test modes.

The following is a sample Ethernet loopback configuration:

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
tests {
```

```
test-name test1{
  source-mac-address 00:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff;
  destination-mac-address 00:11:22:33:44:55;
  vlan-id 100;
  vlan-priority 2;
  vlan-cfi 1;
  ip-swap;
  udp-tcp-port-swap;
  forwarding-class network-control;
  packet-loss-priority medium-high;
  mode ethernet-loopback;
  family bridge;
  reflect-etype 2048;
  direction egress;
  source-udp-port 2020;
  destination-udp-port 3030;
  test-iterator-duration 50;
  test-interface ge-0/1/6.0;
}
}
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/1/4 {
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-bridge;
    vlan-id 1000;
    family bridge {
      filter {
        input ft1;
      }
    }
  }
}
ge-0/1/6 {
  flexible-vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-bridge;
    vlan-id 100;
    input-vlan-map {
      push;
      vlan-id 1000;
    }
    output-vlan-map pop;
  }
}
[edit routing-options]
ppm {
  traceoptions {
    file ppm.d size 100m;
    flag packet;
    flag event;
    flag distribute;
    flag pipe;
    flag all;
```

```

    }
  }
[edit firewall]
  family bridge {
    filter ft1 {
      term t1 {
        from {
          user-vlan-id 100;
        }
        then count loopback;
      }
    }
  }
[edit bridge-domains]
  bd1 {
    interface ge-0/1/4.0;
    interface ge-0/1/6.0;
  }

```

Related Documentation

- [RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649](#)
- [Layer 2 and Layer 3 RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Overview on page 652](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655](#)
- [RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test States on page 673](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for Layer 3 IPv4 Services on page 674](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 683](#)
- [Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires on page 693](#)

RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test States

When you trigger an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, it passes through a series of states. These states are displayed in the **Test state** field in the brief or detailed output of the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** command. The following are the names of the states through which the test progresses after it is initiated:

1. **RFC2544_TEST_STATE_START_REQUEST**—This is the first state that all the triggered tests enter. When a test enters this state, the state denotes that a request has been sent to a Packet Forwarding Engine to start the test.
2. **RFC2544_TEST_STATE_START_FAILED**—This state indicates that the test failed to start. This state occurs when the Packet Forwarding Engine responds to the **START_REQUEST** message. The Status field of the brief or detailed output of the **show** command displays a reason for the failure. When a test enters this state, it is categorized as an aborted test.

3. RFC2544_TEST_STATE_RUNNING—This state occurs if the Packet Forwarding Engine is able to successfully start the test. This state indicates that the test is in progress. You can use the output of the **show** command to learn additional information about the test progress.
4. RFC2544_TEST_STATE_STOP_REQUEST—A test enters this state when you use the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id stop** command. A request is sent to the Packet Forwarding Engine to stop the test.
5. RFC2544_TEST_STATE_STOP_FAILED—This state is entered when the Packet Forwarding Engine failed to stop a test after it received the **STOP_REQUEST** message. The Status field displays further information regarding the exact reason for failure.
6. RFC2544_TEST_STATE_STOPPED—This state is entered when the Packet Forwarding Engine successfully managed to stop a test when it received the **STOP_REQUEST** message.
7. RFC2544_TEST_STATE_COMPLETED—This state is entered when the test successfully completes all necessary test steps.
8. RFC2544_TEST_STATE_ABORTED_TIMEOUT—When a request is sent to the Packet Forwarding Engine for any test, a 10-second timer control is started. If a response is not received from the Packet Forwarding Engine and the timer elapses, the test is transitioned to the **ABORTED_TIMEOUT** state. This state is introduced to prevent a test from indefinitely waiting to receive a reply from the Packet Forwarding Engine.
9. RFC2544_TEST_STATE_RUNTIME_ERROR—This state is entered if the Packet Forwarding Engine encounters an error when the test is running. The Status field of the brief or detailed output specifies the reason for the failure. Tests that encounter the **RUNTIME_ERROR** state are added to the count of the aborted-tests category, which can be viewed from the output of the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** command.

Related Documentation

- [RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649](#)
- [Layer 2 and Layer 3 RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test Overview on page 652](#)
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125](#)

Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for Layer 3 IPv4 Services

This example shows how to configure the benchmarking test for a Layer 3 IPv4 service.



NOTE: This example is not applicable for ACX5048 and ACX5096 routers.

- [Requirements on page 675](#)
- [Overview on page 675](#)

- [Configuration on page 675](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for Layer 3 IPv4 Services on page 683](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

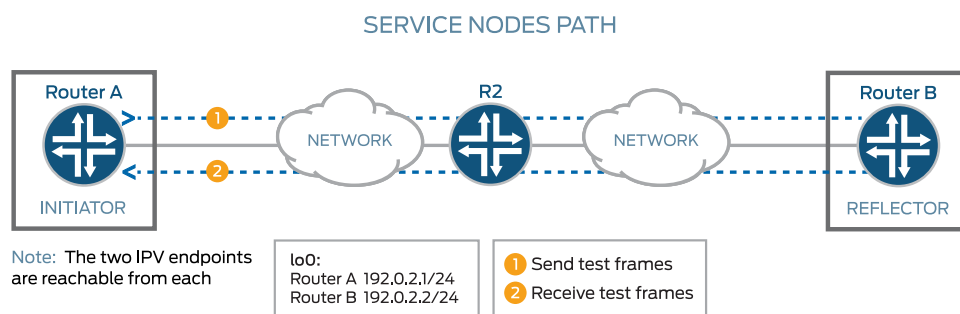
- An ACX Series router
- Junos OS Release 12.3X53 or later

Overview

Consider a sample topology in which a router, Router A, functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames for an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. Router A is connected over a Layer 3 network to another router, Router B, which functions as a reflector to reflect back the test frames it receives from Router A. IPv4 is used for transmission of test frames over the Layer 3 network. This benchmarking test is used to compute the IPv4 service parameters between Router A and Router B. Logical interfaces on both the routers are configured with IPv4 addresses to measure the performance attributes, such as throughput, latency, frame loss, and bursty frames, of network devices for the IPv4 service.

[Figure 46 on page 570](#) shows the sample topology to perform an RFC 2544 test for a Layer 3 IPv4 service.

Figure 53: RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for a Layer 3 IPv4 Service



Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking test for a Layer 3 IPv4 service that is between interface ge-0/0/0 on Router A and interface ge-0/0/4 on Router B to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnecting routers. You need not configure a test profile on Router B because it operates as a reflector.

- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A on page 676](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B on page 679](#)
- [Results on page 681](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 200.0.0.1/24
set rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-type throughput
set rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput packet-size 64
set rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-duration 20m
set rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput bandwidth-kbps 500
set rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 test-profile throughput
set rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/0.1
set rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode initiate-and-terminate
set rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family inet
set rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 dest-address 200.0.0.2
set rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 udp-port 4001
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 200.0.0.2/24
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/4.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family inet
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 dest-address 200.0.0.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 udp-port 4001
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the test parameters on Router A:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/0
```

3. Configure a logical unit and specify the protocol family.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]  
user@host# edit unit 0 family inet
```

4. Specify the address for the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet]  
user@host# set address 200.0.0.1/24
```

5. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet]  
user@host# up
```

6. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]  
user@host# top
```

7. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit services
```

8. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]  
user@host# edit rpm
```

9. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]  
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

10. Define a name for a test profile—for example, throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]  
user@host# edit profiles test-profile throughput
```

11. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]  
user@host# set test-type throughput
```

12. Specify the size of the test packet as 64 bytes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type packet-size 64
```

13. Specify the period—for example, 20 minutes—for which the test is to be performed in hours, minutes, or seconds by specifying a number followed by the letter h (for hours), m (for minutes), or s (for seconds), respectively.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type test-duration 20m
```

14. Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1,000 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type bandwidth-kbps 500
```

15. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# up
```

16. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# up
```

17. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

18. Specify the name of the test profile—for example, throughput—to be associated with a particular test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-profile throughput
```

19. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/0.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/0.1
```


20. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

21. Configure the address type family, **inet**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

22. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set dest-address 200.0.0.2
```

23. Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames as 4001.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set udp-port 4001
```

24. Start the benchmarking test on the initiator.

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start
```

After the test is successfully completed, it is automatically stopped at the initiator.

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the test parameters on Router B:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/4
```

3. Configure a logical unit and specify the protocol family as **inet**.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]  
user@host# edit unit 0 family inet
```

4. Specify the address for the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet]  
user@host# set address 200.0.0.2/24
```

5. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet]  
user@host# up
```

6. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]  
user@host# top
```

7. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit services
```

8. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]  
user@host# edit rpm
```

9. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]  
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

10. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]  
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

11. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/4.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/4.1
```

12. Specify **reflect** as the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

13. Configure the address type family, **inet**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

14. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets as 200.0.0.1.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set dest-address 200.0.0.1
```

15. Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames as 4001.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set udp-port 4001
```

16. Start the benchmarking test on the reflector.

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start
```

After the test is successfully completed at the initiator, you can stop the test at the reflector by entering the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start** command.

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router A and Router B by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 200.0.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
```

```
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  profiles {
    test-profile throughput {
      test-type throughput
      packet-size 64;
      test-duration 20m;
      bandwidth-kbps 500;
    }
  }

  tests {
    test-name test1 {
      test-profile throughput;
      interface ge-0/0/0.1;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      family inet;
      dest-address 200.0.0.2
      udp-port 4001;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/4 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 200.0.0.2/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
  tests {
    test-name test1 {
      interface ge-0/0/4.1;
      mode reflect;
      family inet;
      dest-address 200.0.0.1;
      udp-port 4001;
    }
  }
}
```

After you have configured the device, enter the **commit** command in configuration mode.

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for Layer 3 IPv4 Services

Examine the results of the benchmarking test that is performed on the configured service between Router A and Router B.

- [Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results on page 683](#)

Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose	Verify that the necessary and desired statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking test that is run on the configured service between Router A and Router B.
Action	In operational mode, enter the run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-tests active-tests completed-tests summary) command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.
Meaning	The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the run show ptp clock operational command, see show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking in the CLI Explorer .
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920 • profiles on page 912 • tests on page 974 • show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120 • show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125

Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires

This example shows how to configure the benchmarking test for a network-to-network interface (NNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

- [Requirements on page 683](#)
- [Overview on page 684](#)
- [Configuration on page 685](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service on page 692](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An ACX Series router
- Junos OS Release 12.3X52 or later

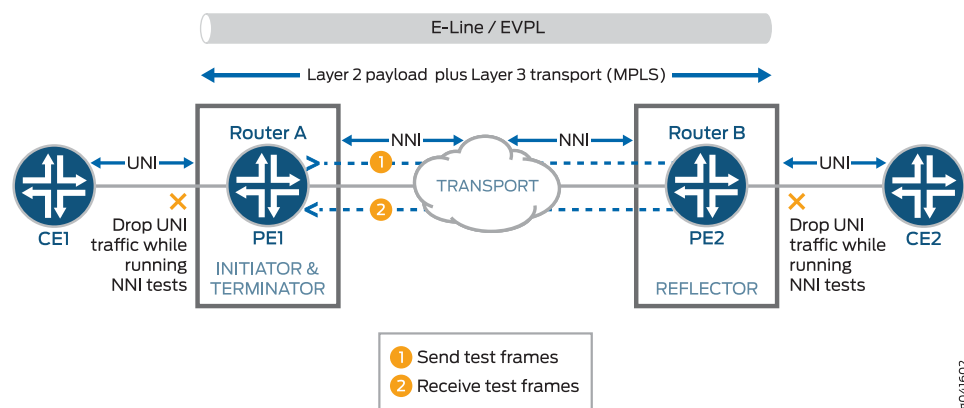
Overview

Consider a sample topology in which a router, Router A, functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames for an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. Router A operates as a provider edge device, PE1, which is connected to a customer edge device, CE1, on one side and over an Ethernet pseudowire to another router, Router B, which functions as a reflector to reflect back the test frames it receives from Router A. Router B operates as a provider edge device, PE2, which is the remote router located at the other side of the service provider core. The UNI direction of CE1 is connected to the NNI direction of PE1. An MPLS tunnel connects PE1 and PE2 over the Ethernet pseudowire or the Ethernet line (E-LINE).

This benchmarking test is used to compute the performance attributes in the network-to-network interface (NNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service between Router A and Router B. The logical interface under test on Router A is the CE1 interface with UNI as the direction, and the logical interface under test on Router B is the CE2 interface with NNI as the direction. Data traffic arriving from UNI towards NNI is ignored while the test is in progress. Packets from NNI are not sent toward the customer edge because all packets are assumed to be test frames. The CCC family and NNI direction are configured on routers A and B.

Figure 48 on page 588 shows the sample topology to perform an RFC 2544 test for the NNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

Figure 54: RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire



Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking test for the NNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service that is enabled between two routers to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnecting routers.

- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B on page 686](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B on page 689](#)
- [Results on page 691](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-type
throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput packet-size 64
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-duration 20
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput bandwidth-kbps
500
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/0.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 test-profile throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode initiate,terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family ccc
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 direction nni
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/4.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 reflector-port 25
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode family ccc
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 direction uni
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

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 the test parameters on Router A:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/0
```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

4. Configure a logical unit for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# edit unit 0
```

5. Specify the encapsulation for Ethernet VLAN circuits.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@host# set encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.


```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for a test profile—for example, throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit profiles test-profile throughput
```

12. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type throughput
```

13. Specify the size of the test packet as 64 bytes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type packet-size 64
```

14. Specify the period—for example, 20 minutes—for which the test is to be performed in hours, minutes, or seconds by specifying a number followed by the letter h (for hours), m (for minutes), or s (for seconds).

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type test-duration 20m
```

15. Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type bandwidth-kbps 500
```

16. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# up
```

17. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]  
user@host# up
```

18. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]  
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

19. Specify the name of the test profile—for example, throughput—to be associated with a particular test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set test-profile throughput
```

20. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/0.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/0.1
```

21. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

22. Configure the address type family, ccc, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set family ccc
```

23. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run, which is NNI in this example.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]  
user@host# set direction nni
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

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 the test parameters on Router B:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/4
```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

4. Configure a logical unit for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# edit unit 0
```

5. Specify the encapsulation for Ethernet VLAN circuits.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

12. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/4.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/4.1
```

13. Specify **reflect** as the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

14. Configure the address type family, **ccc**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family ccc
```

15. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run, which is **NNI** in this example.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction nni
```

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router A and Router B by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 101;
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  profiles {
    test-profile throughput {
      test-type throughput
      packet-size 64;
      test-duration 20m;
      bandwidth-kbps 500;
    }
  }

  tests {
    test-name test1 {
      interface ge-0/0/0.1;
      test-profile throughput;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      family ccc;
      direction nni;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/4 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 101;
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
  tests {
```

```
test-name test1 {  
    interface ge-0/0/4.1;  
    mode reflect;  
    family ccc;  
    direction nni;  
}  
}
```

After you have configured the device, enter the **commit** command in configuration mode.

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for NNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service

Examine the results of the benchmarking test that is performed on the configured service between Router A and Router B.

- [Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results on page 692](#)

Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose	Verify that the necessary and desired statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking test that is run on the configured service between Router A and Router B.
Action	In operational mode, enter the run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-tests active-tests completed-tests summary) command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.
Meaning	The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking operational command, see show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking in the CLI Explorer .
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920• profiles on page 912• tests on page 974• show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120• show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125

Example: Configuring an RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of Ethernet Pseudowires

This example shows how to configure the benchmarking test for the user-to-network interface (UNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

- [Requirements on page 693](#)
- [Overview on page 693](#)
- [Configuration on page 694](#)
- [Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service on page 701](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An ACX Series router
- Junos OS Release 12.3X53 or later

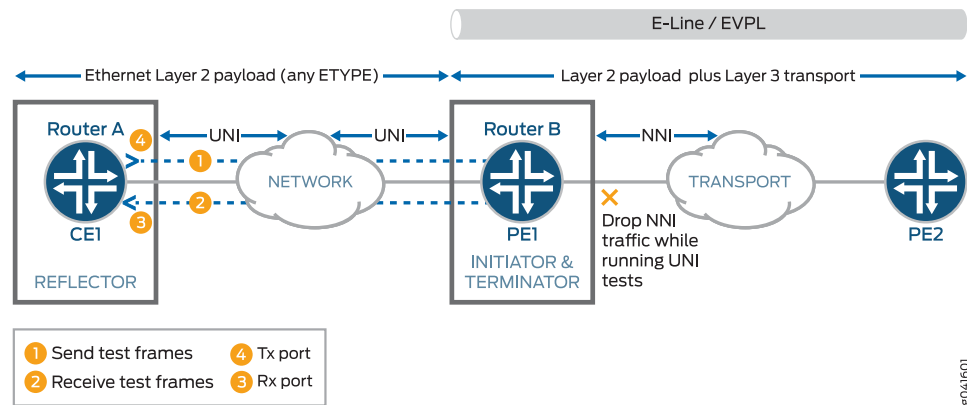
Overview

Consider a sample topology in which a router, Router A, functions as a reflector of the test frames for an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. The logical customer edge (CE)-facing interface and **inet** family are configured on Router A. Router A is not part of a pseudowire and therefore, a Layer 3 family configuration is required on it. Router A, which is a customer edge device, CE1, is connected to Router B, which functions as a provider edge device, PE1, over an Ethernet pseudowire in the UNI direction with EtherType or Layer 2 Ethernet payload. The logical interface, CCC family, and UNI direction are configured on Router B. Router B or PE1 is connected over an Ethernet pseudowire in the NNI direction to a provider edge device at the remote site, PE2. The link between CE1 and PE1 is an Ethernet Layer 2 network and it can be configured with any EtherType value. The link between PE1 and PE2 is an Ethernet line (E-LINE) or an Ethernet Private Line (EPL) that has Layer 2 payload and Layer 3 transport sent over it. Router B or PE1 functions as an initiator and terminator of the test frames that are sent to Router A and reflected back from it.

This benchmarking test is used to compute the performance attributes in the user-to-network interface (UNI) direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service between Router A and Router B. Data traffic arriving from a network-to-network interface (NNI) toward the customer edge is ignored while the test is in progress. Packets from the CE are not sent toward the NNI because all packets are assumed to be test probes.

[Figure 47 on page 578](#) shows the sample topology to perform an RFC 2544 test for the UNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service.

Figure 55: RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire



Configuration

In this example, you configure the benchmarking test for the UNI direction of an Ethernet pseudowire service that is enabled between two routers to detect and analyze the performance of the interconnecting routers.

- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A on page 695](#)
- [Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B on page 698](#)
- [Results on page 700](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 200.0.0.1/24
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-type throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput packet-size 64
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput test-duration 20m
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput bandwidth-kbps 500
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/0.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 test-profile throughput
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode initiate,terminate
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 family inet
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 dest-address 200.0.0.2
```


Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

```
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 udp-port 4001
```

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 101
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 interface ge-0/0/4.1
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode reflect
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 mode family ccc
set services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1 direction uni
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the test parameters on Router A:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/0
```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

4. Configure a logical unit and specify the protocol family as **inet**.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0]
user@host# edit unit 0 family inet
```

5. Specify the address for the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet]
user@host# set address 200.0.0.1/24
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface as 101.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]  
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]  
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]  
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]  
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for a test profile—for example, throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]  
user@host# edit profiles test-profile throughput
```

12. Configure the type of test to be performed as throughput.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]  
user@host# set test-type throughput
```

13. Specify the size of the test packet as 64 bytes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]  
user@host# set test-type packet-size 64
```

14. Specify the period for which the test is to be performed in hours, minutes, or seconds by specifying a number followed by the letter h (for hours), m (for minutes), or s (for seconds). In this example, you configure the period as 20 minutes.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]  
user@host# set test-type test-duration 20m
```

15. Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth for the test in kilobits per second, with a value from 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# set test-type bandwidth-kbps 500
```

16. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile throughput]
user@host# up
```

17. Enter the **up** command to go the previous level in the configuration hierarchy.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]
user@host# up
```

18. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

19. Specify the name of the test profile—for example, throughput—to be associated with a particular test name.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-profile throughput
```

20. Specify the logical interface, ge-0/0/0.1, on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/0.1
```

21. Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test as initiation and termination.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode initiate-and-terminate
```

22. Configure the address type family, **inet**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family inet
```

23. Configure the destination IPv4 address for the test packets as 200.0.0.2.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set dest-address 200.0.0.2
```

24. Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames as 4001.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set udp-port 4001
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B

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* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the test parameters on Router B:

1. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure the interface on which the test must be run.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit ge-0/0/4
```

3. Configure VLAN tagging for transmission and reception of 802.1Q VLAN-tagged frames.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

4. Configure a logical unit for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4]
user@host# edit unit 0
```

5. Specify the encapsulation for Ethernet VLAN circuits.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

6. Configure the VLAN ID as 101 on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 101
```

7. Go to the top level of the configuration command mode.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0]
user@host# top
```

8. In configuration mode, go to the **[edit services]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services
```

9. Configure a real-time performance monitoring service (RPM) instance.

```
[edit services]
user@host# edit rpm
```

10. Configure an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for the RPM instance.

```
[edit services rpm]
user@host# edit rfc2544-benchmarking
```

11. Define a name for the test—for example, test1. The test name identifier can be up to 32 characters in length.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
user@host# edit tests test-name test1
```

12. Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set test-interface ge-0/0/4.1
```

13. Specify **reflect** as the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set mode reflect
```

14. Configure the address type family, **ccc**, for the benchmarking test.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set family ccc
```

15. Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run, which is UNI in this example.

```
[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test1]
user@host# set direction uni
```

Results

In configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router A and Router B by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router A:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 101;
    family inet {
      address 200.0.0.1/24;
    }
  }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  profiles {
    test-profile throughput {
      test-type throughput
      packet-size 64;
      test-duration 20m;
      bandwidth-kbps 500;
    }
  }

  tests {
    test-name test1 {
      interface ge-0/0/0.1;
      test-profile throughput;
      mode initiate,terminate;
      family inet;
      dest-address 200.0.0.2
      udp-port 4001;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Benchmarking Test Parameters on Router B:

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/4 {
  vlan-tagging;
```

```

    unit 0 {
        encapsulation vlan-ccc;
        vlan-id 101;
    }
}

[edit services rpm]
rfc2544-benchmarking {
    # Note, When in reflector mode, test profile is not needed
    tests {
        test-name test1 {
            interface ge-0/0/4.1;
            mode reflect;
            family ccc;
            direction uni;
        }
    }
}

```

After you have configured the device, enter the **commit** command in configuration mode.

Verifying the Results of the Benchmarking Test for UNI Direction of an Ethernet Pseudowire Service

Examine the results of the benchmarking test that is performed on the configured service between Router A and Router B.

- [Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results on page 701](#)

Verifying the Benchmarking Test Results

Purpose	Verify that the necessary and desired statistical values are displayed for the benchmarking test that is run on the configured service between Router A and Router B.
Action	In operational mode, enter the run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking (aborted-tests active-tests completed-tests summary) command to display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance.
Meaning	The output displays the details of the benchmarking test that was performed. For more information about the run show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking operational command, see show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking in the CLI Explorer .
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920 • profiles on page 912

- [tests on page 974](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125](#)

Configuring a Service Package to be Used in Conjunction with PTP

On ACX1100 routers, you can configure a service package on the router for the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, or for NAT and IPsec applications. When you configure the service package for the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test or for the NAT and IPsec applications, a reboot of the Forwarding Engine Board (FEB) occurs to apply the service package selection. By default, the service package for RFC 2544 benchmarking test is selected. The selection of a service package is needed on ACX1100 routers when you configure such routers for IEEE 1588v2 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) because both RFC 2544-based benchmarking tests and a combination of NAT and IPsec protocols are not supported simultaneously; you can configure only PTP and RFC 2544-based tests, or PTP and the combination of NAT and IPsec at a point in time.

You need to specify the service package to be RFC 2544-based or NAT and IPsec-based only for ACX1100-AC routers. The selection of a service package is not needed on ACX Series routers other than the ACX1100-AC and ACX500 routers because on such routers, only the RFC 2544-based benchmarking tests are supported; NAT and IPsec applications are not supported on those routers.

To configure the RFC 2544-based service package on a particular FPC, include the **service-package bundle-rfc2544** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit chassis]
fpc slot-number {
  service-package bundle-rfc2544;
}
```

To configure the NAT and IPsec applications service package on a particular FPC, include the **service-package bundle-nat-ipsec** statement at the **[edit chassis fpc slot-number]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit chassis]
fpc slot-number {
  service-package bundle-nat-ipsec;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [service-package](#)

Tracking Streaming Media Traffic Using Inline Video Monitoring

- [Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703](#)
- [Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 708](#)
- [Inline Video Monitoring Syslog Messages on MX Series Routers on page 719](#)
- [Generation of SNMP Traps and Alarms for Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 719](#)
- [SNMP Traps for Inline Video Monitoring Statistics on MX Series Routers on page 722](#)
- [Processing SNMP GET Requests for MDI Metrics on MX Series Routers on page 723](#)

Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers

Junos OS supports inline video monitoring using media delivery index (MDI) metrics.

Before you use the inline video monitoring feature, ensure that you understand the following terms:

- **media delivery index**—MDI metrics facilitate identification of buffering needs for streaming media. Buffering must be adequate to compensate for packet jitter, measured by the MDI delay factor, and quality problems indicated by lost packets, measured by the MDI media loss rate (MLR). By performing measurements under varying load conditions, you can identify sources of significant jitter or packet loss and take appropriate action.
- **delay factor**—Delay factor is the maximum observed time difference between the arrival of media data and the drain of media data. The expected drain rate is the nominal, constant traffic rate for constant bit rate streams or the computed traffic rate of variable rate media stream packet data.

For typical stream rates of 1 megabit per second and higher, an interval of one second provides an adequate sample time. The delay factor indicates how long a data stream must be buffered (delayed) at its nominal bit rate to prevent packet loss.

The delay factor suggests the minimum size of the buffer required at the next downstream node. As a stream progresses, the variation of the delay factor indicates packet bunching or packet gaps (jitter). Greater delay factor values also indicate that

more network latency is needed to deliver a stream due to the need to pre-fill a receive buffer before beginning the drain to guarantee no underflow.

When the nominal drain bit rate at a receiving node is known, the delay factor's maximum indicates the size of buffer required to accommodate packet jitter.

- **Media rate variation (MRV)**—This value is the difference between the expected packet rate and actual packet rate, expressed as a percentage of the expected packet rate.
- **Media loss rate (MLR)**—This value is the number of media packets lost over a configurable time interval (*interval-duration*), where the flow packets carry streaming application information. A single IP packet can contain zero or more streaming packets. For example, an IP packet typically contains seven 188-byte MPEG transport stream packets. In this case, a single IP packet loss results in seven lost packets counted (if those seven lost packets did not include null packets). Including out-of-order packets is important, because many consumer-type streaming devices do not attempt to reorder packets that are received out of order.

To configure the monitoring process, define criteria templates and apply them to the interfaces and flows you want to monitor. Monitoring templates include the following criteria:

- Duration of each measurement cycle
- Flow rate information used to establish expected flow rates
- Threshold levels for media rate variation and media loss rate that trigger desired syslog alerts

For each interface you want to monitor, you can define one or more filters to select IPv4 flows for monitoring. Flows are designated as input or output flows. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can identify IPv4-over-MPLS flows. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can identify IPv6 flows and IPv6-over-MPLS flows. Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, you can configure MX-Series Routers for inline video monitoring of uncompressed HD or 4K stream video (Payload Type 98 and 99). MDI functionality has been extended to video flows such as ST 2000-5 (RTP PT 98) and ST 2000-6 (RTP PT 99). These are non-MPEG video flows over IP/UDP/RTP and are constant bit-rate flows. The operator would specify proper IP addresses and UDP ports so that non-video flows over RTP will not go through MDI processing.

MPLS flows with more than three labels cannot be monitored.

IPv4 flows are uniquely identified by:

- Destination IP address
- Destination port
- Source IP address
- Source port
- Direction

- Interface index
- Media type (RTP or MPEG)

IPv4-over-MPLS flows are uniquely identified by:

- The top three MPLS labels
- Destination IP address
- Destination port
- Source IP address
- Source port
- Direction
- Interface index
- Media type (RTP or MPEG)

IPv6 flows are uniquely identified by:

- Destination IP address
- Destination port
- Source IP address
- Source port
- Direction
- Interface index
- Media type (RTP or MPEG)

IPv6-over-MPLS flows are uniquely identified by:

- The top three MPLS labels
- Destination IP address
- Destination port
- Source IP address
- Source port
- Direction
- Interface index
- Media type (RTP or MPEG)

Junos OS supports the definition of filters for up to 256 flows on an interface, which can consist of input flows, output flows, or a combination of input and output flows. These filters provide criteria for selecting flows for monitoring. If the selection criteria consist of lists of IP addresses or ports, you can exceed the maximum number of match conditions

for flows. Video monitoring selects a widely variable number of flows based on flow filters.

The total number of destination IP addresses configured in a flow for an interface cannot exceed 32, and the total number of source IP addresses configured in a flow for an interface cannot exceed 32.

Inline video monitoring is available on MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms using only the following MPCs:

- MPC1
- MPC1E
- MPC2
- MPC2E
- MPC2E-NG
- MPC3E-NG
- MPC-16XGE
- MPC5E
- MPC6E
- MPC7E
- MPC8E
- MPC9E



NOTE: Traffic throughput is reduced below the interface bandwidth when video monitoring is used with an MPC2E-NG or MPC3E-NG in the following scenario:

- The input and output ports are on the same slot.
- The input-flows is configured as inet and the output-flows is configured as mpls.
- At least one flow has a traffic rate greater than 2 Gbps.

To avoid this reduced throughput, use input and output ports on different slots.

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, you can configure the number of flows that can be measured per Packet Forwarding Engine at a time, up to a value of 8192. The maximum configured number of flows that can be measured for each MPC model is shown in the second column of [Table 99 on page 707](#). The default number of flows that can be measured for each MPC model is shown in the third column of [Table 99 on page 707](#). In Junos OS Release 15.1 and earlier, you cannot configure the number of flows that can be measured.

When you do not define input or output flow filters for a monitored interface, all flows on the interface are subject to monitoring.

Table 99: MPC Flow Monitoring Capacity by Model

MPC Model	Maximum Configurable Number of Flows Monitored Simultaneously (Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1)	Default Number of Flows Monitored Simultaneously
MPC1	8000	1000
MPC1E	8000	1000
MPC2	16,000	2000
MPC2E	16,000	2000
MPC2E-NG	8000	1000
MPC3E-NG	8000	1000
MPC-16XGE	32,000	4000
MPC5E	40,000	5000
MPC6E	40,000	5000
MPC7E	40,000	5000
MPC8E	40,000	5000
MPC9E	40,000	5000



NOTE: Junos OS measures both UDP flows (the default) and RTP flows. Junos OS differentiates media traffic over UDP or RTP by inspecting the first byte in the UDP payload. If the first byte of the UDP payload is 0x47 (MPEG2-TS sync byte), the traffic is treated as media traffic over UDP. Traffic is treated as media traffic over RTP if the version field is 2 and the payload type is 33 in the RTP header. When neither of these criteria are met, the packet is not considered for video monitoring.

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R1, MX Series routers support the inline video monitoring to measure media delivery index (MDI) metrics that can be accessed using the SNMP GET operation. Currently, inline MDI can generate only a system log when the computed value is not within the configured range. SNMP is primarily used to monitor alarms raised by the inline video monitoring feature. The alarms are monitored in the network management systems either to troubleshoot the problem or to diagnose degradation in video quality.

You use the **video-monitoring** statement at the **[edit services]** hierarchy level to specify monitoring criteria for two key indicators of video traffic problems: delay factor and media loss rate (MLR), and to apply these metrics to flows on designated interfaces.

Release History Table

Release	Description
19.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, you can configure MX-Series Routers for inline video monitoring of uncompressed HD or 4K stream video (Payload Type 98 and 99). MDI functionality has been extended to video flows such as ST 2000-5 (RTP PT 98) and ST 2000-6 (RTP PT 99). These are non-MPEG video flows over IP/UDP/RTP and are constant bit-rate flows. The operator would specify proper IP addresses and UDP ports so that non-video flows over RTP will not go through MDI processing.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can identify IPv6 flows and IPv6-over-MPLS flows.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can identify IPv4-over-MPLS flows.
16.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, you can configure the number of flows that can be measured per Packet Forwarding Engine at a time, up to a value of 8192.
15.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R1, MX Series routers support the inline video monitoring to measure media delivery index (MDI) metrics that can be accessed using the SNMP GET operation. Currently, inline MDI can generate only a system log when the computed value is not within the configured range.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 708](#)
- [show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot on page 1174](#)
- [show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot on page 1167](#)
- [show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot on page 1169](#)
- [alarms on page 739](#)

Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers

To configure inline video monitoring, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring Media Delivery Indexing Criteria on page 708](#)
- [Configuring Interface Flow Criteria on page 711](#)
- [Configuring the Number of Flows That Can Be Measured on page 718](#)

Configuring Media Delivery Indexing Criteria

To configure media delivery indexing criteria:

1. In edit mode, create a named template for video monitoring.

```
user@host# edit services video-monitoring templates template-name
```

For example,

```
user@host# edit services video-monitoring templates t1
```

2. Set the duration for sampling in seconds. Flow media delivery indexing statistics are updated at the end of this interval.

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates template-name]
user@host# set interval-duration interval-duration
```

For example,

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates t1]
user@host# set interval-duration 1
```



BEST PRACTICE: If you change the interval duration when a template is being used, you cause a change in the calculated number of expected packets in an measurement interval for the template. We recommend that you do not change the interval duration for a template that is in use.

3. Set the inactivity timeout.

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates template-name]
user@host# set inactive-timeout inactive-timeout
```

For example,

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates t1]
user@host# set inactive-timeout 30
```

4. Configure either the media rate or layer 3 packet rate to establish expected flow rates used to compare to monitored flow rates.



NOTE: The media rate is the configured media bit rate for the stream. The media rate is used to establish *expected packets per second* (pps).

The Layer 3 packet rate in packets per second (pps) is used to establish *expected bits per second* (bps).

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates template-name]
user@host# set rate media media-bits-per-second
```

For example,

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates t1]
user@host# set rate media 2972400
```

5. Set delay factor thresholds for syslog message levels.

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates template-name]
user@host# set delay-factor threshold info delay-factor-threshold
user@host# set delay-factor threshold warning delay-factor-threshold
user@host# set delay-factor threshold critical delay-factor-threshold
```

For example,

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates t1]
user@host# set delay-factor threshold info 100
user@host# set delay-factor threshold warning 200
user@host# set delay-factor threshold critical 300
```

6. Set media loss rate thresholds for syslog message levels. You can set the threshold based on number of packets lost, or percentage of packets lost.

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates template-name]
user@host# set media-loss-rate threshold info percentage mlr-percentage
user@host# set media-loss-rate threshold warning percentage mlr-percentage
user@host# set media-loss-rate threshold critical percentage mlr-percentage
```

For example,

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates t1]
user@host# set media-loss-rate threshold info percentage 5
user@host# set media-loss-rate threshold warning percentage 10
user@host# set media-loss-rate threshold critical percentage 20
```

7. Set the media rate variation thresholds for syslog message levels. The threshold is based on the ratio of the *difference* between the configured media rate and the monitored media rate to the configured media rate, expressed as a percentage.

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates template-name]
user@host# set media-rate-variation threshold info mr-v-variation
user@host# set media-rate-variation threshold warning mr-v-variation
user@host# set media-rate-variation threshold critical mr-v-variation
```

For example,

```
[edit services video-monitoring templates t1]
user@host# set media-rate-variation threshold info 10
user@host# set media-rate-variation threshold warning 15
user@host# set media-rate-variation threshold critical 20
```


Configuring Interface Flow Criteria

You can identify the input and output flows that you want to monitor. If you do not specify any identifiers, all flows on the interface are monitored. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can identify IPv4-over-MPLS flows. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can identify IPv6 flows and IPv6-over-MPLS flows. MPLS flows with more than three labels cannot be monitored.



NOTE: You can configure a maximum of 256 flow definitions for an interface. If your flow definitions contain lists of addresses and ports, you can exceed the number of match conditions. When you exceed the limits for flows or match conditions, you receive the following constraint message when you commit:

```
'interfaces xe-0/2/2.0'
  Number of flows or Number of match condition under flows exceeded
  limit
error: configuration check-out failed
```

To configure monitoring of flows for interfaces:

1. In edit mode, identify an interface for monitoring.

```
user@host# edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name
```

2. Identify IPv4 input flows for monitoring.

- a. Assign a name to the input flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the source IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-address [ address ]
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-address [ address ]
```

- d. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-port [ port ]
```

- e. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the input flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name template template-name
```

3. Identify IPv4 output flows for monitoring.

- a. Assign a name to the output flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the source IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-address [ address ]
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-address [ address ]
```

- d. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-port [ port ]
```

- e. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the output flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name template template-name
```

4. Identify IPv4-over-MPLS input flows for monitoring:

- a. Assign a name to the input flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the payload type as IPv4 over MPLS.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name payload-type ipv4
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value, the source IP address or prefix value, or both for the flow. You can use up to 32 destination addresses and up to 32 source addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-address [address]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-address [address]
```

If you configure multiple addresses for both the destination and source, then either all the destination or all the source values must have the same prefix length. For example, the following is allowed, because all the destination addresses have the same prefix length.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces ge-0/2/2.0 family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-address [203.0.13.0/24
198.51.100.0/24]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-address [172.16.0.0/12
192.0.2.11/32]
```

- d. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- e. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the input flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name template template-name
```

5. Identify IPv4-over-MPLS output flows for monitoring:

- a. Assign a name to the output flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the payload type as IPv4 over MPLS.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name payload-type ipv4
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value, the source IP address or prefix value, or both for the flow. You can use up to 32 destination addresses and up to 32 source addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-address [address]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-address [address]
```

If you configure multiple addresses for both the destination and source, then either all the destination or all the source values must have the same prefix length. For example, the following is allowed, because all the destination addresses have the same prefix length.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces ge-0/2/2.0 family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-address [203.0.13.0/24
198.51.100.0/24]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-address [172.16.0.0/12
192.0.2.11/32]
```

- d. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-port [port]
```

- e. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the output flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name template template-name
```

6. Identify IPv6 input flows for monitoring.

- a. Assign a name to the input flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the source IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-address [ address ]
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-address [ address ]
```

- d. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-port [ port ]
```

- e. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the input flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name template template-name
```

7. Identify IPv6 output flows for monitoring.

- a. Assign a name to the output flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the source IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]  
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-address [ address ]
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value for the flow. You can use up to 32 addresses.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]  
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-address [ address ]
```

- d. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]  
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-port [ port ]
```

- e. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]  
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the output flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family inet6]  
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name template template-name
```

8. Identify IPv6-over-MPLS input flows for monitoring:

- a. Assign a name to the input flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]  
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the payload type as IPv6 over MPLS.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]  
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name payload-type ipv6
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value, the source IP address or prefix value, or both for the flow. You can use multiple addresses (up to 32) for either the destination or the source IP address, but not for both.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]  
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-address [ address ]
```

```
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-address [address]
```

- d. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- e. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the input flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name template template-name
```

9. Identify IPv6-over-MPLS output flows for monitoring:

- a. Assign a name to the output flow.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name
```

- b. Identify the payload type as IPv6 over MPLS.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name payload-type ipv6
```

- c. Identify the destination IP address or prefix value, the source IP address or prefix value, or both for the flow. You can use multiple addresses (up to 32) for either the destination or the source IP address, but not for both.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-address [address]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-address [address]
```

- d. Identify the source port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name source-port [port]
```

- e. Identify the destination port for the flow. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name destination-port [ port ]
```

- f. Identify the template used to monitor the output flow on the interface.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces interface-name family mpls]
user@host# set output-flows output-flow-name template template-name
```

Configuring the Number of Flows That Can Be Measured

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, you can configure the number of flows that can be measured per Packet Forwarding Engine at a given time by an MPC. This value takes effect the next time the MPC is rebooted. If you do not configure this value, the default maximum value for an MPC is given in [“Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers” on page 703](#).

To configure the number of flows that can be measured per Packet Forwarding Engine by an MPC at a given time:

- Configure the flow table size. The range is 16 through 8192.

```
[edit chassis fpc slot inline-video-monitoring]
user@host# set flow-table-size size
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, you can identify IPv6 flows and IPv6-over-MPLS flows.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can identify IPv4-over-MPLS flows.
16.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, you can configure the number of flows that can be measured per Packet Forwarding Engine at a given time by an MPC.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703](#)
- [templates on page 970](#)
- [interfaces on page 840](#)

Inline Video Monitoring Syslog Messages on MX Series Routers

The following examples show the syslog messages produced when configured video monitoring thresholds are exceeded.

/var/log/messages

```
Mar 11 18:36:25 tstrtr01 fpc2 [MDI] DF: 56.71 ms, exceeded threshold for
flow(src:192.0.2.2 dst:198.51.100.2 sport:1024 dport:2048) ingressing at interface
xe-2/2/1.0 with template t1.
Mar 11 18:36:25 tstrtr01 fpc2 [MDI] MLR : 112, exceeded threshold for flow
(src:192.0.2.2 dst:198.51.100.2 sport:1024 dport:2048) ingressing at interface
xe-2/2/1.0 with template t1.
Mar 11 18:36:25 tstrtr01 fpc2 [MDI] MRV : -5.67, exceeded threshold for flow
(src:192.0.2.2 dst:198.51.100.2 sport:1024 dport:2048) ingressing at interface
xe-2/2/1.0 with template t1.
```

Console Messages

```
NPC2(tstrtr01 vty)# [Mar 12 01:40:58.411 LOG: Critical] [MDI] MLR : 420, exceeded
threshold for flow (src:192.0.2.2 dst:198.51.100.2 sport:1024 dport:2048)
ingressing at interface xe-2/2/1.0 with template t1.
[Mar 12 01:40:58.411 LOG: Critical] [MDI] MRV : -14.89, exceeded threshold for
flow (src:192.0.2.2 dst:198.51.100.2 sport:1024 dport:2048) ingressing at interface
xe-2/2/1.0 with template t1.
[Mar 12 01:40:59.412 LOG: Critical] [MDI] DF: 141.74 ms, exceeded threshold for
flow(src:192.0.2.2 dst:198.51.100.2 sport:1024 dport:2048) ingressing at interface
xe-2/2/1.0 with template t1.
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 708](#)

Generation of SNMP Traps and Alarms for Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, SNMP support is introduced for the Media Delivery Index (MDI) metrics of inline video monitoring. Inline video monitoring is available on MX Series routers using only MPCE1, MPC2, MPC2E, MPC2E-NG, MPC5E, MPC6E, MPC7E, MPC8E, and MPC- 16XGE. Until Junos OS Release 14.2, inline MDI generated only syslogs when the computed MDI metric value was not within the configured range. SNMP support is now added to enable SNMP traps to be triggered when the computed delay factor (DF), media rate variation (MRV), and media loss rate (MLR) value is not within the configured range. You can retrieve the MDI statistics, flow levels, error details, and MDI record-level information using SNMP Get and Get Next requests. The SNMP traps and alarms that are generated when the MDI metrics exceed the configured ranges can be cleared as necessary. Also, you can control the flooding of SNMP traps on the system.

The following sections describe the statistical counters and parameters that are collected for MDI records and for generation of SNMP traps and alarms when the DF, MRV, and MLR values are not within the specified ranges.

Collection of MDI Statistics Associated with an FPC Slot

The FPC-level statistics include the following parameters that are displayed in the output of the **show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot fpc-slot** command. All of these attributes can be obtained using the SNMP Get request.

Table 100: show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
FPC Slot	Slot number of the monitored FPC
Active Flows	Number of active flows currently monitored. active flows = inserted flows - deleted flows.
Total Inserted Flows	Number of flows initiated under video monitoring.
Total Deleted Flows	Number of flows deleted due to inactivity timeout.
Total Packets Count	Number of total packets monitored.
Total Bytes Count	Number of total bytes monitored.
DF Alarm Count	Number of delay factor alarms at each of the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info level • Warning level • Critical level
MLR Alarm Count	Number of media loss rate (MLR) alarms at each of the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info level • Warning level • Critical level
MRV alarm count	Number of media rate variation (MRV) alarms at each of the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info level • Warning level • Critical level

Collection of MDI Errors Associated with an FPC Slot

The FPC-level statistics include the following parameters that are displayed in the output of the **show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot fpc-slot** command. All of these attributes can be obtained using the SNMP Get request.

Table 101: show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
FPC slot	Slot number of the monitored FPC.
Flow Insert Error	Number of errors during new flow insert operations.
Flow Policer Drops	Number of packets dropped by flow policer process. NOTE: New flows usually arrive within a very short time interval (1.5 microseconds). These errors do not represent the loss of entire flows, because subsequent packets in the flow can establish the flow. All packets are monitored after a flow has been established. Packet forwarding occurs independently of the video monitoring, and packets are not dropped due to video monitoring errors.
Unsupported Media Packets Count	Number of packets dropped because they are not media packets or they are unsupported media packets.
PID Limit Exceeded	Number of packets unmonitored because the process identifier (PID) limit exceeded has been exceeded. NOTE: The current PID limit is 6.

Collection of MDI Flows Associated with an FPC Slot

The FPC-level statistics include the following parameters that are displayed in the output of the **show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot fpc-slot** command. All of these attributes can be obtained using the SNMP Get request.

Table 102: show services mdi flows Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
SIP	Source IP address
DIP	Destination IP address
SP	Source port
DP	Destination port
Di	Direction (I=Input, O=Output)
Ty	Type of flow
Last DF:MLR	Delay factor and media loss rate value of last media delivery index record
Avg DF:MLR	Average value of delay factor and media loss rate
Last MRV	Media rate variation value of last media delivery index record

Table 102: show services mdi flows Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Avg MRV	Average value of media rate variation
IFL	Interface name on which flow is receiving
Template Name	Name of template associated with flow

Collection of MDI Record-Level Metrics

The computed DF, MLR, and MRV counters of all valid MDI records of a flow that you can view by using the output of the show services video-monitoring mdi flow fpc-slot fpc-slot detail command can be obtained by using the SNMP Get request.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703](#)

SNMP Traps for Inline Video Monitoring Statistics on MX Series Routers

SNMP is primarily used to monitor alarms raised by the inline video monitoring feature. The alarms sent to a network management system (NMS) either to troubleshoot the problem quickly or to proactively diagnose degradation in video quality. The following SNMP traps or alarms are implemented with the Cleared, Info, Warning, and Critical severity levels. The Cleared severity level is used to indicate a normal condition and to clear a particular alarm. Whenever a change in the alarm level occurs, the corresponding alarm is generated.

All the alarms include the following information pertaining to the MDI flows:

- Source IP address
- Destination IP address
- Source Port Destination
- Port Traffic type (UDP or RTP)
- Computed DF, MLR, and MRV values

The following traps are generated for MDI metrics:

- mdiMLRAlarm—This trap is generated when the computed MLR value is not within the configured range.
- mdiDFAlarm—This trap is generated when the computed DF value is not within the configured range.
- mdiMRVAlarm—This trap is generated when the computed MRV value is not within the configured range.

To enable the generation of SNMP traps or alarms for inline video monitoring or MDI metrics, include the **alarms** statement and its substatements at the **[edit services video-monitoring]** hierarchy level.

Related •
Documentation

Processing SNMP GET Requests for MDI Metrics on MX Series Routers

A query on-demand mechanism without caching facility is used to process the SNMP Get requests. The Routing Engine queries the Packet Forwarding Engine to obtain the computed metrics on every Get request. The Routing Engine does not maintain computed metrics locally. No additional memory is required to cache queried metrics. The network management system (NMS) server can receive latest information on every Get request, especially regarding the MDI records because MDI records are updated very frequently. However, querying the Packet Forwarding Engine PFE on each GET request is resource-consuming if the volume of metrics is large. The response to a Get request might be relatively delayed as the Routing Engine has to poll the Packet Forwarding Engine to obtain the metrics.

Inline MDI metrics are real-time data where cached information might not be valid. Reporting cached or invalid metrics is not beneficial because it is a real-time monitoring feature. An increase in the number of flows and number of MDI records per flow causes a proportional increase in the volume of memory required in the Routing Engine to store flows and MDI records for all flows. Because asynchronous traps are generated for threshold with enough contents, frequent Get request from NMS are not highly expected, reducing the periodicity of polling to the Packet Forwarding Engine. SNMP traps are triggered with the severity level of Info, Warning, Critical, or Cleared. A trap with the cleared severity level is used to clear an alarm.

Whenever a change in the alarm level occurs, the designated trap is triggered. For example, if the delay factor (DF) alarm changes from informational level to warning level, or from warning to critical, the mdiDFAlarm trap is triggered. Alarm can be immediate or average. If the immediate alarm is configured, an immediate trap is raised at the end of interval duration if the metric value exceeds the configured range. If the average alarm is configured, a trap is generated, based on the average value for specified number of interval duration.

Storm control is applied for SNMP traps at the flow level and not at the FPC level. The NMS system can obtain SNMP trap from all the flows even if multiple flows are generating traps at approximately the same time. If multiple flows are generating traps at nearly the same time, NMS is flooded by many traps at the same time. For example, no traffic received on a logical interface owing to any reason can trigger all alarms and cause an avalanche of alarms on the NMS server.

Related • [Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703](#)
Documentation

PART 5

Configuration Statements and Operational Commands

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CHAPTER 18

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accounting

```

Syntax  accounting name {
        output {
            aggregate-export-interval seconds;
            cflowd hostname {
                aggregation {
                    autonomous-system;
                    destination-prefix;
                    protocol-port;
                    source-destination-prefix {
                        caida-compliant;
                    }
                    source-prefix;
                }
            }
            autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
            port port-number;
            version format;
        }
        flow-active-timeout seconds;
        flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
        interface interface-name {
            engine-id number;
            engine-type number;
            source-address address;
        }
    }

```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the discard accounting instance name and options.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332](#)

address (Interfaces)

Syntax	<pre>address address { destination address; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family <i>family</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the interface address.
Options	<p>address—Address of the interface.</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i> for other options not associated with flow monitoring.• Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4• Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

address (Services Dynamic Flow Capture)

Syntax	<code>address <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture <i>capture-group</i> <i>client-name</i> <i>content-destination</i> <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure an IP address for the flow capture destination.
Options	<i>address</i> —IP address for the content destination.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Content Destination on page 282

aggregate-export-interval

Syntax	<code>aggregate-export-interval <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options <i>accounting</i> <i>name</i> <i>output</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options <i>sampling</i> <i>instance</i> <i>instance-name</i> <i>family</i> (inet inet6 mpls) <i>output</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options <i>sampling</i> <i>family</i> (inet inet6 mpls) <i>output</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the duration, in seconds, of the interval for exporting aggregate accounting information.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Duration.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332

aggregation

Syntax	<pre> aggregation { autonomous-system; destination-prefix; protocol-port; source-destination-prefix { caida-compliant; } source-prefix; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit forwarding-options accounting output cflowd hostname],</p> <p>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server hostname],</p> <p>[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server hostname]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For cflowd version 8 only, specify the type of data to be aggregated; cflowd records and sends only those flows that match the specified criteria.
Options	<p>autonomous-system—Aggregate by autonomous system (AS) number.</p> <p>caida-compliant—Record source and destination mask-length values in compliance with the Version 2.1b1 release of CAIDA's cflowd application. If this statement is not configured, the Junos OS records source and destination mask length values in compliance with the <i>cflowd Configuration Guide</i>, dated August 30, 1999.</p> <p>destination-prefix—Aggregate by destination prefix.</p> <p>protocol-port—Aggregate by protocol and port number.</p> <p>source-destination-prefix—Aggregate by source and destination prefix.</p> <p>source-prefix—Aggregate by source prefix.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414

alarms

```
Syntax  alarms {
        delay-factor {
            no-syslog-generation;
            generate-snmp-traps;
            storm-control {
                count number;
                interval number;
            }
            alarm-mode {
                mdi-records-count number;
                average;
            }
        }
        media-rate-variation {
            no-syslog-generation;
            generate-snmp-traps;
            storm-control {
                count number;
                interval number;
            }
            alarm-mode {
                mdi-records-count number;
                average;
            }
        }
        media-loss-rate {
            no-syslog-generation;
            generate-snmp-traps;
            storm-control {
                count number;
                interval number;
            }
            alarm-mode {
                immediate;
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Configure the alarm to monitor and report active alarms. SNMP is used to monitor alarms raised by the inline video monitoring feature. The alarms are monitored in the network management system either to troubleshoot the problem or to diagnose degradation in video quality.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703](#)
- [delay-factor on page 767](#)
- [no-syslog-generation on page 883](#)
- [generate-snmp-traps on page 824](#)
- [storm-control on page 957](#)
- [alarm-mode on page 740](#)
- [media-rate-variation on page 867](#)
- [media-loss-rate on page 866](#)

alarm-mode

Syntax

```
alarm-mode {
    mdi-records-count number;
    average;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description If this statement is configured you can set the alarm as immediate or average mode. If immediate alarm is configured, an immediate trap is raised at the end of interval duration when the metric value exceeds the configured range. If average alarm is configured, a trap is generated based on average value for the specified number of interval duration.

Default The default alarm mode is immediate mode.

Options **mdi-records-count *number***—Use the specified media delivery index record count number for immediate alarm mode.

average—Generate traps for average values that are not within the configured range.

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

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703](#)
- [alarms on page 739](#)

allowed-destinations

Syntax	<code>allowed-destinations [<i>destinations</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture <i>capture-group</i> <i>client-name</i> <i>control-source</i> <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Identify flow capture destinations that are allowed in messages sent from this control source.
Options	<i>destinations</i> —Allowed content destination name.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Control Source on page 284

analyzer-address

Syntax	<code>analyzer-address <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure an IP address for the packet analyzer that overrides the default value.
Options	<i>address</i> —IP address for packet analyzer.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Packet Analyzer on page 235

analyzer-id

Syntax	<code>analyzer-id <i>name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure an identifier for the packet analyzer that overrides the default value.
Options	<i>name</i> —Identifier for packet analyzer.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Packet Analyzer on page 235

archive-sites

Syntax	<pre>archive-sites { ftp:url { password "<i>password</i>"; username <i>username</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the destination for transfer logs. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237

authentication-mode

Syntax	<code>authentication-mode (authenticated encrypted none);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp server],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5. Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	Specify the authentication or encryption mode support for the TWAMP test protocol. This statement is required in the configuration; if no authentication or encryption is specified, you must set the value to none .
Options	authenticated —Authenticate all TWAMP packets.



NOTE: This mode is supported only on TWAMP servers.

encrypted—Encrypt all TWAMP packets.



NOTE: This mode is supported only on TWAMP servers.

none—Do not authenticate or encrypt packets.



NOTE: This mode is supported on both TWAMP servers and clients.

Required Privilege Level	<code>interface</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>interface-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519 • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495
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authentication-key-chain (TWAMP)

Syntax	<pre>authentication-key-chain <i>identifier</i> { key-id <i>identifier</i> { secret <i>password-string</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp server]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Description	Apply and enable an authentication keychain to the routing device. Note that the referenced key chain must be defined. When configuring the authentication key update mechanism for TWAMP, you cannot commit the 0.0.0.0/allow statement with authentication keys or key chains. The CLI issues a warning and fails to commit such configurations.
Options	<p><i>identifier</i>—Authentication keychain name. It can be up to 126 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (“ ”).</p> <p><i>password-string</i>—Authentication key, consisting of 1 through 8 ASCII characters. If the key contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519


autonomous-system-type

Syntax	<code>autonomous-system-type (origin peer);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.
Description	Specify the type of AS numbers that cflowd exports.
Default	<code>origin</code>
Options	origin —Export origin AS numbers of the packet source address in the Source Autonomous System cflowd field. peer —Export peer AS numbers through which the packet passed in the Source Autonomous System cflowd field.
Required Privilege Level	<code>interface</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>interface-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414

bandwidth-kbps (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>bandwidth-kbps <i>kbps</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profile test-profile <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Define the theoretical maximum bandwidth, in kilobits per second, for the test. The theoretical limit of the media for the frame size configured for the test. This value is typically set to the bandwidth of the server being tested. The range is 1,000 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps (1 Gbps). The value defined is the highest bandwidth value used for this test.
Options	<i>kbps</i> —Bandwidth limit, in kilobits per second (kbps). Range: 1,000 kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

bgp

Syntax	<pre> bgp { data-fill <i>data</i>; data-size <i>size</i>; destination-port <i>port</i>; history-size <i>size</i>; logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> <routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i>>; moving-average-size <i>size</i>; probe-count <i>count</i>; probe-interval <i>seconds</i>; probe-type <i>type</i>; routing-instances <i>instance-name</i>; rfc6514-compliant-safil29; test-interval <i>interval</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre> [edit <i>services</i> rpm bgp], [edit protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i>], [edit <i>routing-instances</i> <i>instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i>], [edit <i>logical-system</i> <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i>], [edit <i>logical-system</i> <i>logical-system-name</i> <i>routing-instances</i> <i>instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i>] </pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure BGP neighbor discovery through Real-Time Performance Monitoring (RPM).
Options	<p>bgp—Define properties for configuring BGP neighbor discovery.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: On MX Series routers, you can configure all the statements. On M Series and T Series routers, you can configure only the <i>logical-system</i> and <i>routing-instances</i> statements.</p> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534

bridge-template

Syntax	bridge-template;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix [version9 template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18 .2R1.
Description	Specify that the template is used for bridge records or for VPLS records.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57

capture-group

```
Syntax capture-group client-name {
    content-destination identifier {
        address address;
        hard-limit bandwidth;
        hard-limit-target bandwidth;
        soft-limit bandwidth;
        soft-limit-clear bandwidth;
        ttl hops;
    }
    control-source identifier {
        allowed-destinations [ destinations ];
        minimum-priority value;
        no-syslog;
        notification-targets address port port-number;
        service-port port-number;
        shared-key value;
        source-addresses [ addresses ];
    }
    duplicates-dropped-periodicity seconds;
    input-packet-rate-threshold rate;
    interfaces interface-name;
    max-duplicates number;
    pic-memory-threshold percentage percentage;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services dynamic-flow-capture]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Define the capture group values.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Capture Group on page 281](#)

cflowd (Discard Accounting)

Syntax

```
cflowd hostname {
  aggregation {
    autonomous-system;
    destination-prefix;
    protocol-port;
    source-destination-prefix {
      caida-compliant;
    }
    source-prefix;
  }
  autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
  label-position {
    template template-name;
  }
  (local-dump | no-local-dump);
  port port-number;
  source-address address;
  version format;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options **accounting name output**]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Collect an aggregate of sampled flows and send the aggregate to a specified host system that runs the collection utility cfdcollect.

You can configure up to one version 5 and one version 8 flow format at the [edit forwarding-options **accounting name output**] hierarchy level.

Options *hostname*—IP address or identifier of the host system (the workstation running the cflowd utility).

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414](#)

cflowd (Flow Monitoring)

Syntax	<pre>cflowd <i>hostname</i> { port <i>port-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i> inet output]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Collect an aggregate of sampled flows and send the aggregate to a specified host system that runs the collection utility cfdcollect.</p> <p>You can configure up to eight version 5 flow formats at the [edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i> output] hierarchy level. Version 8 flow formats are not supported for flow-monitoring applications.</p>
Options	<p>hostname—IP address or identifier of the host system (the workstation running the cflowd utility).</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414

client

```
Syntax client {
    control-connection control-client- name {
        authentication-mode
        destination-interface interface-name;
        destination-port port;
        history-size size;
        moving-average-size number;
        persistent-results
        routing-instance instance-name;
        target (url url | address address);
        tcp-keepcnt
        tcp-keepidle
        tcp-keepintvl
        test-count
        test-interval interval;
        traps traps;
        data-fill-with zeros
        data-size size;
        dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
        probe-count count;
        probe-interval seconds;
        thresholds thresholds;
        test-session session-name{
            data-fill-with zeros data;
            data-size size;
            dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
            probe-count count;
            probe-interval seconds;
            target (url url | address address);
        }
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services rpm twamp]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Specify the TWAMP client configuration settings.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)

client-delegate-probes

Syntax	<code>rpm client-delegate-probes;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 on MX Series routers.
Description	<p>Generate real-time performance monitoring (RPM) probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface, which increases the number of RPM probes that can run at the same time.</p> <p>The destination-interface statement must be configured at the <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level to point to the interface and logical unit number and for which you configure client-delegate-probes. Configure the delegate-probes statement at the <code>[edit services rpm probe owner]</code> hierarchy level to complete the configuration.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502

client-list

Syntax	<pre>client-list <i>list-name</i> { address <i>address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp server]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Specify the list of allowed control client hosts that can connect to this server. Each entry is a Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR) address (IP address plus mask) that represents a network of allowed hosts. You can configure more than one list, but you must configure at least one client address to enable TWAMP. Each list can contain up to 64 entries.
Options	<p><i>list-name</i>—Name of client address list.</p> <p><i>address</i>—Address and mask for an allowed client.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

collector

Syntax	<code>collector <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector interface-map]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the default flow collector interface for interface mapping.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —Default flow collector interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Interface Mappings on page 236

collector (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<pre>collector <i>collector-name</i> { source-ip <i>address</i>; destination-address <i>address</i>; destination-port <i>port-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services jflow-log]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Specify the name of the collector to which flow monitoring log messages in IPFIX or version 9 flow template format for NAT events must be sent. The generated flow monitoring logs for NAT events in flow template format are sent to the specified host or external device that functions as the NetFlow collector. You must associate a collector with a template profile for the template characteristics, such as refresh rate of messages and the template format, to be used for generated flow monitoring logs.</p>
Options	<p><i>collector-name</i>—Name of the collector to which flow monitoring log messages for NAT events in flow monitoring format (IPFIX or version 9 flow template format) must be sent. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters in length. Allowed characters are [a-zA-Z0-9_]</p> <p>The remaining statements are described separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

collector (Flow Template Profiles for NAT)

Syntax	<code>collector <i>collector-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log template-profile <i>template-profile-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the name of the collector to be associated with a template profile. The generated flow monitoring logs for NAT events in flow template format are sent to the specified collector. You must have previously configured the collector by using the collector collector-name statement at the [edit services jflow-log] hierarchy level before you associate a collector with a template profile.
Options	collector-name —Name of the collector to which flow monitoring log messages for NAT events in flow monitoring format (IPFIX or version 9 flow template format) must be sent. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters in length. Allowed characters are [a-zA-Z0-9_]
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

collector-group (Flow Template Profiles for NAT)

Syntax	<code>collector-group <i>collector-group-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log template-profile <i>template-profile-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Specify the name of the collector group to be associated with a template profile. The generated flow monitoring logs for NAT events in flow template format are sent to the specified collector group. By using a collector group, you can effectively and optimally transmit flow monitoring logs to a cluster of collectors in a single, one-step operation. A maximum of up to eight collectors can be aggregated into a collector group. You must have previously configured the collector group by using the collector-group collector-group-name statement at the <code>[edit services jflow-log]</code> hierarchy level before you associate a collector-group with a template profile.</p>
Options	<p>collector-group-name—Name of the collector group to which log messages for NAT events in flow monitoring format (IPFIX or version 9 flow template format) must be sent. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters in length. Allowed characters are [a-zA-Z0-9_]</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248• Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257• Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268• Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

collector-group (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<pre>collector-group <i>collector-group-name</i> { [<i>collector-name1 collector-name2</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services jflow-log]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Specify the name of the collector group that contains a set of NetFlow collectors to which flow monitoring log messages in IPFIX or version 9 flow template format for NAT events must be sent. You must define at least one collector in the group. A maximum of up to eight collectors can be aggregated into a collector group.</p> <p>The generated flow monitoring logs for NAT events in flow template format are sent to the specified collector group. By using a collector group, you can effectively and optimally transmit flow monitoring logs to a cluster of collectors in a single, one-step operation.</p>
Options	<p><i>collector-group-name</i>—Name of the collector group to which flow monitoring log messages for NAT events in flow monitoring format (IPFIX or version 9 flow template format) must be sent. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters in length. Allowed characters are [a-zA-Z0-9_]</p> <p><i>collector-name</i>—Name of the collector to be assigned to the group of collectors. You must have previously defined the collector by including the collector <i>collector-name</i> statement at the [edit services jflow-log] hierarchy level. You can specify a list of valid collector names. Specify the names individually by using a space to separate each collector name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters in length. Allowed characters are [a-zA-Z0-9_]</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

content-destination

Syntax	<pre>content-destination <i>identifier</i> { <i>address</i> <i>address</i>; <i>hard-limit</i> <i>bandwidth</i>; <i>hard-limit-target</i> <i>bandwidth</i>; <i>soft-limit</i> <i>bandwidth</i>; <i>soft-limit-clear</i> <i>bandwidth</i>; <i>ttl</i> <i>hops</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services dynamic-flow-capture <i>capture-group</i> <i>client-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Identify the destination for captured packets.
Options	<p><i>identifier</i>—Name of the destination.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Content Destination on page 282

control-connection

Syntax

```
control-connection control-client-name {
  authentication-mode
  destination-interface interface-name;
  destination-port port;
  history-size size;
  moving-average-size number;
  persistent-results
  routing-instance instance-name;
  target (url url | address address);
  tcp-keepcnt
  tcp-keepidle
  tcp-keepintvl
  test-count
  test-interval interval;
  traps traps;
  data-fill-with-zeros data;
  data-size size;
  dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
  probe-count count;
  probe-interval seconds;
  thresholds thresholds;
  test-session session-name{
    data-fill-with-zeros data;
    data-size size;
    dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
    probe-count count;
    probe-interval seconds;
    target (url url | address address);
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services rpm twamp client]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description List all the TWAMP control clients that can connect to this server. You must configure at least one client to enable TWAMP.

Options *control-client-name*—Name of the control client.

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

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

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)

control-source

Syntax

```
control-source identifier {  
    allowed-destinations [ destinations ];  
    minimum-priority value;  
    no-syslog;  
    notification-targets address port port-number;  
    service-port port-number;  
    shared-key value;  
    source-addresses [ addresses ];  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services dynamic-flow-capture [capture-group](#) *client-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Identify the source of the dynamic flow capture request.


Options *identifier*—Name of control source.

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

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

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Control Source on page 284](#)

core-dump

Syntax	(core-dump no-core-dump);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port multiservice-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>A useful tool for isolating the cause of a problem. Core dumping is enabled by default. The directory <code>/var/tmp</code> contains core files. Junos OS saves the current core file (0) and the four previous core files, which are numbered from 1 through 4 (from newest to oldest):</p> <p>.....</p> <div>  <p>NOTE: By default, all members of a configured user group (with read-only permissions) can access the core dump files and attach them to cases associated with JTAC.</p> <p>.....</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • core-dump—Enable the core dumping operation. • no-core-dump—Disable the core dumping operation.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4

data-fill

Syntax	<code>data-fill <i>data</i>;</code> <code>data-fill-with-zeros <i>data</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit <i>services</i> rpm <i>probe</i> <i>owner</i> <i>test</i> <i>test-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Statement at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the contents of the data portion of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) probes. The data-fill statement is not valid with the http-get or http-metadata-get probe types. For TWAMP client, if this knob is set, then fill the test packet with zeros, if the knob is not set then the data content is random value as indicated in RFC.
Options	data —A hexadecimal value; for example, 0-9 , A-F .
Required Privilege Level	system —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534• Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502


data-fill-with-zeros

Syntax	<code>data-fill-with-zeros;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> test-session <i>session-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	If this statement is configured, then the contents of the test packet are zeros, if the statement is not configured, then the data content is a pseudo-random number.
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

data-format

Syntax	<code>data-format <i>format</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector file-specification variant <i>variant-number</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the data format for a specific file format variant.
Options	<i>format</i> —Data format. Specify flow-compressed as the data format.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring File Formats on page 235


data-size

Syntax	<code>data-size size;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> test-session session-name]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	Specify the size of the data portion of ICMP probes. The data-size statement is not valid with the http-get or http-metadata-get probe type.
Options	<p>size—0 through 65400 for RPM, for TWAMP the value is from 60 through 1400.</p> <p>Default: 0 for RPM and 60 for TWAMP.</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: If you configure the hardware timestamp feature (see “Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches” on page 512):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The default value of data-size is 32 bytes and 32 is the minimum value for explicit configuration. The UDP timestamp probe type is an exception; it requires a minimum data size of 52 bytes. The data size must be at least 100 bytes smaller than the default MTU of the interface of the RPM client interface. </div>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534

delay-factor

Syntax	<pre> delay-factor { no-syslog-generation; generate-snmp-traps; storm-control { count <i>number</i>; interval <i>number</i>; } alarm-mode { mdi-records-count <i>number</i>; average; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure the maximum observed time difference between the arrival of media data and the drain of media data. The delay factor suggests the minimum size of the buffer required at the next downstream node. As a stream progresses, the variation of the delay factor indicates packet bunching or packet gaps (jitter). Greater delay factor values also indicate that more network latency is needed to deliver a stream because of the need to pre-fill a receive buffer before beginning the drain to guarantee no underflow.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703 • alarms on page 739

delegate-probes

Syntax	<code>delegate-probes;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 on MX Series routers.
Description	<p>Generate real-time performance monitoring (RPM) probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC card, which increases the number of RPM probes that can run at the same time.</p> <p>To use the delegate-probes statement, you must first configure the destination-interface statement at the <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]</code> hierarchy level to point to a valid logical unit number of a multiservices interface. Then configure the same unit and multiservice interface with the rpm client-delegate-probes statement at the <code>[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>The probe-type type at the <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]</code> hierarchy level can be icmp-ping or icmp-ping-timestamp starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, and icmp6-ping starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.</p> <p>To avoid packet bursts in the network due to RPM, probes will be distributed in a better way.</p> <p>The chances of multiple tests starting and ending at the same time are smaller. This way RPM syslog bursts and a potential performance bottleneck in event-processing are avoided.. This does not exclude potential syslog drops on the RE if more than 12000 RPM tests are running simultaneously. For scaled configurations (with more than 12000 RPM tests) we recommend you to configure syslogs to sent to an external hosts for offloaded processing.</p> <div>  <p>NOTE: You cannot configure the routing-instance statement at the <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]</code> hierarchy level for RMP probes that are generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC card.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502 • client-delegate-probes on page 753

destination (Interfaces)

Syntax	<code>destination address;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> tunnel], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet address <i>address</i>], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> tunnel], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet address <i>address</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For CoS on ATM interfaces, specify the remote address of the connection.</p> <p>For point-to-point interfaces only, specify the address of the interface at the remote end of the connection.</p> <p>For tunnel and encryption interfaces, specify the remote address of the tunnel.</p>
Options	address —Address of the remote side of the connection.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Linear RED Profiles on ATM Interfaces • Multilink and Link Services Logical Interface Configuration Overview • Configuring Encryption Interfaces • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319 • Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4 • Configuring Unicast Tunnels

destination-address (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<code>destination-address <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log collector <i>collector-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Specify the destination IP address or identifier of the host or external device that functions as the collector for receiving the generated flow monitoring logs that are sent from the exporter. You can configure an IPv4 address, or an identifier of the host system (the workstation either running the Jflow utility or collecting traffic flows using version 9 or IPFIX format). For external NetFlow collectors or servers, the hostname must be reachable from the same routing instance to which the initial data packet (that triggered session establishment) is delivered. You can specify a maximum of eight collectors per profile.</p>
Options	<i>address</i> —Destination hostname, or IPv4 or IPv6 address of the collector.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248• Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257• Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268• Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

destination-interface

Syntax	<code>destination-interface <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe-server (tcp udp)],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5. Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	<p>On M Series and T Series routers, specify a services (sp-) interface that adds a timestamp to RPM probe messages. This feature is supported only with icmp-ping, icmp-ping-timestamp, udp-ping, and udp-ping-timestamp probe types. You must also configure the rpm statement on the sp- interface and include the unit 0 family inet statement with a /32 address.</p> <p>On M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers, specify a multiservices (ms-) interface that adds a timestamp to RPM probe messages. This feature is supported only with icmp-ping, icmp-ping-timestamp, udp-ping, and udp-ping-timestamp probe types. You must also configure the rpm statement on the ms- interface and include the unit 0 family inet statement with a /32 address.</p> <p>The inline service interface (si- interface) is a virtual physical service interface that resides on the Packet Forwarding Engine to provide L2TP services without a special services PIC. The inline service interface is supported only by MPCs on MX Series routers. Four inline service interfaces are configurable per MPC-occupied chassis slot. Specify a multiservices (si-) interface that adds a timestamp to TWAMP probe messages. You must also configure the rpm twamp-client or twamp-server statement on the si- interface and include the unit 0 family inet statement with a /32 address.</p> <p>To enable RPM for the extension-provider packages on the adaptive services interface, configure the object-cache-size, policy-db-size, and package statements at the <code>[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i> adaptive-services service-package extension-provider]</code> hierarchy level. For the extension-provider package, package-name in the package <i>package-name</i> statement is jservices-rpm.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, you can use destination-interface <i>interface-name.logical-unit-number</i> at the <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level to configure the generation of probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC. You must also include the delegate-probes statement at the <code>[edit services rpm probe owner]</code> hierarchy level and the rpm client-delegate-probes and the family (inet inet6) address <i>address</i> statements at the <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —Name of the adaptive services interface.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512](#)
- [Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510](#)
- [Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512](#)
- [hardware-timestamp on page 826](#)
- [rpm \(Interfaces\) on page 926](#)
- [Enabling RPM on MX, M and T Series Routers and SRX Firewalls for the Services SDK on page 544](#)

destination-ipv4-address (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax `destination-ipv4-address address;`

Hierarchy Level [edit [services](#) rpm [rfc2544-benchmarkingtests](#) *test-name* *test-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.

Description Specify the destination IPv4 address to be used in generated test frames. You must configure this option if you specify inet as the family. This option is not required if you specify cccas the family.

Options *address*—Valid IPv4 address.
Default: If you do not configure the destination IPv4 address, the default value of 192.168.1.20 is used.

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


Related Documentation

- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920](#)

destination-mac-address (RFC2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>destination-mac-address <i>mac-address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the destination MAC address used in the generated test frames. This is a mandatory parameter for family bridge .
Options	<i>mac-address</i> —MAC address. Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: <i>nnnn.nnnn.nnnn</i> or <i>nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn</i> —for example, 0000:5e00:5355 or 00:00:5e:00:53:55.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

destination-port

Syntax	<code>destination-port <i>port</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) or Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port to which a probe is sent. This statement is used only for TCP or UDP probe types.</p> <p>The value for the destination-port can be only 7 when you configure the destination port along with hardware timestamping. A constraint check prevents you for configuring any other value for the destination port in this case.</p> <p>This constraint does not apply when you are using one-way hardware timestamping along with destination-port and either probe-type udp-ping or probe-type udp-ping-timestamp.</p>
Options	<p>Default: The default value for the port is 862 to which the TWAMP client establishes control connection.</p> <p>port—Port number 7 or from 49,160 through 65,535.</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: The specified port numbers are recommended for RPM only.</p> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534 • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502

destination-port (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<code>destination-port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log collector <i>collector-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated flow monitoring logs. This is a required setting.
Options	<p><i>port-number</i>—UDP port number for the test frames.</p> <p>Default: 4041</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

destination-udp-port (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>destination-udp-port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the UDP port of the destination to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames. If you do not specify the UDP port, the default value of 4041 is used.
Options	<i>port-number</i> —UDP port number for the test frames Default: 4041
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920



destinations

Syntax	<pre>destinations { ftp:url { password "password"; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Specify the primary and secondary destination FTP servers.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Destination FTP Servers for Flow Records on page 234

direction (RFC2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>direction (egress ingress);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests test-name test-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the direction of the interface on which the test must be run. This parameter is valid only for a ccc family and a bridge family. RFC2544 tests are supported only in the egress direction or the user-to-network interface (UNI) direction of an E-line or E-LAN service parameters in a bridge domain between two routers for unicast traffic. You cannot compute the NNI direction of Ethernet services between two routers for multicast or broadcast traffic.
Options	egress —Run the test in the egress direction of the interface (network-to-network interface (NNI)). This option is applicable for a ccc and bridge family. ingress —Run the test in the ingress direction of the interface (user-to-network interface (UNI)). You cannot configure this option for a bridge family.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

disable (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirror], [edit forwarding-options port-mirror instance <i>instance-name</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls vpls)], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls vpls) output file]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement added to port-mirror hierarchy in Junos OS Release 9.6.
	<p> NOTE: Beginning in Junos OS Release 15.1F5 and later 15.1 releases and Junos OS Release 16.1 and later, the disable option has been deprecated at the forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) hierarchy level on PTX3000 Series routers. When configured, the option does not take effect, so packets continue to be sampled. Instead of the disable option, use the deactivate forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) command to prevent sampling.</p>
Description	Disable traffic accounting, port mirroring, or sampling.
	<p> NOTE: The disable statement at the [edit forwarding-options sampling] hierarchy level disables only Routing Engine-based sampling. To disable PIC-based sampling and inline sampling, include the disable statement at the [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabling Traffic Sampling Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319 Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464

disable-signature-check (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	disable-signature-check;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests test-name test-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Disable signature verification on the received test frames. This statement is valid only if you configure the test mode to be a reflector. The configuration is useful when the test traffic is generated using a third-party vendor tool, instead of an ACX Series router.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers on page 561• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

dscp (flow-server)

Syntax	<code>dscp dscp-value</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for the PTX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the MX Series.
Description	Specify the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) mapping that is applied to exported packets for inline active flow monitoring. This allows different levels of service to be assigned to sampled traffic.
Options	<p>dscp dscp-value—Can be a value between 0 and 63 (the default is 0). When the same flow-server is configured under both the inet and inet6 families in a sampling instance, use the same dscp value for both flow-server appearances.</p> <p>The <i>dscp-value</i> is overwritten by the CoS DSCP value if you configure dscp under the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Routers on page 389 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on PTX Series Routers on page 441 • Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches on page 330

dscp-code-point (Services)

Syntax	<code>dscp-code-point <i>dscp-bits</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> test-session <i>session-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for also setting the IEEE 802.1p code point on EX2300, EX3400, and EX4300 switches introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the value of the Differentiated Services (DiffServ) field within the IP header of host-generated RPM packets. The DiffServ code point (DSCP) bits value must be set to a valid 6-bit pattern.</p> <p>Starting in Junos 18.2R1 for EX2300, EX3400, and EX4300 switches, the first three bits of the 6-bit pattern also set the IEEE 802.1p code point of host-generated RPM packets.</p>
Options	<p><i>dscp-bits</i>—A valid 6-bit pattern; for example, 001111, or one of the following configured DSCP aliases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • af11—Default: 001010 • af12—Default: 001100 • af13—Default: 001110 • af21—Default: 010010 • af22—Default: 010100 • af23—Default: 010110 • af31—Default: 011010 • af32—Default: 011100 • af33—Default: 011110 • af41—Default: 100010 • af42—Default: 100100 • af43—Default: 100110 • be—Default: 000000

- **cs1**—Default: 001000
- **cs2**—Default: 010000
- **cs3**—Default: 011000
- **cs4**—Default: 100000
- **cs5**—Default: 101000
- **cs6**—Default: 110000
- **cs7**—Default: 111000
- **ef**—Default: 101110
- **nc1**—Default: 110000
- **nc2**—Default: 111000

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502• Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495
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duplicates-dropped-periodicity

Syntax	<code>duplicates-dropped-periodicity <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify the frequency for sending notifications to affected control sources when transmission of duplicate sets of data is restricted because the max-duplicates threshold has been reached.
Options	seconds —Period for sending DuplicatesDropped notifications. Default: 30 seconds
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• g-duplicates-dropped-periodicity on page 822• Limiting the Number of Duplicates of a Packet on page 288• max-duplicates on page 857

dynamic-flow-capture

```
Syntax  dynamic-flow-capture {
        capture-group client-name {
            content-destination identifier {
                address address;
                hard-limit bandwidth;
                hard-limit-target bandwidth;
                soft-limit bandwidth;
                soft-limit-clear bandwidth;
                ttl hops;
            }
            control-source identifier {
                allowed-destinations [ destinations ];
                minimum-priority value;
                no-syslog;
                notification-targets address port port-number;
                service-port port-number;
                shared-key value;
                source-addresses [ addresses ];
            }
            duplicates-dropped-periodicity seconds;
            input-packet-rate-threshold rate;
            interfaces interface-name;
            max-duplicates number;
            pic-memory-threshold percentage percentage;
        }
        g-duplicates-dropped-periodicity seconds;
        g-max-duplicates number;
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Define the dynamic flow capture properties to be applied to traffic.
The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

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


Related Documentation

- [Understanding Using Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 279](#)

engine-id (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<code>engine-id <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options accounting name output interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options monitoring name output interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output</code> <code>interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output interface <i>interface-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the engine ID number for flow monitoring and accounting services.
Options	<i>number</i> —Identity of accounting interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319• Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4• Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332

engine-type

Syntax	<code>engine-type <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i> output interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output</code> <code>interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output interface <i>interface-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Specify the engine type number for flow monitoring and accounting services. The engine type attribute refers to the type of the flow switching engine, such as the route processor or a line module. The configured engine type is inserted in output cflowd packets. The Source ID, a 32-bit value to ensure uniqueness for all flows exported from a particular device, is the equivalent of the engine type and the engine ID fields.</p>
	<p> NOTE: You must configure a source address in the output interface statements. The interface-level statement of engine-type is added automatically but you can override this value with manually configured statements to track different flows with a single cflowd collector.</p>
Options	<i>number</i> —Platform-specific accounting interface type.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319 • Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4 • Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332

export-format

Syntax	<code>export-format <i>format</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options monitoring name output]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Flow monitoring export format.
Options	<i>format</i> —Format of the flows. Values: 5 or 8 Default: 5
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• version on page 1000• Exporting Flows on page 7

extension-service

Syntax

```
extension-service {
  service-name {
    provider-specific rules;
  }
  application {
    argument argument-names;
    checksum number;
    daemonize;
    max-datasize datasize;
  }
  max-datasize datasize;
  traceoptions {
    file filename;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
  }
}
```

Syntax (ACX6360 Router)

```
extension-service {
  request-response {
    grpc {
      ssl {
        address ip-address;
        local-certificate local-certificate;
        mutual-authentication {
          client-certificate-request {
            no-certificate;
            request-certificate;
            request-certificate-and-verify;
            require-certificate;
            require-certificate-and-verfiy;
          }
        }
        port port;
      }
      max-connections max-connections;
    }
  }
  notification {
    broker-socket-send-buffer-size broker-socket-send-buffer-size;
    max-connections max-connections;
    port port;
    allow-clients {
      address ip-address;
    }
  }
  traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <match regex> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  }
}
```

```

    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
  }
  application {
    max-datasize datasize;
    file file-name {
      daemonize;
      refresh;
      refresh-from refresh-from-URL;
      respawn-on-normal-exit;
      routing-instance
      routing-instance;
      source;
      username username;
    }
  }
  traceoptions {
    file <filename> <files number> <match regex> <size size> <world-readable |
      no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
    no-remote-trace;
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [sampling instance](#) *instance-name* [family](#) (inet |inet6) [output](#)],
[edit forwarding-options [sampling family](#) (inet |inet6) [output](#)],
[edit services service-set *service-set-name*],
{edit system services}

**Hierarchy Level
(ACX6360)** [edit system services]
[edit system extensions]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 for the ACX6360 Router.

Description Define a customer specific sampling configuration.

Define a service set or traffic monitoring for applications using application-specific configuration guidelines.



NOTE: If the extension-service statement is specified while configuring a service set, the service-order statement is mandatory.

Define configuration parameters for an application.

- Options**
- argument *argument-names***—Use the specified command line arguments to the JET application
 - checksum *number***—Checksum of the script.
 - daemonize**—Run the application as a background process.
 - file *filename***—Use the specified name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory /var/log.
 - flag *flag***—Use the specified tracing operation to perform:
 - all—Trace everything.
 - config—Trace configuration events.
 - general—Trace general events.
 - notification—Trace notification events.
 - routing-socket—Trace routing socket calls.
 - thriftv—Trace thrift server events.
 - timeouts—Trace timeouts.
 - timer—Trace internal timer events.
 - max-datasize *datasize***—Maximum data segment size allowed for application execution (23068672..1073741824 bytes).
 - no-remote-trace**—Disable remote tracing.
 - provider-specific rules**—Provider-specific subhierarchy for services and service sets. See the application-specific documentation for details.
 - service-name**—Use the specified name of the service.
 - refresh**—Overwrite the local copy of all enabled commit scripts or a single enabled commit script with the copy located at the source URL, as specified in the source statement at the same hierarchy level. For more information, see *refresh*.
 - refresh-from**—Overwrite the local copy of all enabled commit scripts or a single enabled commit script with the copy located at the specified URL. For more information, see *refresh-from*.

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

Required Privilege Level

- system—To view this statement in the configuration.
- system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [service-order](#)
- [sampling on page 934](#)

family (Monitoring)

```
Syntax  family inet {
        output {
            flow-active-timeout seconds;
            flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
            export-format format;
            cflowd hostname {
                aggregation {
                    autonomous-system;
                    destination-prefix;
                    protocol-port;
                    source-destination-prefix {
                        caida-compliant;
                    }
                    source-prefix;
                }
            }
            port port-number;
        }
        interface interface-name {
            engine-id number;
            engine-type number;
            input-interface-index number;
            output-interface-index number;
            source-address address;
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [monitoring name](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify input and output interfaces and properties for flow monitoring. Only IPv4 ([inet](#)) is supported.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)

family (Port Mirroring)

List of Syntax	MX, M, T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and SRX Series Firewalls on page 793 Syntax: QFX Series Switches, EX4600 and NFX Series Devices on page 793
MX, M, T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and SRX Series Firewalls	<pre>family (inet inet6) { output { interface <i>interface-name</i> { next-hop <i>address</i>; } no-filter-check; } }</pre>
Syntax: QFX Series Switches, EX4600 and NFX Series Devices	<pre>family ethernet-switching { output { interface <i>interface-name</i> { } no-filter-check; } vlan <i>vlan-name</i> { no-tag; } } inet output { ip-address <i>address</i> { } routing-instance <i>instance-name</i> { ip-address <i>address</i> { } } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4 for MX, M, T Series routers, EX Series switches and SRX Series firewalls. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for the QFX Series and EX4600.
Description	Specify the type of interface that will be used to forward port mirrored packet to an analyzer device. Configure the protocol family to be sampled. Only IPv4 (inet) and IPv6 (inet6) are supported. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

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

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)
 - [Understanding Port Mirroring](#)
 - [Configuring Port Mirroring](#)
 - [Examples: Configuring Port Mirroring for Local Analysis](#)

family (RFC2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	family (bridge ccc inet);
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests test-name test-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms. bridge option introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. bridge option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Configure the address type family for the benchmarking test.
Options	<p>bridge—Run the test on a Layer 2 Ethernet line (E- Line) or an Ethernet LAN (E-LAN) service configured in a bridge domain. You can run the RFC2544-based benchmarking test only in the egress direction or the user-to-network interface (UNI) direction of an Ethernet line.</p> <p>ccc—Run the test on a circuit cross-connect (CCC) or Ethernet pseudowire service. You can run the RFC2544-based benchmarking test either in the egress or ingress direction.</p> <p>inet—Run the test on an IPv4 service.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551

family (Sampling)

```
Syntax family (inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls | bridge) {
    disable;
    output {
        aggregate-export-interval seconds;
        flow-active-timeout seconds;
        flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
        extension-service service-name;
        flow-server hostname {
            aggregation {
                autonomous-system;
                destination-prefix;
                protocol-port;
                source-destination-prefix {
                    caida-compliant;
                }
                source-prefix;
            }
            autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
            dscp dscp-value;
            forwarding-class class-name;
            (local-dump | no-local-dump);
            port port-number;
            source-address address;
            version format;
            version9 {
                template template-name;
            }
            version-ipfix {
                template template-name;
            }
        }
    }
    interface interface-name {
        engine-id number;
        engine-type number;
        source-address address;
    }
    file {
        disable;
        filename filename;
        files number;
        size bytes;
        (stamp | no-stamp);
        (world-readable | no-world-readable);
    }
    inline-jflow {
        source-address address;
        flow-export-rate rate;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [sampling](#)],
[edit forwarding-options [sampling instance](#) *instance-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
mpls option introduced in Release 8.3.
inet6 option introduced in Release 9.4.
vpls option added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX Series routers.
bridge option introduced in Release 18.2R1 for MX Series routers.

Description Configure the protocol family to be sampled. IPv4 (**inet**) is supported for most purposes, but you can configure **family mpls** to collect and export MPLS label information, **family inet6** to collect and export IPv6 traffic using flow aggregation version 9, and **vpls** to collect and export VPLS information, and **bridge** to collect and export bridge information.

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



NOTE: The inline-jflow statement is valid only under the [edit forwarding-options [sampling instance](#) *instance-name* family inet output] hierarchy level. The file statement is valid only under the [edit forwarding-options [sampling family inet output](#)] hierarchy level.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)

file (Sampling)

Syntax	<pre>file { disable; filename <i>filename</i>; files <i>number</i>; size <i>bytes</i>; (stamp no-stamp); (world-readable no-world-readable); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling family inet output]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Collect the traffic samples in a file.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

file (Trace Options)

Syntax	<code>file filename <files number <size bytes> <world-readable no-world-readable>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring traceoptions], [edit forwarding-options sampling traceoptions]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure information about the files that contain trace logging information.
Options	filename —Name of the file containing the trace information. Default: <code>/var/log/sampled</code> The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tracing Traffic Sampling Operations on page 326

file-specification (File Format)

Syntax	<pre>file-specification { variant <i>variant-number</i> { data-format <i>format</i>; name-format <i>format</i>; transfer { record-level <i>number</i>; timeout <i>seconds</i>; } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure the file format for the flow collection files.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring File Formats on page 235

file-specification (Interface Mapping)

Syntax	<pre>file-specification { variant <i>variant-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector interface-map]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the default file specification for interface mapping.
Options	<i>variant-number</i> —Default file format variant.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

filename

Syntax	<code>filename <i>filename</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output file]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the name of the output file.
Options	<i>filename</i> —Name of the file in which to place the traffic samples. All files are placed in the directory <code>/var/tmp</code> .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

filename-prefix

Syntax	<code>filename-prefix <i>prefix</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the filename prefix for log files.
Options	<i>prefix</i> —Filename identifier.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237



files

Syntax	<code>files <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring traceoptions file], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output file], [edit forwarding-options sampling traceoptions file]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the total number of files to be saved with samples or trace data.
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Maximum number of traffic sampling or trace log files. When a file named <i>sampling-file</i> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <i>sampling-file.0</i>, then <i>sampling-file.1</i>, and so on, until the maximum number of traffic sampling files is reached. Then the oldest sampling file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 100 files</p> <p>Default: 5 files for sampling output; 10 files for trace log information</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319



filter

Syntax	<pre>filter { input <i>filter-name</i>; output <i>filter-name</i>; group <i>filter-group-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Apply a firewall filter to an interface. You can also use filters for encrypted traffic.
Options	<p>group <i>filter-group-number</i>—Use the specified interface to be part of a filter group. The default filter group number is 0.</p> <p>input <i>filter-name</i>—Use the specified filter to evaluate when packets are received on the interface.</p> <p>output <i>filter-name</i>—Use the specified filter to evaluate when packets are transmitted on the interface.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide</i> or the <i>Junos OS Administration Library</i>• Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4

flex-flow-sizing

Syntax	<code>flex-flow-sizing;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F5 for MX Series routers.
	<p> NOTE: Workaround for flex-flow-sizing on MX204 router:</p> <p>Replace <code>flex-flow-sizing</code> with below configuration and reload the box. Configure <code>flow-table-size</code> within a range of 1 through 15. If <code>flex-flow-sizing</code> is configured, deactivate or delete the same. For example:</p> <pre>flow-table-size { ipv4-flow-table-size 10; ipv6-flow-table-size 4; }</pre>
Description	<p>Configure support for the service creation of flows for inline services sampling. This configuration results in a first-come-first-serve creation of flows. Whichever flow comes first, that is allowed to occupy the flow-table if there is space in the table. Otherwise, the flow is dropped and an error count is created.</p> <p> NOTE: You cannot configure the explicit <code>flow-table-sizes</code> because <code>flex-flow-sizing</code> and explicit <code>flow-table-sizes</code> are mutually exclusive.</p> <p>You need not perform fpc reboot to change from flex to per family configuration.</p>
Options	<p>Default: 1K flows for IPv6 and VPLS flows each.</p> <p>Range: 15 through 256K flows for IPv4.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57 • Including Fragmentation Identifier and IPv6 Extension Header Elements in IPFIX Templates on MX Series Routers on page 455

flow-active-timeout

Syntax	<code>flow-active-timeout seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> output], [edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i> output], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls vpls) output], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls vpls) output], [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Support at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p> <p>Support at the [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MPLS traffic flows.</p>
Description	Set the interval after which an active flow is exported.
<div>  <p>NOTE: The router must include an Adaptive Services, Multiservices, or Monitoring Services PIC for this statement to take effect.</p> </div>	
Options	<p>seconds—Duration of the timeout period.</p> <p>Range: 60 through 1800 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 10 through 600 seconds (for services configurations)</p> <p>Default: 1800 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 60 seconds (for services configurations)</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: In active flow monitoring, the cflowd or flow monitoring version 9 records are exported after a time period that is a multiple of 60 seconds and greater than or equal to the configured active timeout value. For example, if the active timeout value is 90 seconds, the cflowd or flow monitoring version 9 records are exported at 120-second intervals. If the active timeout value is 150 seconds, the cflowd or flow monitoring version 9 records are exported at 180-second intervals, and so forth.</p> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Time Periods When Flow Monitoring Is Active and Inactive on page 8](#)
 - [Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties on page 421](#)
 - [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)

flow-collector

```
Syntax flow-collector {
  analyzer-address address;
  analyzer-id name;
  destinations {
    ftp:url {
      password "password";
    }
  }
  file-specification {
    variant variant-number {
      data-format format;
      name-format format;
      transfer {
        record-level number;
        timeout seconds;
      }
    }
  }
  interface-map {
    collector interface-name;
    file-specification variant-number;
    interface-name {
      collector interface-name;
      file-specification variant-number;
    }
  }
  retry number;
  retry-delay seconds;
  transfer-log-archive {
    archive-sites {
      ftp:url {
        password "password";
        username username;
      }
    }
    filename-prefix prefix;
    maximum-age minutes;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Define the flow collection.

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

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

Related Documentation • [Understanding Flow Collection Using Monitoring Services II or Multiservices 400 PIC Interface on Routers on page 233](#)

flow-export-destination

Syntax `flow-export-destination {
 (cflowd-collector | collector-pic);
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [monitoring](#) *group-name* family inet [output](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.


Description Configure flow collection.

Options **cflowd-collector**—Use the cflowd collector.
collector-pic—Use the collector PIC.


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

Related Documentation • [Exporting Flows on page 7](#)


flow-export-rate

Syntax	<code>flow-export-rate rate;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family inet output inline-jflow]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>Specify the flow export rate of monitored packets in kpps. The rate specified here is applied at the level of line card, not PFE. In other words, if you have multiple line cards of different types running on the same router, the flow-export-rate will be applied to each card. However, the rate applied to the PFEs on the card will vary in accordance with the number of PFEs that are on the card.</p> <p>On the MX Series, the actual flow export rate might be less than the configured flow-export-rate. In addition, the maximum flow export rate for an FPC or MPC module cannot exceed the configured flow-export-rate, regardless of how many PICs or MICs are on the module.</p>
Options	<p>rate—Flow export rate of monitored packets in kpps (from 1 through 400).</p> <p>Default: 1 kpps (applies to all PFEs on the FPC)</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The maximum rate per PFE is 100, so for a FPC with four PFEs (such as AS cards) you can set a maximum flow-export-rate of 400. For a FPC with two PFEs (such as the MPC2), the maximum flow-export-rate is 200. For a FPC with one PFE (such as the MPC5), the maximum is 100. The Junos CLI may accept as valid any value within the range of 1 to 400, but when applied the value may trigger an error message such as The configured flow export rate is higher than supported value/chip in the Junos message log.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332 • Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

flow-inactive-timeout

Syntax	<code>flow-inactive-timeout <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options accounting name output],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options monitoring name output],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet inet6 mpls vpls) output],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output],</code> <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template template-name],</code> <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template template-name],</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MPLS traffic flows.</p>
Description	Set the interval of inactivity that marks a flow inactive.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>NOTE: The router must include an Adaptive Services, Multiservices, or Monitoring Services PIC for this statement to take effect.</p> </div> </div>	
Options	<p><i>seconds</i>—Duration of the timeout period.</p> <p>Range: 15 through 1800 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 10 through 600 seconds (for services configurations)</p> <p>Default: 60 seconds (for forwarding-options configurations); 60 seconds (for services configurations)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Time Periods When Flow Monitoring Is Active and Inactive on page 8 • Configuring the Version 9 Template Properties on page 421 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435

flow-key (Flow Monitoring)

Syntax	<pre>flow-key { flow-direction; vlan-id; output-interface; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.2.</p> <p>output-interface option added in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.</p>
Description	<p>Include VLAN IDs in both the ingress and egress directions in the flow key, enable flow direction information in a Version 9 or IPFIX flow template, or both, and configure the output-interface for bridge or VPLS family for inline flow monitoring on the MX Series.</p>
Options	<p>flow-direction—Enable reporting of the direction of the flow. The field contains 0x00 (ingress) or 0x01 (egress). The flow direction field in the output record contains the invalid value 0xFF if you do not configure flow-direction.</p> <p>vlan-id—Include VLAN IDs in both the ingress and egress directions in the flow key.</p> <p>output-interface—Configure the output-interface field as part of flow-key for bridge or VPLS family.</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: If the output-interface (OIF) is configured under flow-key while the flow-monitoring is in progress, all the existing flows (where OIF was not part of flow-key) report OIF field as zero in the next export. Therefore, in progress configuration of output-interface as part of flow-key is not recommended. In order to configure output-interface as part of flow-key, it is recommended to disable the bridge or vpls sampling and wait for the active flows to become zero.</p> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57 Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)

flow-monitoring

```
Syntax flow-monitoring {
  version9 {
    template template-name {
      options-template-id
      template-id
      source-id
      flow-active-timeout seconds;
      flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
      flow-key {
        flow-direction;
        vlan-id;
        output-interface;
      }
      (ipv4-template | ipv6-template | mpls-template label-position [ positions ] |
        mpls-ipv4-template label-position [ positions ] | mpls-ipvx-template);
      peer-as-billing-template;
      option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
      options-template-id
      source-id
      template-id
      template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
      tunnel-observation [ipv4 | ipv6 | mpls-over-udp];
    }
  }
  version-ipfix {
    template template-name {
      flow-active-timeout seconds;
      flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
      flow-key {
        flow-direction;
        vlan-id;
      }
      (ipv4-template | ipv6-template | mpls-ipv4-template | mpls-ipvx-template |
        vpls-template);
      nexthop-learning (enable |disable);
      observation-domain-id
      option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
      options-template-id
      template-id
      template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
      tunnel-observation [ipv4 | ipv6 | mpls-over-udp];
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [services](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.

Description Specify the active monitoring properties for flow aggregation version 9 or IPFIX.

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

Required Privilege interface—To view this statement in the configuration.

Level interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419](#)
 - [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)

flow-server

Syntax

```
flow-server hostname {
  aggregation {
    autonomous-system;
    destination-prefix;
    protocol-port;
    source-destination-prefix {
      caida-compliant;
    }
    source-prefix;
  }
  autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
  dscp dscp-value;
  forwarding-class class-name;
  (local-dump | no-local-dump);
  port port-number;
  source-address address;
  version format;
  version9 {
    template template-name;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options **sampling instance** *instance-name* **family** (inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls | bridge) **output**],
[edit forwarding-options **sampling family** (inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls | bridge) **output**]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
version9 statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.
Support at the following hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1: **[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family bridge]**, , **[edit forwarding-options sampling family bridge]**.

Description Collect an aggregate of sampled flows and send the aggregate to a specified host system that runs the collection utility cfdcollect. Specify a host system to collect sampled flows using the version 9 format.

You can configure up to one version 5 and one version 8 flow format at the **[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet | inet6 | mpls) output flow-server hostname]** hierarchy level. For the same configuration, you can specify only either version 9 flow record formats or formats using versions 5 and 8, not both types of formats.

Options **hostname**—IP address—IPv4 or IPv6—or identifier of the host system (the workstation either running the cflowd utility or collecting traffic flows using version 9).



NOTE: Only host systems running IPv4 are supported on QFX10000 switches.

You can configure only one host system for version 9.



NOTE: IPv6 configuration for flow-server is supported only in Junos OS Release 12.3 and later.

Note that when you configure an IPv6 address for the flow-server statement, you must also configure an IPv6 address for the inline-jflow source-address statement at the [edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* family (inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls | bridge) output] hierarchy level.

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

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

flow-table-size

Syntax

```
flow-table-size {
  ipv4-flow-table-size units;
  ipv6-extended-attrib;
  ipv6-flow-table-size units;
  mpls-flow-table-size units;
  vpls-flow-table-size units;
  bridge-flow-table-size units;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
ipv6-extended-attrib option added in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX Series routers.
vpls-flow-table-size option added in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX Series routers.
bridge-flow-table-size option added in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for MX Series routers.

Description Configure the size of hash tables for inline services sampling.

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1F2, by default, the software allocates one 1K IPv4 flow table. To allocate 15 256K IPv4 flow tables, the former default, you can enter this configuration from the **[edit]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@router# set chassis fpc inline-services flow-table-size
ipv4-flow-table-size 15
```



NOTE: If you are using a Junos release prior to Junos OS Release 15.1F2, this command initiates an automatic reboot of the FPC, and we recommend you run this command during a maintenance window.

The remaining statements are defined separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57](#)
- [Including Fragmentation Identifier and IPv6 Extension Header Elements in IPFIX Templates on MX Series Routers on page 455](#)

flow-table-size (Chassis)

Syntax	<code>flow-table-size size;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit chassis fpc slot inline-video-monitoring]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 on the MX Series.
Description	Configure the number of video flows that can be measured per Packet Forwarding Engine by an MPC at a given time. This value takes effect the next time the MPC is rebooted.
Options	size —Number of video flows per Packet Forwarding Engine. Range: 16 through 8192
Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 708

flow-tap

Syntax	<pre>flow-tap { (interface <i>interface-name</i> tunnel-interface <i>interface-name</i>); family (inet inet6); }</pre>				
Hierarchy Level	[edit services]				
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.</p> <p>ccc option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.</p>				
Description	<p>Enable the flow-tap service or FlowTapLite service on an interface. FlowTapLite is a lighter version of the flow-tap application that is available only on tunnel interfaces on MX Series platforms, M120 Series routers, and M320 Series routers with Enhanced III FPCs only.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the FlowTapLite service can run concurrently with the radius-flow-tap service on the same MX Series router. The radius-flow-tap service ([edit services radius-flow-tap]) is required for subscriber secure policy mirroring on MX Series routers.</p> <p>In earlier releases, the FlowTapLite and radius-flow-tap services cannot run concurrently on an MX Series router, which prevents you from running FlowTapLite monitoring and subscriber secure policy mirroring at the same time.</p>				
Options	<p>interface <i>interface-name</i>—Use the specified interface for the flow-tap application.</p> <p>tunnel-interface <i>interface-name</i>—Use the specified tunnel interface for the FlowTapLite application.</p> <p>family—(Not applicable for FlowTapLite) Apply flow-tap services to the specified family. If you do not specify an option, the flow-tap service is applied only to IPv4 traffic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inet—IPv4 traffic. inet6—IPv6 traffic. 				
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>				
Release History Table	<table> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>17.3R1</td><td>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the FlowTapLite service can run concurrently with the radius-flow-tap service on the same MX Series router.</td></tr> </table>	Release	Description	17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the FlowTapLite service can run concurrently with the radius-flow-tap service on the same MX Series router.
Release	Description				
17.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the FlowTapLite service can run concurrently with the radius-flow-tap service on the same MX Series router.				

Related Documentation • [Configuring Junos Packet Vision on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 295](#)

forwarding-class (Sampling)

Syntax	<code>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 on the MX Series and the PTX Series.
Description	Specify the forwarding class to which exported packets for inline active flow monitoring are sent.
Default	If you do not include the <i>forwarding-class</i> statement, exported packets are sent to the best effort queue.
Options	<p>forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>—Name of the forwarding class:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assured-forwarding • best-effort • expedited-forwarding • network-control
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	• Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches on page 330

ftp (Flow Collector Files)

Syntax	<code>ftp:url;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector destination]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the primary and secondary destination FTP server addresses.
Options	<p><code>url</code>—FTP server address. The URL can include the following macros, typed in braces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>{%D}</code>—Date • <code>{%T}</code>—Time when the file is created • <code>{%I}</code>—Description string for the logical interface configured using the collector <i>interface-name</i> statement at the [edit services flow-collector interface-map] hierarchy • <code>{%N}</code>—Unique, sequential number for each new file created • <code>{am_pm}</code>—AM or PM • <code>{date}</code>—Current date using the <code>{year}</code> <code>{month}</code> <code>{day}</code> macros • <code>{day}</code>—From 01 through 31 • <code>{day_abbrev}</code>—Sun through Sat • <code>{day_full}</code>—Sunday through Saturday • <code>{generation number}</code>—Unique, sequential number for each new file created • <code>{hour_12}</code>—From 01 through 12 • <code>{hour_24}</code>—From 00 through 23 • <code>{ifalias}</code>—Description string for the logical interface configured using the collector statement at the [edit services flow-collector interface-map] hierarchy • <code>{minute}</code>—From 00 through 59 • <code>{month}</code>—From 01 through 12 • <code>{month_abbrev}</code>—Jan through Dec • <code>{month_full}</code>—January through December • <code>{num_zone}</code>—From -2359 to +2359; this macro is not supported • <code>{second}</code>—From 00 through 60 • <code>{time}</code>—Time the file is created, using the <code>{hour_24}</code> <code>{minute}</code> <code>{second}</code> macros

- **{time_zone}**—Time zone code name of the locale; for example, **gmt** (this macro is not supported).
- **{year}**—In the format YYYY; for example, **1970**
- **{year_abbrev}**—From **00** through **99**

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

Related Documentation • [Configuring Destination FTP Servers for Flow Records on page 234](#)

ftp (Transfer Log Files)

Syntax `ftp:url;`

Hierarchy Level [edit services flow-collector **transfer-log-archive** **archive-sites**]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the primary and secondary destination FTP server addresses.

Options **url**—FTP server address.

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

Related Documentation • [Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237](#)


g-duplicates-dropped-periodicity

Syntax	<code>g-duplicates-dropped-periodicity <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify the frequency for sending notifications to affected control sources when transmission of duplicate sets of data is restricted because the g-max-duplicates threshold has been reached. This setting is applied globally; the duplicates-dropped-periodicity setting applied at the capture-group level overrides the global setting.
Default	The default period for sending notifications is 30 seconds.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Period for sending DuplicatesDropped notifications.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• duplicates-dropped-periodicity on page 784• Limiting the Number of Duplicates of a Packet on page 288

g-max-duplicates

Syntax	<code>g-max-duplicates <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services dynamic-flow-capture]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify the maximum number of content destinations to which DFC PICs can send data from a single input set of packets. Limiting the number of duplicates reduces the load on the PIC. This setting is applied globally; the max-duplicates setting applied at the capture-group level overrides the global setting.
Default	If no value is configured, a default setting of 3 is used.
Options	<i>number</i> —Maximum number of content destinations. Range: 1 through 64
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• max-duplicates on page 857• Limiting the Number of Duplicates of a Packet on page 288

generate-snmp-traps

Syntax	generate-snmp-traps;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services] [edit services video-monitoring]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	If this statement is configured, the service generates SNMP traps for severity levels such as Info, Warning, Critical, or Cleared. For example, if DF alarm changes from info to warning, or from warning to critical, mdiDFAlarm trap be triggered.
	<div> NOTE: SNMP traps are not generated if SNMP trap generation is not enabled.</div>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703• alarms on page 739

hard-limit

Syntax	<code>hard-limit <i>bandwidth</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i> content-destination <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify a bandwidth threshold at which the dynamic flow capture application begins deleting criteria, until the bandwidth falls below the hard-limit-target value.
Options	<i>bandwidth</i> —Hard limit threshold, in bits per second.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hard-limit-target on page 825 • Configuring the Content Destination on page 282

hard-limit-target

Syntax	<code>hard-limit-target <i>bandwidth</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i> content-destination <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify a bandwidth threshold at which the dynamic flow capture application stops deleting criteria.
Options	<i>bandwidth</i> —Target value, in bits per second.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hard-limit on page 825 • Configuring the Content Destination on page 282

hardware-timestamp

Syntax	<code>hardware-timestamp;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe <i>owner</i> test <i>test-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1. Statement applied to MX Series routers in Junos OS Release 10.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1 for PTX Series routers.
Description	Enable timestamping of RPM probe messages in the Packet Forwarding Engine host processor. This feature is supported only with icmp-ping , icmp-ping-timestamp , udp-ping , and udp-ping-timestamp probe types.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

history-size

Syntax	<code>history-size <i>size</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Statement at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the number of stored history entries.
Options	<i>size</i> —Value from 0 to 255. Default: 50
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534 • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502

host-outbound media-interface

Syntax	host-outbound media-interface;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	<p>Enable Layer 2 port mirroring of host-generated outbound packets only on MPCs on MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms.</p> <p>This statement enables all Routing Engine-generated Layer 2 injections to execute egress logical interface filters.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Examples: Layer 2 Port Mirroring at Multiple Levels of the Chassis</i>• <i>Configuring Port Mirroring</i>• <i>Understanding Layer 2 Port Mirroring</i>


in-service (RFC2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>in-service;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests test-name test-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	<p>Runs the test in the in-service mode. In this mode, while the test is running, the rest of the data traffic sent to and from the UNI port under test on the service are not interrupted. Control protocol packets and control protocol peering are not interrupted.</p> <p>If this mode is not configured, the test runs in the default out-of-service mode. In the out-of-service mode, while the test is running, all the data traffic sent to and from the UNI port under test on the service is interrupted. Control protocol peering is not interrupted whereas control protocol packets such as CFM sessions are interrupted.</p>
Default	The default service mode for the reflecting egress interface for an E-LAN service is out-of-service mode.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

inactivity-timeout (Services RPM)

Syntax	<code>inactivity-timeout <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp server]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Inactivity timeout period, in seconds.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Length of time the session is inactive before it times out. Default: 1800 seconds
Required Privilege Level	system —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

inline-jflow

Syntax	<pre>inline-jflow { source-address address; flow-export-rate rate; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family inet output]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for T4000 Series routers with Type 5 FPC.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	<p>Specify inline flow monitoring for traffic from the designated address.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: If you configure inline flow monitoring with <code>inline-jflow</code> then you have to disable it before performing ISSU. For more information, see <i>Before You Begin a Unified ISSU</i>.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57

input (Port Mirroring)

Syntax	<pre>input { maximum-packet-length <i>bytes</i> rate <i>number</i>; run-length <i>number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance <i>instance-name</i>], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet inet6)]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure port mirroring on a logical interface.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464

input (Sampling)

Syntax	<pre>input { max-packets-per-second <i>number</i>; rate <i>number</i>; run-length <i>number</i>; maximum-packet-length <i>bytes</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit forwarding-options sampling], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure traffic sampling on a logical interface.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

input-interface-index

Syntax	<code>input-interface-index <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options monitoring name output interface <i>interface-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a value for the input interface index that overrides the default supplied by SNMP.
Options	<i>number</i> —Input interface index value.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4

input-packet-rate-threshold

Syntax	<code>input-packet-rate-threshold <i>rate</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a packet rate threshold value that triggers a system log warning message.
Options	<i>rate</i> —Threshold value.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Thresholds on page 287

instance (Sampling)

```
Syntax  instance instance-name {
    disable;
    family (bridge | inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls) {
        disable;
        output {
            aggregate-export-interval seconds;
            flow-active-timeout seconds;
            flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
            extension-service service-name;
            flow-server hostname {
                aggregation {
                    autonomous-system;
                    destination-prefix;
                    protocol-port;
                    source-destination-prefix {
                        caida-compliant;
                    }
                    source-prefix;
                }
                autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
                dscp dscp-value;
                forwarding-class class-name;
                (local-dump | no-local-dump);
                port port-number;
                source-address address;
                version format;
                version9 {
                    template template-name;
                }
                version-ipfix {
                    template template-name;
                }
            }
            interface interface-name {
                engine-id number;
                engine-type number;
                source-address address;
            }
            inline-jflow {
                source-address address;
                flow-export-rate rate;
            }
        }
    }
    input {
        rate number;
        run-length number;
        max-packets-per-second number;
        maximum-packet-length bytes;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
Description	Configure a sampling instance. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Sampling Instance on MX, M and T Series Routers or QFX Series Switches on page 330

interface (Accounting or Sampling)

Syntax	<pre>interface <i>interface-name</i> { engine-id <i>number</i>; engine-type <i>number</i>; source-address <i>address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options accounting name output], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the output interface for monitored traffic.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —Name of the interface. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319 • Understanding IP-Based Filtering and Selective Port Mirroring of MPLS Traffic

interfaces

Syntax	<code>interfaces { ... }</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure interfaces on the router.
Default	The management and internal Ethernet interfaces are automatically configured. You must configure all other interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>

interface (Services Flow Tap)

Syntax	<code>interface sp-fpc/pic/port.logical-unit-number;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-tap]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify the AS PIC interface used with the flow-tap application. Any AS PIC available in the router can be assigned, and any logical interface on the AS PIC can be used.
Options	<p><code>sp-fpc/pic/port.logical-unit-number</code>—Use the specified services interface for flow-tap service.</p> <p>You cannot configure flow-tap services on channelized interfaces.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Junos Packet Vision Interface on page 295

interface-map

Syntax

```
interface-map {  
  collector interface-name;  
  file-specification variant-number;  
  interface-name {  
    collector interface-name;  
    file-specification variant-number;  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services flow-collector]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Match an input interface with a flow collector interface and apply the preset file specifications to the input interface.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Interface Mappings on page 236](#)

interfaces (Services Dynamic Flow Capture)

Syntax	<code>interfaces <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the DFC interface used with the control source configured in the same capture group.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —Name of the DFC interface.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the DFC PIC Interface on page 285

interfaces (Video Monitoring)

```
Syntax interfaces {
    interface-name {
        family {
            inet {
                input-flows {
                    input-flow-name {
                        destination-address [ address ];
                        destination-port [ port ];
                        source-address [ address ];
                        source-port [ port ];
                        template template-name;
                    }
                }
                output-flows {
                    output-flow-name {
                        destination-address [ address ];
                        destination-port [ port ];
                        source-address [ address ];
                        source-port [ port ];
                        template template-name;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    inet6 {
        input-flows {
            input-flow-name {
                destination-address [ address ];
                destination-port [ port ];
                source-address [ address ];
                source-port [ port ];
                template template-name;
            }
        }
        output-flows {
            output-flow-name {
                destination-address [ address ];
                destination-port [ port ];
                source-address [ address ];
                source-port [ port ];
                template template-name;
            }
        }
    }
    mpls {
        input-flows {
            input-flow-name {
                (destination-address [ address ] | source-address [ address ]);
                destination-port [ port ];
                payload-type (ipv4 | ipv6);
                source-port [ port ];
                template template-name;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
  }
  output-flows {
    output-flow-name {
      (destination-address [ address ] | source-address [ address ]);
      destination-port [ port ];
      payload-type (ipv4 | ipv6);
      source-port [ port ];
      template template-name;
    }
  }
}
}
}
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit services [video-monitoring](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
mpls option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.
payload-type ipv6 option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4.

Description Define video monitoring for specified input or output flows on selected interfaces. You can configure a maximum of 256 flows for an interface.

Options **destination-address *address***—Destination IPv4 or IPv6 address or prefix value of a flow that you want to monitor. You can use up to 32 addresses.

For IPv4-over-MPLS flows, if you configure multiple addresses for both the destination and source, then either all the destination or all the source values must have the same prefix length. For example, the following is allowed, because all the destination addresses have the same prefix length.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces ge-0/2/2.0 family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-address [203.0.13.0/24
198.51.100.0/24]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-address [172.16.0.0/12
192.0.2.11/32]
```

For IPv6-over-MPLS flows, if you configure both the destination and source address, you can use multiple addresses for either the destination or the source IP address, but not for both.

destination-port *port*—Destination port number of a flow that you want to monitor. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

Range: 0 through 65,535

input-flows *input-flow-name*—Name of an input flow you are defining.

interface-name—Name of the interface to monitor.

output-flows *output-flow-name*—Name of an output flow you are defining.

payload-type *ipv4*—Monitor video stream for IPv4-over-MPLS traffic.

payload-type *ipv6*—Monitor video stream for IPv6-over-MPLS traffic.

source-address *address*—Source IPv4 or IPv6 address or prefix value of a flow that you want to monitor. You can use up to 32 addresses.

For IPv4-over-MPLS flows, if you configure multiple addresses for both the destination and source, then either all the destination or all the source values must have the same prefix length. For example, the following is allowed, because all the destination addresses have the same prefix length.

```
[edit services video-monitoring interfaces ge-0/2/2.0 family mpls]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name destination-address [203.0.13.0/24
198.51.100.0/24]
user@host# set input-flows input-flow-name source-address [172.16.0.0/12
192.0.2.11/32]
```

For IPv6-over-MPLS flows, if you configure both the destination and source address, you can use multiple addresses for either the destination or the source IP address, but not for both.

source-port *port*—Source port number of a flow that you want to monitor. You can use multiple port numbers and port ranges.

Range: 0 through 65,535

template-name—Name of the template used to monitor the input flows or output flows on an interface. The template contains the measurement parameters for video monitoring, and is configured at the **[edit services video-monitoring templates]** hierarchy level.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 708](#)

inet6-options (Services)

Syntax

```
inet6-options {
  source-address address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level **[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]**

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1R4.

Description Specify the source IPv6 address used for probes. If the source IPv6 address is not one of the devices' assigned addresses, the packet uses the outgoing interface's address as its source.

Options **inet6-options**—Use the specified base IPv6 protocol-related settings to be used for RPM probes

source-address ipv6-address—Specify the base IPv6 address for sending the RPM probes from the client to the server (for example, 2001:db8::a:b:c:d).

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)

ip-swap (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>ip-swap;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX Series routers.
Description	Swaps source and destination IPv4 addresses. This statement is applicable only for family bridge .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

ipv4-flow-table-size

Syntax `ipv4-flow-table-size units;`

Hierarchy Level `[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services flow-table-size]`

Description Configure the size of the IPv4 flow table in units of 256K entries.



NOTE: Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, any changes in the configured size of the flow table initiates an automatic reboot of the FPC, and we recommend that you run this command in a maintenance window.

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, by default, the software allocates 1K entries for IPv4 flow tables. To allocate fifteen 256K IPv4 flow tables, the former default, you can enter this configuration from the **[edit]** hierarchy level:



NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 256 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with 4 GB DDR3 memory or higher. The maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 245 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with DDR3 memory lower than 4 GB.

```
[edit]
user@router# set chassis fpc slot-number inline-services flow-table-size
ipv4-flow-table-size 15
```

Options *units*—Number of 256K flow entries available for the IPv4 flow table.
Range: 1 through 245
Default: 1024 (1K)—Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2
Default: 3,932,160 (3840K)—Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2


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

Release History Table



Release	Description
16.1R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1 and 15.1F2, by default, the software allocates 1K entries for IPv4 flow tables.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57](#)


ipv4-template

Syntax	ipv4-template;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3. Support at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 10.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed. Supported at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level.
Description	Specify the version 9 or IPFIX template properties for one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Template for monitoring IPv4 flows. • Template for inline monitoring an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is carried between IPv4 endpoints on PTX Series routers. This monitoring looks past the tunnel header to report the inner payload of the packets. To use the template for MPLS-over-UDP flows, you must also configure tunnel-observation mpls-over-udp at the [edit services flow-monitoring (version 9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> NOTE: For an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP, configure mpls-ipvx-template in Junos OS Release 18.1 or mpls-template starting in Junos OS 18.2R1 at the [edit services flow-monitoring (version 9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on PTX Series Routers on page 441 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435 • Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers on page 395

ipv6-flow-table-size

Syntax	ipv6-flow-table-size <i>units</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> inline-services ipv6 flow-table-size]
Description	Configure the size of the IPv6 flow table in units of 256K entries.
	<p> NOTE: Prior to Junos OS Release 15.1F2, any changes in the configured size of the flow table initiates an automatic reboot of the FPC.</p> <p> NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 256 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with with 4 GB DDR3 memory or higher. The maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 245 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with DDR3 memory lower than 4 GB.</p>
Options	<p>units—Number of 256K flow entries available for the IPv6 flow table.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 245</p> <p>Default: If number of units is not specified, 1024 flow entries are allocated for IPv6.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57

ipv6-extended-attrib

Syntax	ipv6-extended-attrib;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> inline-services ipv6 flow-table-size]
Description	Enable the inclusion of element ID, 54, fragmentIdentification, and element ID, 64, ipv6ExtensionHeaders, in IPFIX flow templates that are exported to the flow collector
	<div> NOTE: Collection of IPv4 fragmentation IDs occurs automatically without having to configure this setting explicitly.</div>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57

ipv6-template

Syntax	ipv6-template;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4. Support at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 10.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed. Supported at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level.
Description	Specify that the flow aggregation version 9 or IPFIX template is used only for IPv6 records.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on PTX Series Routers on page 441

jflow-log (Interfaces)

Syntax	<pre>jflow-log { message-rate-limit <i>messages-per-second</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> services-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure generation of log messages or template records in flow monitoring format for NAT error events. These records for NAT error events are generated when addresses for allocation from the NAT pool are not available, when ports for allocation to a subscriber are not available, or when the allocated quota is exceeded for NAT events (more than the configured number of ports is requested).</p> <p>The remaining statement is described separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248• Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257• Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268• Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

jflow-log (Services)

Syntax	<pre> jflow-log { collector <i>collector-name</i> { source-ip <i>address</i>; destination-address <i>address</i>; destination-port <i>port-number</i>; } collector-group <i>collector-group-name</i> { [<i>collector-name1 collector-name2</i>]; } template-profile <i>template-profile-name</i> { collector <i>collector-name</i> ; collector-group <i>collector-group-name</i> ; template-type nat; version (ipfix v9); refresh-rate packets <i>packets</i> seconds <i>seconds</i>; message-rate-limit <i>messages-per-second</i> </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2R2.
Description	<p>Enable the mechanism to record logging messages in flow monitoring format for NAT events. For this transmission of flow monitoring logs to work properly, the services PIC interface must have an IP address and appropriate logging options configured.</p> <p>You can configure MX Series routers with MS-MPCs and MS-MICs to log network address translation (NAT) events using the Junos Traffic Vision (previously known as Jflow) version 9 or IPFIX (version 10) template format. This method of generating flow monitoring records for NAT events, such as NAT44 and NAT64 session creation and deletion, and NAT44 and NAT64 binding information base events, enables cohesive and streamlined analysis of NAT traffic and troubleshooting of NAT-related problems.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

label-position

Syntax	label-position [<i>positions</i>];
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i> mpls-ipv4-template], [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i> mpls-template]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify positions for up to three labels in the active flow monitoring version 9 template.
Default	[1 2 3]
Options	<i>positions</i> —Numbered positions for the labels.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

license-server

Syntax	<pre>license-server { ip-address <i>address</i>; log-interval <i>seconds</i>; services (jflow cgnat firewall); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	On MX Series routers with MS-MICs and MS-MPCs, configure the capability to transmit the throughput details per service for the Junos Address Aware, Junos Traffic Vision, and Junos Network Secure services in the last time interval to an external log collector.
Options	<p>ip-address <i>address</i>—Use the specified IP address of the license log server.</p> <p>log-interval <i>seconds</i>—Use the specified frequency at which throughput data must be sent from the router to the log collector.</p> <p>Range: 60 through 86,400 seconds</p> <p>services—Specify the services for which throughput data must be exported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jflow—Use inline flow monitoring service or Junos Traffic Vision. • cgnat—Use carrier-grade NAT service or Junos Address Aware. • firewall—Use stateful firewall or Junos Network Secure.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License Server Management for Throughput Data Export on MX Series Routers for NAT, Firewall, and Inline Flow Monitoring Services on page 547

local-dump

Syntax	(local-dump no-local-dump);
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Enable collection of cflowd records in a log file.
Options	no-local-dump —Do not dump cflowd records to a log file before exporting. local-dump —Dump cflowd records to a log file before exporting.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414

logical-system

Syntax	<pre>logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> { [<i>routing-instances</i> <i>instance-name</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm bgp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	Specify the logical system used by the probes.
Options	<i>logical-system-name</i> —Logical system name. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534

match

Syntax	<pre>match <i>expression</i>;</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring traceoptions file], [edit forwarding-options sampling traceoptions file]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the regular expression for lines to be logged for tracing.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319



max-connection-duration

Syntax	max-connection-duration <i>hours</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp server]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	Specify the maximum time a connection can exist between a client and the server.
Options	<i>hours</i> —Number of hours a connection can exist between a client and the server.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

max-duplicates

Syntax	<code>max-duplicates <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify the maximum number of content destinations to which the DFC PIC can send data from a single input set of packets. Limiting the number of duplicates reduces the load on the PIC. This setting overrides the globally applied g-max-duplicates setting.
Default	If no value is configured, a default setting of 3 is used.
Options	<i>number</i> —Maximum number of content destinations. Range: 1 through 64
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• g-max-duplicates on page 823• Limiting the Number of Duplicates of a Packet on page 288


max-packets-per-second

Syntax	<code>max-packets-per-second <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling input], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> input]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the traffic threshold that must be exceeded before packets are dropped. A value of 0 instructs the Packet Forwarding Engine not to sample any traffic.
	<p> NOTE: The <code>max-packets-per-second</code> statement is not supported when you configure inline flow monitoring (by including the <code>inline-jflow</code> statement at the [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6) output] hierarchy level).</p> <p> NOTE: When you configure active monitoring and specify a Monitoring Services, Adaptive Services, or Multiservices PIC in the output statement, the <code>max-packets-per-second</code> value is ignored.</p>
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Maximum number of packets per second.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 65,535</p> <p>Default: 1000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319


maximum-age

Syntax	maximum-age <i>minutes</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Maximum age of transfer log file.
Options	<i>minutes</i> —Transfer log file age. Range: 1 through 360
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237

maximum-connections

Syntax	<code>maximum-connections count;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp server]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Configure the maximum number of allowed connections between the server and all control client hosts.
	<div> NOTE: The maximum number of connections between the server and all control client hosts must be greater than or equal to the number of connections between the server and a single controlled client host.</div>
Options	count —Maximum number of connections. Range: 1 through 1000 Default: 64
Required Privilege Level	system —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

maximum-connections-per-client

Syntax	<code>maximum-connections-per-client <i>count</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp server]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Configure the maximum number of allowed connections between the server and a single control client host.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The maximum number of connections between the server and all control client hosts must be greater than or equal to the number of connections between the server and a single controlled client host.</p> </div>
Options	<p>count—Maximum number of connections.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 500</p> <p>Default: 64</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

maximum-packet-length

Syntax	<code>maximum-packet-length bytes;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options analyzer analyzer-name input],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring input],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance <i>instance-name</i> input],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling input],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> input]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit forwarding-options analyzer analyzer-name input]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	Set the maximum length of the packet used for port mirroring or traffic sampling. Packets with lengths greater than the specified maximum are truncated.



NOTE: The `maximum-packet-length` statement is not supported when you configure inline flow monitoring (by including the `inline-jflow` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family (inet | inet6) output]` hierarchy level).



NOTE: The `maximum-packet-length` statement is not supported on MX80 Series routers.



NOTE: For MX Series routers with Modular Port Interface Concentrators (MPCs), when `maximum-packet-length` (clip length) is configured for port-mirrored packets and the mirror-destination interface is a next-hop-group, the clip length is effective only for the first member interface of the next-hop-group. The mirrored packet copy sent to the rest of the interfaces is not clipped.

Native analyzer sessions (that is, the `[edit forwarding-options analyzer analyzer-name input]` hierarchy level for MX Series routers) can be configured without specifying input parameters, which means that the instance uses default input values: `rate = 1` and `maximum-packet-length = 0`.



NOTE: For PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed, the `maximum-packet-length` statement at the `[edit forwarding-options sampling input]` and `[edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name input]` hierarchy levels is not supported.

Options *bytes*—Maximum length (in bytes) of the mirrored packet or the sampled packet.



BEST PRACTICE: Juniper Networks recommends that you configure the packet length equal to or greater than the IP header. For IPv4, set the maximum length to at least 20, and for IPv6, set the maximum length to at least 40.

Range: 0 through 9216

Default: 0

For MX Series routers with Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) and EX9200 switches, port-mirrored or sampled packets can be truncated (or clipped) to any length in the range of 1 through 255 bytes.


For other devices, the range is from 0 through 9216. A maximum-packet-length value of zero represents that truncation is disabled, and the entire packet is mirrored or sampled.

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


Related Documentation

- [Configuring Port Mirroring](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)

maximum-sessions

Syntax	<code>maximum-sessions <i>count</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp server]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Configure the maximum number of allowed test sessions the server can have running at one time. <div> NOTE: The maximum number of test sessions running on the server at one time must be greater than or equal to the maximum number of sessions the server can open on a single client connection.</div>
Options	count —Maximum number of sessions. Range: 1 through 2048 Default: 64
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

maximum-sessions-per-connection

Syntax	<code>maximum-sessions-per-connection <i>count</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp server]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Configure the maximum number of allowed sessions the server can open on a single client connection.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The maximum number of test sessions running on the server at one time must be greater than or equal to the maximum number of sessions the server can open on a single client connection.</p> </div>
Options	<p><i>count</i>—Maximum number of sessions.</p> <p>Default: 64</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519


media-loss-rate

Syntax	<pre>media-loss-rate { no-syslog-generation; generate-snmp-traps; storm-control { count <i>number</i>; interval <i>number</i>; } alarm-mode { immediate; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure the media loss rate. The media loss rate is the number of media packets lost over a configurable time interval (interval-duration) where the flow packets are packets carrying streaming application information. A single IP packet can contain zero or more streaming packets.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703 • alarms on page 739

media-rate-variation

Syntax	<pre>media-rate-variation { no-syslog-generation; generate-snmp-traps; storm-control { count <i>number</i>; interval <i>number</i>; } alarm-mode { mdi-records-count <i>number</i>; average; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure the media rate variation. The media rate variation is the difference between the expected packet rate and actual packet rate expressed as a percentage of the expected packet rate.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703 • alarms on page 739

message-rate-limit (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<code>message-rate-limit <i>messages-per-second</i></code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> services-options jflow-log]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Define the maximum number of logs or template records in flow monitoring format to be generated for NAT error events per second from the specified interface. These records for NAT error events are generated when addresses for allocation from the NAT pool are not available, when ports for allocation to a subscriber are not available, or when the allocated quota is exceeded for NAT events (more than the configured number of ports is requested).</p>
	<p> NOTE: The <code>message-rate-limit</code> option can be configured only for multiservices interfaces (<code>ms-x/x/x</code>) and not with other interface types.</p>
Options	<p><code>messages-per-second</code>—Maximum number of flow monitoring log messages per second for NAT error events that can be formatted and sent from the PIC to an external collector. The default rate is 10,000 for an external collector.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 2,147,483,647</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

minimum-priority

Syntax	<code>minimum-priority <i>value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture <i>capture-group</i> <i>client-name</i> <i>control-source</i> <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify the minimum priority for the control source.
Options	value —Minimum priority value; if not specified, defaults to 0. Range: 0 through 254
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Control Source on page 284

mode (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>mode reflect;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit <i>services</i> rpm <i>rfc2544-benchmarkingtests</i> <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the test mode for the packets that are sent during the benchmarking test.
Options	reflect —Reflect the test frames on the chosen service (IPv4 or Ethernet).
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

monitoring

```
Syntax  monitoring name {
        family inet {
            output {
                cflowd hostname port-number;
                export-format cflowd-version-5;
                flow-active-timeout seconds;
                flow-export-destination {
                    (cflowd-collector | collector-pic);
                }
                flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
            }
            interface interface-name {
                number;
                engine-type number;
                input-interface-index number;
                output-interface-index number;
                source-address address;
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the flow monitoring instance name and properties.

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

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


Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)

moving-average-size

Syntax	<code>moving-average-size <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm bgp], [edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>], [edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Statement at the [edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Enable statistical calculation operations to be performed across a configurable number of the most recent samples.
Options	<i>number</i> —Number of samples to be used in calculations. Range: 0 through 255
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502


mpls-flow-table-size

Syntax	<code>mpls-flow-table-size <i>units</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> inline-services flow-table-size]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	Configure the size of the MPLS flow table in units of 256,000 entries.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 256 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with 4 GB DDR3 memory or higher. The maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 245 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with DDR3 memory lower than 4 GB.</p> </div>
Options	<p>units—Number of 256,000 flow entries available for the MPLS flow table.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 245</p> <p>Default: 15 (3,840,000)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57


mpls-ipv4-template

Syntax	<pre> mpls-ipv4-template { label-position [positions]; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre> [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] </pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.</p> <p>Support at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the flow aggregation version 9 or IPFIX properties for templates that combine IPv4 and MPLS records. The remaining statement is explained separately.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, use mpls-template instead of mpls-ipv4-template for inline flow monitoring of MPLS-IPv4 flows on the MX Series. You must also configure tunnel-observation ipv4 at the [edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix version9) template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419 • Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers on page 395 • Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers on page 395

mpls-ipvx-template

Syntax	<code>mpls-ipvx-template;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on PTX Series routers.
Description	<p>In Junos OS Release 18.1, specify the version 9 or IPFIX template for inline monitoring an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP on PTX Series routers. This monitoring looks past the tunnel header to report the inner payload of the packets. To use the template for MPLS-over-UDP flows, you must also configure tunnel-observation mpls-over-udp at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version 9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, use mpls-template instead of <code>mpls-ipvx-template</code>.</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: For an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is carried between IPv4 endpoints, configure <code>ipv4-template</code> at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers on page 395

mpls-template

Syntax	<pre>mpls-template { label-position [<i>positions</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 on PTX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the flow aggregation IPFIX or version 9 properties for templates used only for MPLS records.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can also use mpls-template to specify the version 9 or IPFIX template for inline monitoring an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP on PTX Series routers. (In Junos OS Release 18.1, use mpls-ipvx-template instead of mpls-template.) This monitoring looks past the tunnel header to report the inner payload of the packets. To use the template for MPLS-over-UDP flows, you must also configure tunnel-observation mpls-over-udp at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version 9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <hr/> <div>  <p>NOTE: For an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is carried between IPv4 endpoints, configure ipv4-template at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p> </div> <hr/> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 18.4R1, use mpls-template instead of mpls-ipv4-template for inline flow monitoring of MPLS-IPv4 flows on the MX Series. You must also configure tunnel-observation ipv4 at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version-ipfix version9) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

multiservice-options

Syntax

```
multiservice-options {  
  (core-dump | no-core-dump);  
  (syslog | no-syslog);  
  flow-control-options {  
    down-on-flow-control;  
    dump-on-flow-control;  
    reset-on-flow-control;  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [interfaces](#) *mo-fpc/pic/port*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description For flow-monitoring interfaces only, configure multiservice-specific interface properties.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)

name-format

Syntax	name-format " <i>format</i> ";
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector file-specification variant <i>variant-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the name format for a specific file format. The files can include supported macros. Use macros to organize files on the external machine to which they are exported from the collector PIC.
Options	<p>format—Specify the filename format, within quotation marks. The name format can include the following macros, typed in braces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • {%D}—Date • {%T}—Time when the file is created • {%I}—Description string for the logical interface configured using the collector statement at the [edit services flow-collector interface-map] hierarchy level • {%N}—Unique, sequential number for each new file created • {am_pm}—AM or PM • {date}—Current date using the {year} {month} {day} macros • {day}—From 01 through 31 • {day_abbrev}—Sun through Sat • {day_full}—Sunday through Saturday • {generation number}—Unique, sequential number for each new file created • {hour_12}—From 01 through 12 • {hour_24}—From 00 through 23 • {ifalias}—Description string for the logical interface configured using the collector statement at the [edit services flow-collector interface-map] hierarchy level • {minute}—From 00 through 59 • {month}—From 01 through 12 • {month_abbrev}—Jan through Dec • {month_full}—January through December • {num_zone}—From -2359 through +2359; this macro is not supported • {second}—From 00 through 60

- **{time}**—Time the file is created, using the **{hour_24}** **{minute}** **{second}** macros
- **{time_zone}**—Time zone code name of the locale; for example, **gmt** (this macro is not supported).
- **{year}**—In the format YYYY; for example, **1970**
- **{year_abbr}**—From **00** through **99**

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

Related Documentation • [Configuring File Formats on page 235](#)

next-hop (Forwarding Options)

Syntax `next-hop address;`

Hierarchy Level `[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet | inet6) output interface interface-name]`

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the next-hop address for sending copies of packets to an analyzer.

Options ***address***—IP address of the next-hop router.

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

Related Documentation • [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)

next-hop-group (Forwarding Options)

Syntax

```
next-hop-group group-name {
  interface interface-name {
    next-hop address;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the next-hop address for sending copies of packets to an analyzer.

It is implicitly assumed that a subgroup is up only if more than one interface in the subgroup is up.



NOTE: In Junos OS releases earlier through Release 14.2, the `next-hop-group` statement is present in the `forwarding-options` stanza for a routing instance, but the `next-hop-group` statement is not allowed in a routing instance. In other words, in a routing instance, `[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name forwarding-options next-hop-group]` is not supported. You will get an error message if you try to commit this type of configuration. Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, the `next-hop-group` statement is not present in `[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name forwarding-options]`.

Options *address*—IP address of the next-hop router. Each next-hop group supports up to 16 next-hop addresses. Up to 30 next-hop groups are supported. Each next-hop group must have at least two next-hop addresses.

group-name—Name of next-hop group. Up to 30 next-hop groups are supported for the router. Each next-hop group is expected to have at least two next-hop addresses.

interface-name—Name of interface used to reach the next-hop destination.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)

next-hop-group (Port Mirroring)

Syntax	<code>next-hop-group <i>group-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet vpls) output], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet vpls) output]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	<p>Specify the next-hop address for sending copies of packets to an analyzer. This configuration enables multipacket port mirroring on MX Series routers and EX Series switches without the use of a Tunnel PIC.</p> <p>The commit operation fails when a next-hop group has only one interface configured. It is implicitly assumed that a subgroup is up only if more than one interface in the subgroup is up.</p>
Options	<i>group-name</i> —Name of next-hop group.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port Mirroring with Next-Hop Groups on page 468

nexthop-learning

Syntax	<code>nexthop-learning (disable enable);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-monitoring(version-ipfix version9) template <i>template-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for PTX Series routers.</p> <p>nexthop-learning is supported for bridge-template in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>Enable learning of next-hop addresses to correctly report the next hop address, output SNMP, destination IP address, and destination IP mask values in the flow records when a destination is reachable through multiple paths. By default, this behavior of learning the next-hop addresses is disabled for inline flow monitoring. When learning next-hop addresses is disabled, data is reported as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the destination address of the sampled IPv4 flow is reachable through multiple paths, the <code>ipNextHopIPv4Address</code> (Element ID 15) and <code>egressInterface</code> (Element ID 14) in the IPv4 flow record are set to the gateway IP address and SNMP index of the first path seen in the forwarding table. • If the destination address of the sampled IPv6 flow is reachable through multiple paths, the <code>ipNextHopIPv6Address</code> (Element ID 62) and <code>egressInterface</code> (Element ID 14) in the IPv6 flow records are set to 0. • The Incoming Interface (IIF) and Outgoing Interface (OIF) should be part of the same VRF. If the OIF is in a different VRF, <code>destinationIPv4PrefixLength</code> (Element ID 13), <code>bgpDestinationAsNumber</code> (Element ID 17), <code>ipNextHopIPv4Address</code> (Element ID 15), and <code>egressInterface</code> (Element ID 14) are set to 0 in IPv4 flow records and <code>destinationIPv6PrefixLength</code> (Element ID 30), <code>bgpDestinationAsNumber</code> (Element ID 17), <code>ipNextHopIPv6Address</code> (Element ID 62), and <code>egressInterface</code> (Element ID 14) are set to 0 in IPv6 flow records. <p>When learning of next-hop addresses is enabled, output SNMP, destination IP address, and destination IP mask values in the flow records are reported correctly. In addition, when enabled, <code>mplsTopLabelIPv4Address</code> (Element ID 47) in IPv4 flow records reports correctly when MPLS ingress sampling is enabled.</p> <p>To enable next-hop learning, include the nexthop-learning enable statement at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p>disable—Disable the learning of next hop information required for inline jflow.</p> <p>enable—Enable the learning of next hop information required for inline jflow.</p>

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Next-Hop Address Learning on MX Series Routers for Destinations Accessible Over Multiple Paths on page 462](#)

no-filter-check

Syntax no-filter-check;

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [port-mirroring family](#) (inet | inet6) [output](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Disable filter checking on the port-mirroring interface.

This statement is required when you send port-mirrored traffic to a Tunnel PIC that has a filter applied to it.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)

no-remote-trace (Trace Options)

Syntax no-remote-trace;

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [port-mirroring traceoptions](#)],
[edit forwarding-options [sampling traceoptions](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Disable remote tracing.

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


Related Documentation

- [Tracing Traffic Sampling Operations on page 326](#)

no-syslog

Syntax	no-syslog;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i> control-source <i>identifier</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Disable system logging of control protocol requests and responses. By default, these messages are logged.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring System Logging on page 286

no-syslog-generation

Syntax	no-syslog-generation;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Disable system log generation.
	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>NOTE: If this statement is not configured, <code>edit services</code> generates a system log with respective severity level for values not within the configured range.</p> </div> </div> </div>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703 • alarms on page 739

notification-targets

Syntax	<code>notification-targets <i>address</i> port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture <i>capture-group</i> <i>client-name</i> <i>control-source</i> <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	List the destination IP addresses and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ports to which DFC PICs log exception information and control protocol state transitions, such as timeout values.
Options	<p><i>address</i>—Allowed destination IP address.</p> <p><i>port port-number</i>—Allowed destination UDP port number.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Control Source on page 284

observation-domain-id

Syntax	<code>observation-domain-id <i>domain-id</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	<p>For IPFIX flows, an identifier of an Observation Domain is locally unique to an exporting process of the templates. The export process uses the Observation Domain ID to uniquely identify to the collection process in which the flows were metered. We recommend that you configure this ID to be unique for each IPFIX flow. A value of 0 indicates that no specific Observation Domain is identified by this information element. Typically, this attribute is used to limit the scope of other information elements. If the observation domain is not unique, the collector cannot uniquely identify an IPFIX device.</p> <p>If you configure the same Observation Domain ID for different template types, such as for IPv4 and IPv6, it does not impact flow monitoring because the actual or the base observation domain ID is transmitted in the flow. The actual observation domain ID is derived from the value you configure and also in conjunction with other parameters such as the slot number, lookup chip (LU) instance, Packet Forwarding Engine instance. Such a method of computation of the observation domain ID ensures that this ID is not the same for two IPFIX devices.</p>
Options	<p><i>domain-id</i>—Unique identifier for the observation domain for IPFIX flows.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 255</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 446 • Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 450

one-way-hardware-timestamp

Syntax	one-way-hardware-timestamp;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1 for PTX Series routers.
Description	Enable timestamping of RPM probe messages for one-way delay and jitter measurements. You must configure this statement along with the destination-interface statement to invoke timestamping. This feature is supported only with icmp-ping , icmp-ping-timestamp , udp-ping , and udp-ping-timestamp probe types.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512• destination-interface on page 771• hardware-timestamp on page 826

option-refresh-rate

Syntax	<code>option-refresh-rate packets <i>packets</i> seconds <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>],</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed. Supported at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MPLS traffic flows.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	Specify the refresh rate, in either packets or seconds.
Options	<p><i>packets</i>—Refresh rate, in number of packets.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 480,000</p> <p>Default: 4800</p> <p><i>seconds</i>—Refresh rate, in number of seconds.</p> <p>Range: 10 through 600</p> <p>Default: 600</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435

options-template-id

Syntax	<code>options-template-id <i>id</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
Description	Define a unique options template ID to be used for flow aggregation of version 9 and IPFIX flows. If you do not configure values for the template ID and options template ID, default values are assumed for these IDs, which are different for the various address families. If you configure the same template ID or options template ID value for different address families, such a setting is not processed properly and might cause unexpected behavior. For example, if you configure the same template ID value for both IPv4 and IPv6, the collector validates the export data based on the template ID value that it last receives. In this case, if IPv6 is configured after IPv4, the value is effective for IPv6 and the default value is used for IPv4.
Options	id —Unique identifier for the options template to be used for version 9 or IPFIX flows. Range: 1024 through 65,535
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 446• Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 450

output (Accounting)

```
Syntax  output {
        aggregate-export-interval seconds;
        cflowd hostname {
            aggregation {
                autonomous-system;
                destination-prefix;
                protocol-port;
                source-destination-prefix {
                    caida-compliant;
                }
                source-prefix;
            }
            autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
            (local-dump | no-local-dump);
            port port-number;
            source-address address;
            version format;
        }
        flow-active-timeout seconds;
        flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
        interface interface-name {
            engine-id number;
            engine-type number;
            source-address address;
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [accounting name](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure cflowd, output interfaces, and flow properties.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332](#)

output (Monitoring)

Syntax

```
output {
  cflowd hostname port port-number;
  export-format format;
  flow-active-timeout seconds;
  flow-export-destination {
    (cflowd-collector | collector-pic);
  }
  flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
  interface interface-name {
    engine-id number;
    engine-type number;
    input-interface-index number;
    output-interface-index number;
    source-address address;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [monitoring name](#) family inet]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure cflowd, output interfaces, and flow properties.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)

output (Port Mirroring)

Syntax	<pre>output { interface <i>interface-name</i> { next-hop <i>address</i>; } no-filter-check; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet inet6)]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure output interfaces and flow properties.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464

output (Sampling)

```
Syntax  output {
    aggregate-export-interval seconds;
    flow-active-timeout seconds;
    flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
    extension-service service-name;
    flow-server hostname {
        aggregation {
            autonomous-system;
            destination-prefix;
            protocol-port;
            source-destination-prefix {
                caida-compliant;
            }
            source-prefix;
        }
        autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
        dscp dscp-value;
        forwarding-class class-name;
        (local-dump | no-local-dump);
        port port-number;
        source-address address;
        version format;
        version9 {
            template template-name;
        }
    }
    interface interface-name {
        engine-id number;
        engine-type number;
        source-address address;
    }
    file {
        disable;
        filename filename;
        files number;
        size bytes;
        (stamp | no-stamp);
        (world-readable | no-world-readable);
    }
    inline-jflow {
        source-address address;
        flow-export-rate rate;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options **sampling instance** *instance-name* **family** (inet | inet6 | mpls)],
[edit forwarding-options **sampling family** (inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.

Description Configure cflowd or flow monitoring, output files and interfaces, and flow properties.

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



NOTE: The inline-jflow statement is valid only under the [edit forwarding-options sampling instance *instance-name* family inet output] hierarchy level. The file statement is valid only under the [edit forwarding-options sampling family inet output] hierarchy level.

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

Related Documentation • [Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319](#)

output-interface-index

Syntax output-interface-index *number*;

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options [monitoring name](#) [output interface](#) *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.


Description Specify a value for the output interface index that overrides the default supplied by SNMP.

Options *number*—Output interface index value.

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

Related Documentation • [Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4](#)

packet-size (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	packet-size <i>bytes</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile <i>profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Define up to 10 packet sizes that are used sequentially for the test.
Options	<p>bytes—Size of the test packet. If you enter multiple packet sizes, you must separate each number with a space.</p> <p>Range: 64 through 9136 bytes</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The valid packet sizes are 64, 68, 72, 128, 256, 512, 768, 1024, 1280, 1518, 1522, 1600, 1728, 2496, 3584, 4016, 9104, and 9136 bytes. If you specify a packet size other than the ones listed here as valid sizes, the configuration is saved when you commit the setting and no error message is displayed. However, when you start the test by entering the <code>test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test <i>test-name</i> start</code> command, an error message is displayed if you configured an invalid packet size in the test profile associated with the test name.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

passive-monitor-mode

Syntax	<code>passive-monitor-mode;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	For Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), SONET/SDH, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, monitor packet flows from another router. If you include this statement in the configuration, the SONET/SDH interface does not send keepalives or alarms, and does not participate actively on the network.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Passive Flow Monitoring on M Series, MX Series or T Series Routers on page 177 • multiservice-options on page 876

password (Flow Collector File Servers)

Syntax	<code>password "<i>password</i>";</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector destination ftp:<i>url</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the primary and secondary destination FTP server password.
Options	<i>password</i> —FTP server password.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Destination FTP Servers for Flow Records on page 234

password (Transfer Log File Servers)

Syntax	<code>password "password";</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive archive-sites]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the primary and secondary destination FTP server password.
Options	<i>password</i> —FTP server password.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237

peer-as-billing-template

Syntax	<code>peer-as-billing-template;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.
Description	Enables the extraction of bandwidth usage information for billing purposes in PIC-based sampling configurations. This capability is supported on routers and applies only to IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

persistent-results

Syntax	<code>persistent-results;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.
Description	When enabled, allows to display the old and current tests' results after a network recovery or after TWAMP server reachability when you execute the show services rpm twamp client probe-results command. By default, the option is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519 • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

pic-memory-threshold

Syntax	<code>pic-memory-threshold percentage <i>percentage</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture <i>capture-group client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify a PIC memory usage percentage that triggers a system log warning message.
Options	<i>percentage</i> —PIC memory threshold value.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Thresholds on page 287

pop-all-labels

Syntax	<pre>pop-all-labels { required-depth number; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options mpls], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> fastether-options mpls], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options mpls], [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options mpls]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For passive monitoring on ATM, SONET/SDH, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, removes up to two MPLS labels from incoming IP packets. For passive monitoring on T Series devices, removes up to five MPLS labels from incoming IP packets. For passive monitoring on MX Series routers with MPCs, all labels are popped by default and the required-depth statement is ignored.</p> <p>Except for MX Series routers with MPCs, this statement has no effect on IP packets with more than two MPLS labels, or IP packets with more than five MPLS labels on T Series devices. Packets with MPLS labels cannot be processed by the monitoring PIC; if packets with MPLS labels are forwarded to the monitoring PIC, they are discarded.</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Default	If you omit this statement, the MPLS labels are not removed, and the packet is not processed by the monitoring PIC.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passive Flow Monitoring for MPLS Encapsulated Packets on page 179• <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>

port (Flow Monitoring)

Syntax	<code>port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options accounting name output cflowd hostname],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options monitoring name family inet output cflowd hostname],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output</code> <code>flow-server hostname],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server hostname]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number on the cflowd host system or flow server.
Options	<i>port-number</i> —Any valid UDP port number on the host system.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414

port (RPM)

Syntax	<code>port <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe-server (tcp udp)]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the port number for the probe server.
Options	<i>number</i> —Port number for the probe server. The value can be 7 or 49,160 through 65,535.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510

port (TWAMP)

Syntax	<code>port <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp server]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	TWAMP server listening port.
Options	<i>number</i> —Port number. Range: 1 through 65,535
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

port-mirroring

```

Syntax  port-mirroring {
        input {
            maximum-packet-length bytes
            rate rate;
            run-length number;
        }
        family any {
            output {
                (next-hop-group group-name | interface interface-name);
            }
        }
        family inet {
            output {
                interface interface-name {
                    next-hop address;
                }
                no-filter-check;
            }
        }
        instance instance-name {
            input {
                rate rate;
                maximum-packet-length number;
            }
            family any {
                output {
                    (next-hop-group group-name | interface interface-name);
                }
            }
            family inet {
                output {
                    next-hop-group group-name;
                }
            }
        }
        traceoptions {
            file filename <files number> <size bytes> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
        }
    }

```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the input, output, and traceoptions properties for sending copies of packets to an analyzer.



NOTE: Option `run-length` is not supported on MX Series routers with MPCs.

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

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

Related Documentation • [Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464](#)

post-cli-implicit-firewall

Syntax `post-cli-implicit-firewall;`

Hierarchy Level [edit services rpm twamp]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Ensure that the CLI configured (**explicit firewall**) takes precedence over the implicit firewall. The inline TWAMP client or server uses implicit firewall to achieve its functionality.



NOTE: Wrong configuration of CLI firewall can lead to improper functioning of inline TWAMP client or server. After you enable or disable this configuration statement, you must restart the router, or restart remote operation using the command `restart remote-operations`, for the operation to be effective.

On issuing the command `restart remote-operations` all TWAMP sessions (both client and server) are aborted. You must restart all the RPM sessions and all TWAMP sessions (both client and server).

Default The default for this configuration statement is in disabled status.

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

Related Documentation • [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)

pre-rewrite-tos

Syntax	pre-rewrite-tos;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Preserve prenormalized type-of-service (ToS) value for egress sampled or mirrored packets. This configuration preserves the prerewrite ToS value for all forms of sampling, such as Routing Engine-based sampling, port mirroring, flow monitoring, and so on. This statement is effective for egress sampling only.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

probe

```
Syntax  probe owner {
    test test-name {
        data-fill data;
        data-size size;
        delegate-probes probes;
        destination-interface interface-name;
        destination-port port;
        dscp-code-point dscp-bits;
        hardware-timestamp;
        history-size size;
        inet6-options source-address ipv6-address;
        moving-average-size number;
        next-hop next-hop;
        one-way-hardware-timestamp;
        probe-count count;
        probe-interval seconds;
        probe-type type;
        routing-instance instance-name;
        rpm-scale {
            destination {
                interface interface-name.logical-unit-number;
                subunit-cnt subunit-cnt;
            }
            source {
                address-base ipv4-address-base;
                count ipv4-count;
                step ipv4-step;
            }
            source-inet6 {
                address-base ipv6-address-base;
                count ipv6-count;
                step ipv6-step;
            }
            target {
                address-base ipv4-address-base;
                count ipv4-count;
                step ipv4-step;
            }
            target-inet6 {
                address-base ipv6-address-base;
                count ipv6-count;
                step ipv6-step;
            }
            tests-count tests-count;
        }
        source-address address;
        target (url url | address ipv4-address | inet6-url url | inet6-address ipv6-address);
        test-interval interval;
        thresholds
        {
            egress-time microseconds;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    ingress-time microseconds;
    jitter-egress microseconds;
    jitter-ingress microseconds;
    jitter-rtt microseconds;
    rtt microseconds;
    std-dev-egress microseconds;
    std-dev-ingress microseconds;
    std-dev-rtt microseconds;
    successive-loss count;
    total-loss count;
  }
  traps [trap-names];
  ttl [hop-count];
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit services rpm]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.

Description Specify an owner name. The owner name combined with the test name represent a single RPM configuration instance.

Options *owner*—Owner name up to 32 characters in length.

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

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

probe-count

Syntax	<code>probe-count count;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name test-session session-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the number of probes within a test.
Options	count —1 through 15 for RPM, for TWAMP 1 through 4,294,967,290.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534• Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502

probe-interval

Syntax	<code>probe-interval <i>interval</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> test-session <i>session-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	Specify the time to wait between sending packets, in seconds.
Options	<i>interval</i> —Number of seconds, from 1 through 255.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534 • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502 • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

probe-limit

Syntax	<code>probe-limit <i>limit</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Configure the maximum number of concurrent probes allowed.
Options	limit —Maximum number of concurrent probes allowed. Range: (MX Series routers only) Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R2 and 17.3R1, 1 through 2000. In Junos releases earlier than 17.2R1, the range is 1 through 500. Range: (PTX Series Packet Transport routers only) 1 through 200 Range: (Other platforms) 1 through 500 Default: 100
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limiting the Number of Concurrent RPM Probes on M, MX, T and PTX Routers and EX Series Switches on page 511

probe-server

Syntax

```
probe-server {
  tcp {
    destination-interface interface-name;
    port number;
  }
  udp {
    destination-interface interface-name;
    port number;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [services rpm](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.

Description Specify the server to act as a receiver for the probes.

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



NOTE: The `destination-interface` statement is not supported on PTX Series routers.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510](#)

probe-type

Syntax	<code>probe-type type;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the packet and protocol contents of a real-time performance monitoring (RPM) probe.
Options	<p>type—One of the following probe type values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http-get—(Not available at the <code>[edit services rpm bgp]</code> hierarchy level.) Sends a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) get request to a target URL. • http-metadata-get—(Not available at the <code>[edit services rpm bgp]</code> hierarchy level.) Sends an HTTP get request for metadata to a target URL. • icmp-ping—Sends ICMP echo requests to a target address. • icmp-ping-timestamp—Sends ICMP timestamp requests to a target address. • icmp6-ping—Sends ICMP IPv6 echo requests to a target address. This option is supported only when you configure the generation of RPM probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC. • tcp-ping—Sends TCP packets to a target. • udp-ping—Sends UDP packets to a target. • udp-ping-timestamp—Sends UDP timestamp requests to a target address. <p>If you are configuring the generation of RPM probes on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC, the type can be icmp-ping or icmp-ping-timestamp starting in Junos OS Release 17.3R1, and icmp6-ping starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534

rate

Syntax	<code>rate new-sessions-per-second;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> services-options session-limit]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	Specify the maximum number of new sessions allowed per second.
Options	rate new-sessions-per-second —Specify the maximum number of new sessions allowed per second. Range: 0, which indicates no limit, and 500 or greater.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

profiles (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<pre>profiles { test-profile <i>profile-name</i> { test-type (throughput latency frame-loss back-back-frames); packet-size <i>bytes</i>; step-percent <i>percent</i>; bandwidth-kbps <i>kpbs</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Configure the test profile to specify attributes, such as the period for the test and the type of test to be performed, for the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. The test profile is referenced in the test interface to perform a specific type of benchmarking test and compute statistics to describe the performance characteristics of a network interconnecting device.
Options	<p>profiles—Define the test profile for the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test to examine and analyze the performance characteristics of a network interconnecting device.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

rate (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<code>rate <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit forwarding-options analyzer <i>analyzer-name</i> input], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet inet6) input], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring input], [edit forwarding-options sampling input], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> input]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Support at the [edit forwarding-options analyzer analyzer-name input] hierarchy level for MX Series routers introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	<p>Set the ratio of the number of packets to be sampled. For example, if you specify a rate of 10, every tenth packet (1 packet out of 10) is sampled.</p> <p>Native analyzer sessions (that is, the [edit forwarding-options analyzer analyzer-name input] hierarchy level for MX Series routers) can be configured without specifying input parameters, which means that the instance uses default input values: rate = 1 and maximum-packet-length = 0.</p>
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Denominator of the ratio.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 16000000(16M)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Configuring Port Mirroring</i> • <i>Configuring Traffic Sampling</i>

receive-options-packets

Syntax	receive-options-packets;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	When you enable passive monitoring, this statement is required for conformity with cflowd records structure.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Passive Flow Monitoring on M Series, MX Series or T Series Routers on page 177


receive-ttl-exceeded

Syntax	receive-ttl-exceeded;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	When you enable passive monitoring, this statement is required for conformity with cflowd records structure.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Passive Flow Monitoring on M Series, MX Series or T Series Routers on page 177

refresh-rate (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<code>refresh-rate packets <i>packets</i> seconds <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log template-profile <i>template-profile-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the refresh rate for transmitting flow template records with version 9 and IPFIX templates for NAT events to the collector, in either packets or seconds.
Options	<p><i>packets</i>— Number of packets after which templates are sent to the collector. Range: 1 through 480,000 Default: 4800</p> <p><i>seconds</i>—Number of seconds after which templates are sent to the collector Range: 10 through 600 Default: 600</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

reflect-mode (RFC2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>reflect-mode (mac-rewrite mac-swap no-mac-swap);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests test-name test-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the reflection mode for the benchmarking test.
Options	<p>mac-rewrite—(ACX Series routers only) Enable rewriting of the MAC address on the reflected frames. The MAC addresses specified in the source-mac-address and destination-mac-address options are used.</p> <p>mac-swap—Swap the source and destination MAC addresses in the test frame. This is the default behavior.</p>
	<p> NOTE: In bridge families, when the service type is ELAN, MAC addresses are swapped by default, on the reflected frames. And, when the service type is ELINE, MAC addresses are not swapped by default.</p>
	<p>no-mac-swap—Do not swap the source and destination MAC addresses in the test frame. The frame is returned to the originator without any modification to the MAC addresses.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests for E-LAN and E-Line Services on MX Series Routers on page 556 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

reflect-etype (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>reflect-etype <i>ethertype-value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the EtherType to be used for reflection of the test frames. EtherType is a two-octet field in an Ethernet frame that defines the protocol in the frame payload. This statement is valid only if you configure the test mode to be a reflector. If you do not configure this statement, all EtherTypes are reflected.
Options	<i>ethertype-value</i> —Identifier for the EtherType. The EtherType value appears in the Ethernet type field of the packet. It specifies the protocol being transported in the Ethernet frame. For instance, the EtherType for IPv4 is 0x0800. So, if you specify the value as 2048, IPv4 packets are reflected. Range: 1 through 65,535
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • Supported RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Statements on MX Series Routers on page 561 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

required-depth

Syntax	<code>required-depth <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> atm-options mpls pop-all-labels],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> fastether-options mpls pop-all-labels],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> gigether-options mpls pop-all-labels],</code> <code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> sonet-options mpls pop-all-labels]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For passive monitoring on ATM, SONET/SDH, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only, specify the number of MPLS labels an incoming packet must have for the pop-all-labels statement to take effect. For passive monitoring on MX Series routers with MPCs, all labels are popped by default and the required-depth statement is ignored.</p> <p>If you include the required-depth 1 statement, the pop-all-labels statement takes effect for incoming packets with one label only. If you include the required-depth 2 statement, the pop-all-labels statement takes effect for incoming packets with two labels only.</p>
Options	<p>number—Number of MPLS labels on incoming IP packets.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 2 labels.</p> <p>Default: If you omit this statement, the pop-all-labels statement takes effect for incoming packets with one or two labels. The default is equivalent to including the required-depth [1 2] statement.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passive Flow Monitoring for MPLS Encapsulated Packets on page 179• <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>

retry (Services Flow Collector)

Syntax	<code>retry <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the maximum number of attempts the flow collector interface make to transfer log files to the FTP server.
Options	<i>number</i> —Maximum number of transfer retry attempts. Range: 0 through 10
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Retry Attempts on page 237

retry-delay

Syntax	<code>retry-delay <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-collector]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the amount of time the flow collector interface waits between retry attempts.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Amount of time between transfer retry attempts. Range: 0 through 60
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Retry Attempts on page 237

rfc2544-benchmarking

```
Syntax  rfc2544-benchmarking {
        profiles {
            test-profile profile-name {
                test-type (throughput | latency | frame-loss | back-back-frames);
                packet-size bytes;
                step-percent percent;
                bandwidth-kbps kpbs;
            }
        }
        tests{
            test-name test-name {
                test-interface interface-name;
                mode reflect;
                family (bridge| inet | ccc);
                destination-ipv4-address address;
                destination-udp-port port-number;
                source-ipv4-address address;
                source-udp-port port-number;
                direction (egress | ingress);
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [services rpm](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.

Description Configure the parameters for the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. You must configure a test profile, which specifies the type of test and the manner in which it must be performed, and associate the test profile with a test name. The test name that you configure contains details, such as the address family and the test mode, for the test. You can associate the same test profile with multiple test names.

Define the attributes for the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test to examine and analyze the performance characteristics of a network interconnecting device.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation


- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking on page 1120](#)

- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id on page 1125](#)

rfc6514-compliant-safi129 (Protocols BGP)

Syntax	rfc6514-compliant-safi129
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor <i>neighbor-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor <i>neighbor-name</i>], [edit protocols bgp], [edit protocol bgp group <i>group-name</i>], [edit protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor <i>neighbor-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor <i>neighbor-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	Parse and send BGP VPN multicast traffic according to Subsequent Address Family Identifier (SAFI) 129, as defined in RFC 6514 (that is, <i>length, prefix</i>). The Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) format used for BGP VPN multicast in previous releases of Junos OS was SAFI 128, which was <i>length, label, prefix</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 BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534

routing-instance

Syntax	<code>routing-instance <i>instance-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>]</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the routing instance used by the probes. The routing instance is also applicable for control connection.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The media interface from where the TWAMP control and test or data packets arrive and exit the <code>si-</code> logical interface must be a part of the same routing instance.</p> </div>
Options	<i>instance-name</i> —Routing instance configured at the <code>[edit routing-instance]</code> hierarchy level. Default: Internet (IPv4) routing table <code>inet.0</code> .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502 Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

routing-instance (cflowd)

Syntax	<code>routing-instance <i>instance-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	Configure a non-default VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance through which flow collectors can be reachable for inline flow monitoring. You cannot configure a flow collector to be reachable through non-default VRF instances for version 5 and version 8 flows. You must configure the routing instance to be a VRF instance by including the instance-type vrf statement at the [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i>] hierarchy level.
Options	<i>instance-name</i> —Name of a routing instance that has been configured at the [edit routing-instance] hierarchy level.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Directing Traffic Sampling Output to a Server Running the cflowd Application</i>


routing-instance-list (TWAMP)

Syntax	<pre>routing-instance-list { instance-name { port number; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp server]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Configure the Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) servers on specific routing instances, instead of associating the TWAMP server at the system-level to apply to all routing instances configured on a router. The default routing instance is Internet routing table inet.0 . If you do not specify a routing instance, the TWAMP probe applies to all routing instances. To apply the TWAMP probe to only the default routing instance, you must explicitly set the value of instance-name to default. If an interface is not part of any routing instance, the default port is used for TWAMP probes. You can configure up to 100 routing instances for a TWAMP server.
Options	<p>instance-name—Name of the routing instance, a maximum of 31 characters.</p> <p>number—Port number.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 65,535</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

routing-instances

Syntax	<code>routing-instances <i>instance-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm bgp logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the routing instance used by the probes.
Options	<i>instance-name</i> —A routing instance configured at the <code>[edit routing-instances]</code> hierarchy level. Default: Internet routing table <code>inet.0</code> .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534

rpm (Interfaces)

Syntax	<code>rpm (client <i>client</i> server <i>server</i> twamp-client <i>twamp-client</i> twamp-server <i>twamp-server</i>);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	Associate an RPM or TWAMP client (router or switch that originates RPM or TWAMP probes) or RPM or TWAMP server with a specified interface.
<div>  <p>NOTE: The TWAMP client is applicable only for si- interfaces.</p> </div>	
Options	<p><i>client</i>—Identifier for RPM client router or switch.</p> <p><i>server</i>—Identifier for RPM server.</p> <p><i>twamp-client</i>—Identifier for RPM TWAMP client router.</p> <p><i>twamp-server</i>—Identifier for RPM TWAMP server.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512

rpm (Services)

```
Syntax rpm {
    bgp {
        data-fill data;
        data-size size;
        destination-port port;
        history-size size;
        logical-system logical-system-name [routing-instances routing-instance-name];
        moving-average-size number;
        probe-count count;
        probe-interval seconds;
        probe-type type;
        routing-instances instance-name;
        test-interval interval;
    }
    probe owner {
        test test-name {
            data-fill data;
            data-size size;
            destination-interface interface-name;
            destination-port port;
            dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
            hardware-timestamp;
            history-size size;
            moving-average-size number;
            one-way-hardware-timestamp;
            probe-count count;
            probe-interval seconds;
            probe-type type;
            routing-instance instance-name;
            source-address address;
            target (url url | address address);
            test-interval interval;
            thresholds thresholds;
            traps traps;
        }
    }
    probe-server {
        tcp {
            destination-interface interface-name;
            port number;
        }
        udp {
            destination-interface interface-name;
            port number;
        }
    }
    probe-limit limit;
    rfc2544-benchmarking {
        profiles {
            test-profile profile-name {
                test-type (throughput | latency | frame-loss | back-back-frames);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    packet-size bytes;
    step-percent percent;
    bandwidth-kbps kpbs;
  }
}
tests{
  test-name test-name {
    test-interface interface-name;
    mode reflect;
    family (bridge| inet | ccc);
    destination-ipv4-address address;
    destination-udp-port port-number;
    source-ipv4-address address;
    source-udp-port port-number;
    direction (egress | ingress);
  }
}
}
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <match regular-expression > <size maximum-file-size>
    <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
}
twamp {
  server {
    authentication-mode (authenticated | encrypted | none);
    authentication-key-chain identifier {
      key-id identifier {
        secret password-string;
      }
    }
    client-list list-name {
      [ address address ];
    }
    inactivity-timeout seconds;
    maximum-connections-duration hours;
    maximum-connections count;
    maximum-connections-per-client count;
    maximum-sessions count;
    maximum-sessions-per-connection count;
    port number;
    routing-instance-list {
      instance-name {
        port number;
      }
    }
    server-inactivity-timeout minutes;
    tcp-keepcnt
    tcp-keepidle
    tcp-keepintvl
  }
}
rfc2544-benchmarking {
  tests{
    test-name test-name {

```

```

test-interface interface-name;
mode reflect;
family (inet | ccc);
destination-ipv4-address address;
destination-udp-port port-number;
source-ipv4-address address;
source-udp-port port-number;
direction (egress | ingress);
}
}
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level	[edit services]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure BGP neighbor discovery through RPM.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534

rpm-scale

```
Syntax rpm-scale {
    destination {
        interface interface-name.logical-unit-number;
        subunit-cnt subunit-cnt;
    }
    source {
        address-base ipv4-address-base;
        count ipv4-count;
        step ipv4-step;
    }
    source-inet6 {
        address-base ipv6-address-base;
        count ipv6-count;
        step ipv6-step;
    }
    target {
        address-base ipv4-address-base;
        count ipv4-count;
        step ipv4-step;
    }
    target-inet6 {
        address-base ipv6-address-base;
        count ipv6-count;
        step ipv6-step;
    }
    tests-count tests-count;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [services](#) rpm [probe](#) owner [test](#) *test-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 on MX Series routers.

Description Configure the generation of multiple IPv4 RPM tests for a probe owner. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, you can also configure the generation of multiple IPv6 RPM tests for a probe owner. Tests are generated for multiple combinations of source and target addresses, which are incremented based on your configuration. Tests are first generated for all the source addresses with the initial target address, then tests are generated for all the source addresses with the next available target address, and so on.

Options *interface-name.logical-unit-number*—The services interface that is generating RPM probes and the logical unit number that is used for the first test that is generated.

ipv4-address-base—The IPv4 source or target address that is incremented to generate the addresses used in the RPM tests.

ipv4-count—The maximum number of IPv4 source or target addresses to use for the generated RPM tests.

ipv4-step—The amount to increment the IPv4 source or target address for each generated RPM test.

ipv6-address-base—The IPv6 source or target address that is incremented to generate the addresses used in the RPM tests.

ipv6-count—The maximum number of IPv6 source or target addresses to use for the generated RPM tests.

ipv6-step—The amount to increment the IPv6 source or target address for each generated RPM test.

subunit-cnt—The maximum number of logical units used by the services interface in the generated tests. The first generated test uses the logical unit specified in the *interface-name.logical-unit-number* option, and each successive test increments the logical unit number by one. Once the maximum number of logical units has been used, the next generated test cycles back to the logical unit that was used in the first test.

tests-count—The maximum number of RPM tests to generate. This number must be less than or equal to the number of generated source addresses multiplied by the number of generated target addresses.


Range: 1 through 500,000 for probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC.
1 through 2,000 for probes generated on the Routing Engine.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)

run-length

Syntax	<code>run-length <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring input], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring instance <i>port-mirroring-instance-name</i> input], [edit forwarding-options port-mirroring family (inet inet6) input], [edit forwarding-options sampling input], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name input]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	<p>Set the number of samples following the initial trigger event. The configuration enables you to sample packets following those already being sampled.</p>
	<p> NOTE: The <code>run-length</code> statement is not supported when you configure inline flow monitoring (by including the <code>inline-jflow</code> statement at the [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6) output] hierarchy level).</p>
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Number of samples.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 20</p> <p>Default: 0</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Forwarding Table Filters • Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

sample-once

Syntax	sample-once;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
Description	Explicitly sample a packet for active monitoring only once. Setting this option avoids duplication of packets in cases where sampling is enabled at both the ingress and egress interfaces and simplifies analysis of the sampled traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

sampling (Forwarding Options)

```
Syntax sampling {
  disable;
  family (inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls) {
    disable;
    output {
      aggregate-export-interval seconds;
      extension-service service-name;
      file {
        disable;
        filename filename;
        files number;
        size bytes;
        (stamp | no-stamp);
        (world-readable | no-world-readable);
      }
      flow-active-timeout seconds;
      flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
      flow-server hostname {
        aggregation {
          autonomous-system;
          destination-prefix;
          protocol-port;
          source-destination-prefix {
            caida-compliant;
          }
          source-prefix;
        }
        autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
        (local-dump | no-local-dump);
        port port-number;
        source-address address;
        version format;
        version9 {
          template template-name;
        }
      }
      interface interface-name {
        engine-id number;
        engine-type number;
        source-address address;
      }
    }
  }
  input {
    max-packets-per-second number;
    maximum-packet-length bytes;
    rate number;
    run-length number;
  }
  instance instance-name {
    disable;
  }
}
```



```

family (bridge | inet | inet6 | mpls | vpls) {
  disable;
  output {
    aggregate-export-interval seconds;
    extension-service service-name;
    flow-server hostname {
      aggregation {
        autonomous-system;
        destination-prefix;
        protocol-port;
        source-destination-prefix {
          caida-compliant;
        }
        source-prefix;
      }
      autonomous-system-type (origin | peer);
      dscp dscp-value;
      forwarding-class class-name;
      (local-dump | no-local-dump);
      port port-number;
      source-address address;
      version format;
      version9 {
        template template-name;
      }
      version-ipfix {
        template template-name;
      }
    }
    inline-jflow {
      source-address address;
      flow-export-rate rate;
    }
    interface interface-name {
      engine-id number;
      engine-type number;
      source-address address;
    }
  }
}
input {
  max-packets-per-second number;
  maximum-packet-length bytes;
  rate number;
  run-length number;
}
pre-rewrite-tos;
sample-once;
traceoptions {
  no-remote-trace;
  file filename <files number> <size bytes> <match expression> <world-readable |
  no-world-readable>;
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1X65 for PTX1000 routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
Description	Configure traffic sampling. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319• <i>Applying Forwarding Table Filters</i>• <i>Collecting Traffic Sampling Output in the Cisco Systems NetFlow Services Export Version 9 Format</i>• <i>Directing Traffic Sampling Output to a Server Running the cflowd Application</i>• <i>Configuring Port Mirroring</i>• <i>Tracing Traffic-Sampling Operations</i>• Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57

sampling (Interfaces)

Syntax	<code>sampling <i>direction</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family inet]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Support for sampling on both input and output for bridge family introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1. Support for sampling on both input and output for vpls family introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.
Description	Configure the direction of traffic to be sampled.
Options	<p><i>direction</i> can be one of the following:</p> <p>input—Configure at least one expected ingress point.</p> <p>output—Configure at least one expected egress point.</p> <p>input output—On a single interface, configure at least one expected ingress point and one expect egress point.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i> • Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4

server

Syntax	<pre>server { client-list <i>list-name</i> { [address <i>address</i>]; } inactivity-timeout <i>seconds</i>; maximum-connections <i>count</i>; maximum-connections-per-client <i>count</i>; maximum-sessions <i>count</i>; maximum-sessions-per-connection <i>count</i>; port <i>number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	TWAMP server configuration settings.
Options	The remaining statements are described separately.
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519


server-inactivity-timeout

Syntax	<code>server-inactivity-timeout <i>minutes</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp server]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	The maximum time the Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) server has to finish the TWAMP control protocol negotiation.
Options	<p><i>minutes</i>—Number of minutes the TWAMP server has to finish the TWAMP control protocol negotiation.</p> <p>Default: 15 minutes</p> <p>Range: 1 through 30 minutes</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

service-port

Syntax	<code>service-port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i> control-source <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Identify the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number for control protocol requests.
Options	<p><i>port-number</i>—Port number for control protocol request messages.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Control Source on page 284

service-type (RFC2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>service-type (elan eline) ;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests test-name test-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Mention the service under test. Possible values are elan and eline . This statement is applicable only for the bridge family or when the mode is configured as reflect. When the service type is elan , MAC addresses are swapped by default on the reflected frames. The no-mac-swap is not supported in this service type. When the service type is eline , MAC addresses are not swapped by default in the reflected frames. Use the mac-swap option to swap the addresses.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: When you configure the Layer 2 reflection, you can specify the service type under test as ELINE if you want to simulate an ELINE service using bridge encapsulation.</p> </div>
Options	<p>elan—Specify elan service type.</p> <p>eline—Specify eline service type.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920 • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551

services

Syntax	services { ... }
Hierarchy Level	[edit]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure router services.</p> <p>The underlying statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

services

Syntax	<code>services rpm { ... }</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.
Description	Define the service rules to be applied to traffic.
Options	rpm —Use the RPM set of rules statements.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534• Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502• Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510• Limiting the Number of Concurrent RPM Probes on M, MX, T and PTX Routers and EX Series Switches on page 511• Configuring RPM Timestamping on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 512• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519• Enabling RPM on MX, M and T Series Routers and SRX Firewalls for the Services SDK on page 544

services-options

```

Syntax  services-options {
        cgn-pic;
        close-timeout
        fragment-limit
        disable-global-timeout-override;
        ignore-errors <alg> <tcp>;
        inactivity-non-tcp-timeout seconds;
        inactivity-tcp-timeout seconds;
        inactivity-timeout seconds
        open-timeout seconds;
        pba-interim-logging-interval seconds;
        reassembly-timeout
        session-limit {
            maximum number;
            rate new-sessions-per-second;
            cpu-load-threshold percentage;
        }
        session-timeout seconds;
        jflow-log {
            message-rate-limit messages-per-second;
        }
        syslog {
            host hostname {
                facility-override facility-name;
                log-prefix prefix-value;
                port port-number;
                services severity-level;
            }
            message-rate-limit messages-per-second;
        }
        tcp-tickles tcp-tickles;
        trio-flow-offload minimum-bytes minimum-bytes;
    }

```

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Define the service options to be applied on an interface.

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

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

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Default Timeout Settings for Services Interfaces.*
- *Configuring System Logging for Services Interfaces*


shared-key

Syntax	<code>shared-key value;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i> control-source <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the authentication key value.
Options	value —Secret authentication value shared between a control source and destination.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Control Source on page 284

size

Syntax	<code>size bytes;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring traceoptions file], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output file], [edit forwarding-options sampling traceoptions file]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Specify the maximum size of each file containing sample or log data. The file size is limited by the number of files to be created and the available hard disk space.</p> <p>When a traffic sampling file named sampling-file reaches the maximum size, it is renamed sampling-file.0. When the sampling-file again reaches its maximum size, sampling-file.0 is renamed sampling-file.1 and sampling-file is renamed sampling-file.0. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of traffic sampling files is reached. Then the oldest traffic sampling file is overwritten.</p>
Options	<p>bytes—Maximum size of each traffic sampling file or trace log file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB).</p> <p>Syntax: <i>xk</i> to specify KB, <i>xm</i> to specify MB, or <i>xg</i> to specify GB</p> <p>Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your router</p> <p>Default: 1 MB for sampling data; 128 KB for log information</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

slamon-services

Syntax	<code>slamon-services rfc2544;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit chassis fpc slot-number]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1.
Description	<p>(MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, and MX2020 routers only) Enable support for RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on MX Series routers with MPC1 (MX-MPC1-3D), MPC2 (MX-MPC2-3D), and the 16-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet MPC (MPC-3D-16XGE-SFP) that are hosting test interfaces. For aggregated interfaces, enable support for RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on all MPCs hosting child links. A system log is generated when you enable support for RFC2544-based benchmarking tests on unsupported MPCs.</p> <div> NOTE: On MX104 and MX80 Series routers that have a single fixed FPC, this configuration is not required.</div>
Options	<code>rfc2544</code> —RFC2544-based benchmarking tests.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562• Enabling Support for RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 568

soft-limit

Syntax	<code>soft-limit <i>bandwidth</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i> content-destination <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify a bandwidth threshold at which congestion notifications are sent to each control source of the criteria that point to this content destination. If the control source is configured with the syslog statement, a log message also be generated.
Options	<i>bandwidth</i> —Soft limit threshold, in bits per second.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Content Destination on page 282

soft-limit-clear

Syntax	<code>soft-limit-clear <i>bandwidth</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>client-name</i> content-destination <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	Specify a bandwidth threshold at which the latch set by the soft-limit threshold is cleared.
Options	<i>bandwidth</i> —Soft-limit clear threshold, in bits per second.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Content Destination on page 282 • soft-limit on page 947

source-address (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<code>source-address <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit forwarding-options accounting <i>name</i> outputinterface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit forwarding-options monitoring <i>name</i>familyfamily inet output interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls vpls) output interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family inet output inline-jflow]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the source address for monitored packets.
Options	<i>address</i> —Interface source address.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Discard Accounting on M and T Series Routers on page 332 • Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

source-address (Services)

Syntax	<code>source-address <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner test <i>test-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the source IP address used for probes. If the source IP address is not one of the router's or switch's assigned addresses, the packet use the outgoing interface's address as its source.</p> <p>The following addresses cannot be used for the source IP address used for probes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.0.0.0 • 127.0.0.0/8 (loopback) • 224.0.0.0/4 (multicast) • 255.255.255.255 (broadcast)
Options	<i>address</i> —Valid IP address.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502

source-addresses

Syntax	<code>source-addresses [<i>addresses</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services dynamic-flow-capture <i>capture-group</i> <i>client-name</i> <i>control-source</i> <i>identifier</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	List the IP addresses from which the control source can send control protocol requests to the Juniper Networks router.
Options	<i>address</i> —Allowed IP source address.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Control Source on page 284

source-id

Syntax	<code>source-id <i>source-id</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	For version 9 flows, a 32-bit value that identifies the Exporter Observation Domain is called the source ID. NetFlow collectors use the combination of the source IP address and the source ID field to separate different export streams originating from the same exporter.
Options	<i>source-id</i> —Unique identifier for the source for version 9 flows. Range: 0 through 255
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 446 • Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 450

source-ip (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<code>source-ip <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log collector <i>collector-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the source IPv4 address of the services PIC interface to be used for generation of flow monitoring log messages in flow monitoring template format for NAT events.
Options	<i>address</i> —Valid IPv4 address.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248• Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257• Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268• Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

source-ipv4-address (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>source-ipv4-address <i>address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the source IPv4 address to be used in generated test frames. This parameter is optional for both ccc and inet families. If you do not configure the source IPv4 address for an inet family, the source address of the interface is used to transmit the test frames.
Options	<i>address</i> —Valid IPv4 address. Default: If you do not configure the source IPv4 address for a ccc family, default value of 192.168.1.10 is used.
Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

source-mac-address (RFC2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>source-mac-address <i>mac-address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests test-name <i>test-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the source MAC address used in generated test frames. This parameter is applicable for a bridge family.
Options	<i>mac-address</i> —Source MAC address. Specify the MAC address as six hexadecimal bytes in one of the following formats: <i>nnnn.nnnn.nnnn</i> or <i>nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn</i> ; for example, 0000:5e00:5355 or 00:00:5e:00:53:55.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

source-udp-port (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>source-udp-port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the UDP port of the source to be used in the UDP header for the generated frames. If you do not specify the UDP port, the default value of 4041 is used.
Options	<i>port-number</i> —Source UDP port number for the test frames Default: 4041
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

stamp

Syntax	(stamp no-stamp);
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output file]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Include a timestamp with each line in the output file.
Options	<p>no-stamp—Do not include timestamps. This is the default.</p> <p>stamp—Include a timestamp with each line of packet sampling information.</p> <p>Default: No timestamp is included.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319



storm-control

Syntax	<pre>storm-control { count <i>number</i>; interval <i>number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Configure the count and the interval to control the flooding of SNMP traps per flow.
Options	<p>count <i>number</i>—Use the specified maximum number of SNMP traps generated in the configured interval.</p> <p>interval <i>number</i>—Use the specified minimum time period, in seconds, between the generation of successive traps.</p> <p>Default: The default count value is 1. The default interval is 1 second.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703• alarms on page 739

syslog

Syntax	(syslog no-syslog);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces mo-fpc/pic/port multiservice-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>System logging is enabled by default. The system log information of the Monitoring Services PIC is passed to the kernel for logging in the /var/log directory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• syslog—Enable PIC system logging.• no-syslog—Disable PIC system logging.
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Flow Monitoring on T Series and M Series Routers and EX9200 Switches on page 4

target (Services RPM)

Syntax	<code>target (url <i>url</i> address <i>address</i>);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe <i>owner</i> test <i>test-name</i>]</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> test-session <i>session-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	Specify the destination address or URL used for the probes.
Options	<p>url <i>url</i>—For HTTP probe types, use the specified fully formed URL that includes http:// in the URL address. You can also specify an IPv6 address of a host in the URL to denote the destination or server to which the RPM probes must be sent.</p>
<p> NOTE: The <i>url</i> is for RPM only.</p>	
<p>address <i>address</i>—For all probe types other than the HTTP probes, use the specified IPv4 or IPv6 address for the target host.</p>	
<p> NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2R2, the RPM client router (the router or switch that originates the RPM probes) can send probe packets to the RPM probe server (the device that receives the RPM probes) that contains an IPv6 address.</p>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502 • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495 • Configuring the Interface for RPM Timestamping for Client/Server on a Switch (CLI Procedure)

tcp

Syntax	<pre>tcp { destination-interface <i>interface-name</i>; port <i>port</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm probe-server]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the port information for the TCP server.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510

tcp-keepcnt

Syntax	<code>tcp-keepcnt <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp (client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> [server])]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.
Description	Number of unacknowledged probes to send before considering the connection dead and notifying the application layer. The range is 1 through 50.
Default	The default number of TCP KEEPALIVES sent is 6.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519 • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

tcp-keepidle

Syntax	<code>tcp-keepidle <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp (client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> [server])]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.
Description	Time interval between the last data packet sent and the first keepalive probe. The range is 1 through 600 seconds.
Default	The default value is 120 seconds.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519 • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

tcp-keepintvl

Syntax	<code>tcp-keepintvl seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm twamp (client control-connection <i>control-client-name</i> [server])]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1.
Description	Time interval between successive keepalive probes. The range is 1second through 600 seconds.
Default	The default value is 5 seconds.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519• Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

template (Flow Monitoring IPFIX Version)

Syntax	<pre> template <i>template-name</i> { flow-active-timeout <i>seconds</i>; flow-inactive-timeout <i>seconds</i>; flow-key { flow-direction; vlan-id; output-interface; } (bridge-template ipv4-template ipv6-template mpls-ipv4-template mpls-ipvx-template vpls-template); nexthop-learning (enable disable); observation-domain-id option-refresh-rate <i>packets packets seconds seconds</i>; options-template-id template-id template-refresh-rate <i>packets packets seconds seconds</i>; tunnel-observation [ipv4 ipv6 mpls-over-udp]; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.R3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	Specify the IPFIX output template properties to support flow monitoring.
Options	<p>template-name—Name of the IPFIX template.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435

template (Flow Monitoring Version 9)

Syntax	<pre> template <i>template-name</i> { flow-active-timeout <i>seconds</i>; flow-inactive-timeout <i>seconds</i>; flow-key { flow-direction; vlan-id; output-interface; } (bridge-template ipv4-template ipv6-template mpls-template vpls-templatelabel-position [<i>positions</i>] mpls-ipv4-template label-position [<i>positions</i>] mpls-ipvx-template); option-refresh-rate <i>packets packets seconds seconds</i>; options-template-id peer-as-billing-template; source-id template-id template-refresh-rate <i>packets packets seconds seconds</i>; tunnel-observation [ipv4 ipv6 mpls-over-udp]; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify the version 9 output template properties to support flow monitoring.
Options	<p><i>template-name</i>—Name of the version 9 template.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

template (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<code>template <i>template-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i> version9], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i> version9]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Specify flow monitoring version 9 template to be used for output of sampling records.
Options	<i>template-name</i> —Name of the version 9 template.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

template (Forwarding Options Version IPFIX)

Syntax	<code>template;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance family (inet inet6 mpls vpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i> version-ipfix]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.R3 for EX Series switches.
Description	Specify flow monitoring version IPFIX properties to apply to output sampling records.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57 • Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435

template-id

Syntax	<code>template-id <i>id</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.
Description	Define a template ID to be used for flow aggregation of version 9 and IPFIX flows. If you do not configure values for the template ID and options template ID, default values are assumed for these IDs, which are different for the various address families. If you configure the same template ID or options template ID value for different address families, such a setting is not processed properly and might cause unexpected behavior. For example, if you configure the same template ID value for both IPv4 and IPv6, the collector validates the export data based on the template ID value that it last receives. In this case, if IPv6 is configured after IPv4, the value is effective for IPv6 and the default value is used for IPv4.
Options	<i>id</i> —Unique identifier for the template to be used for version 9 or IPFIX flows. Range: 1024 through 65,535
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Observation Domain ID and Source ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 446 • Configuring Template ID and Options Template ID for Version 9 and IPFIX Flows on page 450

template-profile (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<code>template-profile <i>template-profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log],</code> <code>[edit services service-set <i>service-set-name</i> jflow-log]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the name of the flow template profile to be used for generating flow monitoring format messages for NAT events and for transmitting them to the collector. You can define a template profile for the Jflow service by using this statement at the [edit services jflow-log] hierarchy level, and associate the template profile with a service set by using this statement at the [edit services service-set <i>service-set-name</i> jflow-log] hierarchy level.
Options	<i>template-profile-name</i> —Name of the flow template profile for NAT events. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters in length. Allowed characters are [a-zA-Z0-9_].
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

template-refresh-rate

Syntax	template-refresh-rate packets <i>packets</i> seconds <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>], [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>],
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.</p> <p>Support at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed. Supported at the [edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p> <p>Support at the [edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>] hierarchy level added in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MPLS traffic flows.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	Specify the frequency at which the flow generator sends updates about template definitions to the flow collector. Specify either the number of packets or the number of seconds.
Options	<p>packets—Refresh rate, in number of packets.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 480,000</p> <p>Default: 4800</p> <p>seconds—Refresh rate, in number of seconds.</p> <p>Range: 10 through 600</p> <p>Default: 600</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419 Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435

template-type (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	template-type nat;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services jflow-log template-profile <i>template-profile-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the type of service for which flow template profiles, in version or IPFIX format, must be used for generating flow monitoring format messages for NAT events and for transmitting them to the collector. Currently, you can configure only NAT events or services for generation of log messages in flow monitoring format.
Options	nat —Use flow template profiles for generation of flow monitoring logs for NAT events.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

templates

```
Syntax templates {
    template-name {
        interval-duration interval-duration;
        inactive-timeout inactive-timeout;
        rate {
            (layer3 layer3-packets-per-second | media media-bits-per-second);
        }
        delay-factor {
            ;
            threshold {
                (info | warning | critical) delay-factor-threshold;
            }
        }
        media-loss-rate {
            disable;
            threshold {
                (info | warning | critical) percentage mlr-percentage | packet-count mlr-packet-count;
            }
        }
        media-rate-variation {
            disable;
            threshold {
                (info | warning | critical) mrp-variation;
            }
        }
        media-packets-count-in-layer3 media-packets-count-in-layer3;
        media-packet-size media-packet-size;
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services [video-monitoring](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

Description Configure the media delivery index template containing the measurement parameters for video monitoring.

Options **delay-factor**—Define delay factor syslog threshold levels.

delay-factor-threshold—Delay factor threshold in milliseconds. When the threshold is exceeded, a syslog message is generated.

Default: 0—Do not generate syslogs.

Range: 0 though 65,535 milliseconds

disable—Disable logging for the threshold.

inactive-timeout—Number of seconds of flow inactivity after which time media delivery index statistics collection for a flow is terminated.

Range: 30 through 300 seconds

info | warning | critical—Level of syslog message generated when a threshold is exceeded.

interval-duration—Number of seconds after which time media delivery index flow monitoring statistics for the interval are reported.

Range: 1 through 50

layer3-packets-per-second—Layer 3 packet rate in IP packets per second.

Range: 0 through 4,294,967,295 pps

media-bits-per-second—Media bit rate for the stream in bits per second.

media-loss-rate—Define media loss rate syslog threshold levels.

media-packets-count-in-layer-3—Number of media packets in an IP packet.

Range: 1 through 32

media-packet-size—Size of media packet in bits.

Default: 188

Range: 1 through 2048

media-rate-variation—Define delay factor syslog threshold levels.

mlr-packet-count—Media loss rate threshold expressed as the number of packets dropped. When the threshold is exceeded, a syslog message is generated.

mlr-percentage—Media loss rate threshold expressed as the percentage of total packets dropped. When the threshold is exceeded, a syslog message is generated.

Range: 0 through 100

mrv-variation—Media rate variation threshold. The variation is the ratio of actual media rate to the configured media rate, expressed as a percentage.

template-name—Name of the template containing media delivery index measurement criteria. The template can be assigned to an interface.

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

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 708
------------------------------	--

test

```
Syntax test test-name {
    data-fill data;
    data-size size;
    destination-interface interface-name;
    destination-port port;
    dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits;
    hardware-timestamp;
    history-size size;
    moving-average-size number;
    inet6-options;
    one-way-hardware-timestamp;
    probe-count count;
    probe-interval seconds;
    probe-type type;
    routing-instance instance-name;
    rpm-scale {
        destination {
            interface interface-name.logical-unit-number;
            subunit-cnt subunit-cnt;
        }
        source {
            address-base ipv4-address-base;
            count ipv4-count;
            step ipv4-step;
        }
        source-inet6 {
            address-base ipv6-address-base;
            count ipv6-count;
            step ipv6-step;
        }
        target {
            address-base ipv4-address-base;
            count ipv4-count;
            step ipv4-step;
        }
        target-inet6 {
            address-base ipv6-address-base;
            count ipv6-count;
            step ipv6-step;
        }
        tests-count tests-count;
    }
    source-address address;
    target (url url | address address);
    test-interval interval;
    thresholds thresholds;
    traps traps;
    ttl hop-count
}
```

Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm probe <i>owner</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>inet6-options option added in Junos OS Release 14.1R4 for MX Series routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	Specify the range of probes over which the standard deviation, average, and jitter are calculated. The test name combined with the owner name represent a single RPM configuration instance.
Options	<p>test-name—Test name. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502

tests (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<pre>tests { test-name test-name { test-interface interface-name; mode reflect; family (inet ccc); destination-ipv4-address address; destination-udp-port port-number; source-ipv4-address address; source-udp-port port-number; direction (egress ingress); } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	<p>Specify the attributes of the test iteration, such as the address family (type of service, IPv4 or Ethernet), the logical interface, test duration, and test packet size, that are used for a benchmarking test to be run. The test name combined with the test profile represent a single real-time performance monitoring (RPM) configuration instance.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

test-interface (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>test-interface <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Specify the logical interface on which the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test is run. If you configure an inet family and the test mode to initiate and terminate test frames on the same device, the interface you configure is not effective. Instead, the test is run on the egress logical interface that is determined using route lookup on the specified destination IPv4 address. If you configure an inet family and the test mode to reflect the frames back on the sender from the other end, the logical interface is used as the interface to enable the reflection service (reflection is performed on the packets entering the specified interface). If you not configure the logical interface for reflection test mode, a lookup is performed on the source IPv4 address to determine the interface that hosts the address.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —Name of the logical interface on which the test needs to be run.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

test-interval

Syntax	<code>test-interval seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm bgp],</code> <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify the time to wait between tests, in seconds. A test interval of 0 seconds causes the RPM test to stop after one iteration.
Options	seconds —Number of seconds to wait between tests. Range: <code>[edit services rpm bgp]</code> and <code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name]</code> hierarchy levels: 0 through 86,400 Range: <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code> hierarchy level: 1 through 255 Default: 1
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring BGP Neighbor Discovery on MX, M, T and PTX Series Routers Through RPM on page 534• Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502• Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

test-name (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<pre>test-name <i>test-name</i> { test-interface <i>interface-name</i>; mode reflect; family (inet ccc); destination-ipv4-address <i>address</i>; destination-udp-port <i>port-number</i>; source-ipv4-address <i>address</i>; source-udp-port <i>port-number</i>; direction (egress ingress); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Define the name of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. For each unique test name that you configure, you can specify a test profile, which contains the settings for a test and its type, and also a test interface, which contains the settings for test packets that are sent and received on the selected interface.
Options	<p>test-name—Test name. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

test-profile (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>test-profile <i>profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking tests <i>test-name</i> <i>test-name</i>]</code> <code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Specify the name of the test profile to be associated with a particular test name. This parameter is required when the test mode is configured as initiate-and-terminate. This parameter is disregarded when the test mode is configured as reflection. A reflection service does not use the parameters specified in the test profile.
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the test profile. The name can be up 32 characters in length. The name must start with a letter. Allowed characters are [a-zA-Z0-9_]
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

test-session

Syntax	<pre>test-session session-name { data-fill-with zeros data; data-size size; dscp-code-point (Services) dscp-bits; probe-count count; probe-interval seconds; target (url url address address); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm twamp client control connection <i>session-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the test session details that includes the session name, the contents of the test packet, the data size, the probe details, and the target destination details.
Options	<p><i>session-name</i>—Name of the session.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495

test-type (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	<code>test-type (throughput latency frame-loss back-back-frames);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking profiles test-profile <i>profile-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers.
Description	<p>RFC 2544 defines four main test types. You can configure and perform a test for a certain service, such as IPv4 or Ethernet, and analyze the results of the test to examine the various SLA parameters of the service. The test packets traverse through the same path as the regular service traffic.</p> <p>Configure the type of RFC 2544-based benchmarking test to be performed. Because of the ability of these tests to measure throughput, bursty frames, frame loss, and latency, this mechanism is also used to diagnose and examine Ethernet-based networks.</p>
Options	<p>throughput—Measure the maximum rate at which none of the offered or transmitted frames are dropped by the device on which the test is performed.</p> <p>latency—Measure the time interval between the arrival of the last bit of the input frame at the input port and the output of the first bit of the frame on the output port.</p> <p>frame-loss—Measure the percentage of frames that must have been forwarded by a network device under steady state (constant) load conditions, but were not forwarded due to lack of resources.</p> <p>back-back-frames—Measure the number of frames that are forwarded by the device on which the test is performed when a burst of frames with minimum inter-frame gaps is sent to that device from another source device.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests Overview on page 649• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on page 655• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920

thresholds

Syntax	<code>thresholds thresholds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Packet Series Transport routers. Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Specify thresholds used for the probes. A system log message is generated when the configured threshold is exceeded. Likewise, an SNMP trap (if configured) is generated when a threshold is exceeded.



NOTE: If you configure a value of zero using the *thresholds* option for a certain probe parameter, the generation of SNMP traps is disabled for the corresponding probe attribute. For example, if you specify the `set thresholds jitter-egress 0` statement, it denotes that traps are not triggered when the jitter in egress time threshold is met or exceeded.

Options	<p><i>thresholds</i>—Specify one or more threshold measurements. The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • egress-time—Measures maximum source-to-destination time per probe. • ingress-time—Measures maximum destination-to-source time per probe. • jitter-egress—Measures maximum source-to-destination jitter per test. • jitter-ingress—Measures maximum destination-to- source jitter per test. • jitter-rtt—Measures maximum jitter per test, from 0 through 60,000,000 microseconds. • rtt—Measures maximum round-trip time per probe, in microseconds. • std-dev-egress—Measures maximum source-to-destination standard deviation per test. • std-dev-ingress—Measures maximum destination-to-source standard deviation per test. • std-dev-rtt—Measures maximum standard deviation per test, in microseconds. • successive-loss—Measures successive probe loss count, indicating probe failure.
---------	---

- **total-loss**—Measures total probe loss count indicating test failure, from 0 through 15.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)
- [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)

traceoptions (Dynamic Flow Capture)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {  
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | non-world-readable>;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services dynamic-flow-capture]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.

Description Enable and define tracing options for dynamic flow capture events.

Options **file *filename***—Use the specified file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**.

files *number*—(Optional) Use the specified maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named *trace-file* reaches its maximum size, it is renamed *trace-file.0*, then *trace-file.1*, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then, the oldest trace file is overwritten. Note that if you specify a maximum number for files, you must also specify a maximum file size with the **size** option.

Range: 2 through 1000 files.

Default: 10 files.

no-world-readable—(Optional) Restrict access to the file.

world-readable—(Optional) Enable free access to the file.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Junos Capture Vision on M and T Series Routers on page 281](#)

traceoptions (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<pre> traceoptions { no-remote-trace; file filename <files number> <size bytes> <match expression> <world-readable no-world-readable>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring], [edit forwarding-options sampling]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure traffic sampling tracing operations.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing Traffic Sampling Operations on page 326

traceoptions (RPM)

Syntax	<pre>traceoptions { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <match <i>regular-expression</i>> <size <i>maximum-file-size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag <i>flag</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	Define tracing operations for RPM processes.
Options	<p>file <i>filename</i>—Use the specified file to receive the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory /var/log. Default: rmopd</p> <p>files <i>number</i>—(Optional) Use the specified maximum number of trace files to create before overwriting the oldest one. If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the size option. Range: 2 through 1000 Default: 3 files</p> <p>match <i>regular-expression</i>—(Optional) Use the specified regular expression to refine the output to include lines that contain the regular expression.</p> <p>size <i>maximum-file-size</i>—(Optional) Use the specified maximum size of each trace file. By default, the number entered is treated as bytes. Alternatively, you can include a suffix to the number to indicate kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the files option. Range: 10 KB through 1 GB Default: 128 KB</p> <p>world-readable—(Optional) Enable unrestricted file access.</p> <p>no-world-readable—(Default) Disable unrestricted file access. This means the log file can be accessed only by the user who configured the tracing operation.</p> <p>flag <i>flag</i>—Use the specified tracing operation. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements. You can include the following flags:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all—Trace all operations. • configuration—Trace configuration events. • error—Trace events related to catastrophic errors in daemon.

- **ipc**—Trace IPC events.
- **ppm**—Trace ppm events.
- **statistics**—Trace statistics.

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

Related Documentation [• Tracing RPM Operations on MX, M, T and ACX Series Routers on page 538](#)

transfer

Syntax

```
transfer {
  record-level number;
  timeout seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services flow-collector file-specification variant *variant-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify when to send the flow collection file. The file is sent when either of the two conditions is met.

Options **record-level *number***—Use the specified number of flow collection files collected.
timeout *seconds*—Use the specified timeout duration.

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

Related Documentation [• Configuring File Formats on page 235](#)

transfer-log-archive

Syntax

```
transfer-log-archive {
  archive-sites {
    ftp:url {
      password "password";
      username username;
    }
  }
  filename-prefix prefix;
  maximum-age minutes;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services flow-collector]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure the filename prefix, maximum age, and destination FTP server for log files containing the transfer activity history for a flow collector interface.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237](#)

traps

Syntax	<code>traps traps;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name],</code> <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers. Support at the <code>[edit services rpm twamp client control-connection control-client-name]</code> hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Set the trap bit to generate traps for probes. Traps are sent if the configured threshold is met or exceeded.
Options	<p>traps—Specify one or more traps. The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control-connection-closed—Generate traps when the control connection is closed. • egress-jitter-exceeded—Generate traps when the jitter in egress time threshold is met or exceeded. • egress-std-dev-exceeded—Generate traps when the egress time standard deviation threshold is met or exceeded. • egress-time-exceeded—Generate traps when the maximum egress time threshold is met or exceeded. • ingress-jitter-exceeded—Generate traps when the jitter in ingress time threshold is met or exceeded. • ingress-std-dev-exceeded—Generate traps when the ingress time standard deviation threshold is met or exceeded. • ingress-time-exceeded—Generate traps when the maximum ingress time threshold is met or exceeded. • jitter-exceeded—Generate traps when the jitter in round-trip time threshold is met or exceeded. • probe-failure—Generate traps when successive probe loss thresholds are crossed. • rtt-exceeded—Generate traps when the maximum round-trip time threshold is met or exceeded. • std-dev-exceeded—Generate traps when the round-trip time standard deviation threshold is met or exceeded. • test-completion—Generate traps when a test is completed.

- **test-failure**—Generate traps when the total probe loss threshold is met or exceeded.
- **test-iteration-done**—Generate traps when all test sessions under control connections complete one test iteration.



NOTE: For RPM traps to be generated, you must configure the remote-operations SNMP trap category by including the `categories` statement at the `[edit snmp trap-group trap-group-name]` hierarchy level.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)
- [Understanding Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol on Routers on page 495](#)

tth

Syntax `tth hops;`

Hierarchy Level `[edit services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group client-name content-destination identifier]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure the time-to-live (TTL) value for the IP-IP header.

Options *hops*—TTL value.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Content Destination on page 282](#)

ttl (RPM probe)

Syntax	<code>ttl hop-count;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services rpm probe owner test test-name ttl hop-count]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for MX Series routers.
Description	<p>Specify the maximum hop count (TTL) for all types of probes (IPv4 and IPv6) in real-time performance monitoring (RPM) and Two-Way Active Management Protocol (TWAMP). This can be useful when it is necessary to restrict the scope of the RPM probes so a probes does not unintentionally monitor an alternative path to the destination (such as may occur after a BGP re-routing). Another example is to monitor direct reachability by specifying a TTL of 1. Probes that exceed the number set for TTL are discarded.</p> <p>The TTL configuration is supported on Routing Engine-based RPM, Multiservices Modular PIC Concentrator (MS-MPC) and Multiservices Modular Interfaces Card (MS-MIC)-based RPM, and Two-Way Active Management Protocol (TWAMP).</p> <p>You can set a TTL value for the probes listed below.</p> <p>Software time stamping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • icmp-ping, and icmp-ping time stamping • icmp6-ping • udp-ping, and udp-ping time stamping • tcp-ping • http-get, and http-metadata-get • BGP neighbor monitoring using TCP/UDP <p>Hardware time stamping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • icmp-ping and icmp-ping-timestamp • udp-ping and udp-ping-timestamp <p>MS-MPC-PIC based probes (delegate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • icmp-ping, icmp-ping-timestamp, and icmp6-ping, <p>MS-MPC-PIC hardware timestamp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • icmp-ping and icmp-ping-timestamp • udp-ping and udp-ping-timestamp <p>TWAMP probe</p>

- inline TWAMP client

Options *hop-count*—Prior to Junos OS Release 18.2R1, for RPM, the RPM client always sent a TTL of 64 to the RPM server under the IPv4 or IPv6 header. For TWAMP clients, the TTL was 255 sent in the IPv4 header. In Junos OS Release 18.2R1 and later, you can specify the TTL you want for RPM and TWAMP probes.

Range: 1 through 255 for both RPM and TWAMP

Default: 64

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Probes on M, MX and T Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 502](#)

tunnel-observation

Syntax	<code>tunnel-observation [ipv4 ipv6 mpls-over-udp];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services flow-monitoring version9 template <i>template-name</i>]</code> <code>[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template <i>template-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on PTX Series routers. ipv4 and ipv6 options added in Junos OS Release 18.2R1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.4R1 on MX Series routers.
Description	Specify the types of MPLS flows on which to enable inline flow monitoring. If you do not configure a tunnel-observation type, then plain MPLS flow records are created.
Options	<p>ipv4—Enable flow monitoring for MPLS-IPv4 traffic. You must also configure mpls-template at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>ipv6—Enable flow monitoring for MPLS-IPv6 traffic. You must also configure mpls-template at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level. If you are running inline flow monitoring on a Lookup (LU) card on an MX Series router, you must also configure use-extended-flow-memory at the <code>[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services]</code> hierarchy level to create MPLS-IPv6 flow records.</p> <p>mpls-over-udp—(PTX Series only) Enable flow monitoring for MPLS-over-UDP traffic. Monitoring looks past the tunnel header to report the inner payload of the packets. For an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is carried between IPv4 endpoints, you must also configure ipv4-template at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level. For an MPLS-over-UDP flow that is encapsulated in an RSVP-TE LSP, you must also configure mpls-ipvx-template in Junos OS Release 18.1 or mpls-template starting in Junos OS 18.2R1 at the <code>[edit services flow-monitoring (version 9 version-ipfix) template <i>template-name</i>]</code> hierarchy level.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Routers on page 389 • Inline Active Flow Monitoring of MPLS-over-UDP Flows on PTX Series Routers on page 395 • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57

twamp

```
Syntax twamp {
    server {
        authentication-mode mode;
        authentication-key-chain identifier {
            key-id identifier {
                secret password-string;
            }
        }
        client-list list-name {
            [ address address ];
        }
        inactivity-timeout seconds;
        max-connection-duration hours;
        maximum-connections count;
        maximum-connections-per-client count;
        maximum-sessions count;
        maximum-sessions-per-connection count;
        port number;
        routing-instance-list {
            instance-name {
                port number;
            }
        }
        server-inactivity-timeout minutes;
        tcp-keepcnt
        tcp-keepidle
        tcp-keepintvl
    }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit services rpm]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description Configure the Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) responder or sever settings on all M Series and T Series routers that support Multiservices PICs (running in either Layer 2 or Layer 3 mode), and on MX Series routers.

TWAMP is an open protocol for measurement of two-way metrics. The host that initiates the TCP connection takes the roles of the control-client and (in the two-host implementation) the session-sender. Such a device is also called the TWAMP client. The host that acknowledges the TCP connection accepts the roles of a server and (in the two-host implementation) and the session-reflector. Such a device is also called the TWAMP server. The TWAMP-Test messages are exchanged between the session-sender and the session-reflector, and the TWAMP-Control messages are exchanged between the control-client and the server.

The following addresses cannot be used for the **client-list** source IP address used for probes:

- 0.0.0.0
- 127.0.0.0/8 (loopback)
- 224.0.0.0/4 (multicast)
- 255.255.255.255 (broadcast)


The remaining statements are described separately.

Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

twamp-server

Syntax	twamp-server;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>sp-fpc/pic/port</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Specify the service PIC logical interface to provide the TWAMP service.
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring TWAMP on MX, M and T Series Routers and EX4300 Series Switches on page 519

trio-flow-offload

Syntax	trio-flow-offload minimum-bytes <i>minimum-bytes</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> services-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	Enable any plug-in or daemon on a PIC to generate a request to off-load flows to the Packet Forwarding Engine. This command is available on MX Series routers with Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) and Modular Interface Cards (MICs).
	<div> NOTE: This feature is not supported for Broadband Edge subscribers (given that service PIC off load is not available with aggregate Ethernet (AE)).</div>
Options	<i>minimum-bytes</i> —Minimum number of bytes that trigger offloading. When this option is omitted, offloading is triggered when both the forward and reverse flows of the session have begun, meaning that at least one packet has flowed in each direction.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Flow Offloading on MX Series Routers on page 64

udp

Syntax

```
udp {
  destination-interface interface-name;
  port port;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [services](#) rpm [probe-server](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.

Description Specify the port information for the UDP server.

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



NOTE: The `destination-interface` statement is not supported on PTX Series routers.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RPM Receiver Servers on M, MX, T and PTX Series Routers and EX Series Switches on page 510](#)

udp-tcp-port-swap (RFC 2544 Benchmarking)

Syntax	udp-tcp-port-swap;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services rpm rfc2544-benchmarkingtests test-name test-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X53 for ACX Series routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Swap source and destination UDP ports in the test packets. Only UDP port swap and UDP over IPv4 traffic is supported.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920• Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551• Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562

unit

Syntax

```
unit logical-unit-number {
  family inet {
    address address {
      destination destination-address;
    }
    filter {
      group filter-group-number;
      input filter-name;
      output filter-name;
    }
    sampling direction;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit [interfaces](#) *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

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

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

Range: 0 through 16,384


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

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

Related Documentation

- *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices* for other statements that do not affect services interfaces.
- *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*

use-extended-flow-memory

Syntax	use-extended-flow-memory;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc slot-number inline-services]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	<p>Configure the service to extended flow memory. This service provides more scale in flows for inline services sampling.</p> <p>The new configuration set chassis fpc slot slot-number inline-services use-extended-flow-memory allows you to configure table to operate in side band mode with side band memory. This configuration is applicable only on a Lookup (LU) platform. It is not applicable for XL line card because XL has dedicated DMEM memory to hold 64M flow entries.</p> <p>If you are configuring inline flow monitoring of MPLS-IPv6 flows on an LU platform, you must configure use-extended-flow-memory to get MPLS-IPv6 flow records. If you do not configure use-extended-flow-memory on an LU platform, plain MPLS flow records are created.</p> <div> NOTE: This configuration is supported only on LU platforms.</div>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57• Including Fragmentation Identifier and IPv6 Extension Header Elements in IPFIX Templates on MX Series Routers on page 455

username (Services)

Syntax	<code>username <i>user-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector transfer-log-archive archive-sites]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the username for the transfer log server.
Options	<i>user-name</i> —FTP server username.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Transfer Logs on page 237

variant

Syntax	<pre>variant <i>variant-number</i> { data-format <i>format</i>; name-format <i>format</i>; transfer { record-level <i>number</i>; timeout <i>seconds</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-collector file-specification]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure a variant of the file format.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring File Formats on page 235

version

Syntax	<code>version <i>format</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit forwarding-options accounting name output flow-server hostname],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls) output</code> <code>flow-server hostname],</code> <code>[edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output flow-server hostname]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the version format of the aggregated flows exported to a cflowd server.
Options	<i>format</i> —Format of the flows. Values: 5 or 8 Default: 5
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• export-format on page 788• Enabling Flow Aggregation on T and M Series Routers on page 414

version (Flow Monitoring Logs for NAT)

Syntax	<code>version (ipfix v9);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit services jflow-log template-profile <i>template-profile-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Specify the flow template format, such as IPFIX or version 9, to be used for generating flow monitoring records for NAT events and for transmitting them to the collector.
Options	<p>ipfix—Use the IPFIX flow template format for flow monitoring logs for NAT events.</p> <p>v9—Use the version 9 flow template format for flow monitoring logs for NAT events.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding NAT Event Logging in Flow Monitoring Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 248 • Configuring Log Generation of NAT Events in Flow Monitoring Record Format on an MX Series Router or NFX250 on page 257 • Monitoring NAT Events on MX Series Routers by Logging NAT Operations in Flow Template Formats on page 268 • Example: Configuring Logs in Flow Monitoring Format for NAT Events on MX Series Routers for Troubleshooting on page 270

version9 (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<pre>version9 { template <i>template-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (bridge inet inet6 mpls vpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls vpls bridge) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed.</p> <p>Support at the following hierarchy levels introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1: [edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family bridge], [edit forwarding-options sampling instance instance-name family vpls], [edit forwarding-options sampling family bridge], and [edit forwarding-options sampling family vpls].</p>
Description	<p>Specify flow monitoring version 9 properties to apply to output sampling records.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419

version9 (Flow Monitoring)

Syntax

```

version9 {
  template template-name {
    flow-active-timeout seconds;
    flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
    flow-key {
      flow-direction;
      vlan-id;
      output-interface;
    }
    (ipv4-template | ipv6-template | mpls-template label-position [ positions ] |
     mpls-ipv4-template label-position [ positions ] | mpls-ipvx-template);
    option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
    options-template-id
    peer-as-billing-template;
    source-id
    template-id
    template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
    tunnel-observation [ipv4 | ipv6 | mpls-over-udp];
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit [services flow-monitoring](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed.

Description Specify the version 9 output template properties to support flow monitoring.

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

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Flow Aggregation on MX, M, vMX and T Series Routers and NFX250 to Use Version 9 Flow Templates on page 419](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57](#)

version-ipfix (Forwarding Options)

Syntax	<pre>version-ipfix { template <i>template-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options sampling instance <i>instance-name</i> family (inet inet6 mpls vpls) output flow-server <i>hostname</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.R3 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.</p>
Description	<p>Specify flow monitoring version IPFIX properties to apply to output sampling records.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57• Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435

version-ipfix (Services)

Syntax

```

version-ipfix {
  template template-name {
    flow-active-timeout seconds;
    flow-inactive-timeout seconds;
    flow-key {
      flow-direction;
      vlan-id;
      output-interface;
    }
    (ipv4-template | ipv6-template | mpls-ipv4-template | mpls-ipvx-template |
     vpls-template);
    nexthop-learning (enable | disable);
    observation-domain-id
    option-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
    options-template-id
    template-id
    template-refresh-rate packets packets seconds seconds;
    tunnel-observation [ipv4 | ipv6 | mpls-over-udp];
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit [services flow-monitoring](#)]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.R3 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4 for PTX Series routers with third-generation FPCs installed.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10002 switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX10008 and QFX10016 switches.

Description

Specify the IPFIX output template properties to support flow monitoring.

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

Required Privilege Level

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57](#)
- [Configuring Flow Aggregation to Use IPFIX Flow Templates on MX, vMX and T Series Routers, EX Series Switches and NFX250 on page 435](#)
- [Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring on PTX Series Routers on page 389](#)

video-monitoring

```
Syntax video-monitoring {
  interfaces {
    interface-name {
      family {
        inet {
          input-flows {
            input-flow-name {
              destination-address [ address ];
              destination-port [ port ];
              source-address [ address ];
              source-port [ port ];
              template template-name;
            }
          }
          output-flows {
            output-flow-name {
              destination-address [ address ];
              destination-port [ port ];
              source-address [ address ];
              source-port [ port ];
              template template-name;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  inet6 {
    input-flows {
      input-flow-name {
        destination-address [ address ];
        destination-port [ port ];
        source-address [ address ];
        source-port [ port ];
        template template-name;
      }
    }
    output-flows {
      output-flow-name {
        destination-address [ address ];
        destination-port [ port ];
        source-address [ address ];
        source-port [ port ];
        template template-name;
      }
    }
  }
  mpls {
    input-flows {
      input-flow-name {
        (destination-address [ address ] | source-address [ address ]);
        destination-port [ port ];
        payload-type (ipv4 | ipv6);
        source-port [ port ];
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

        template template-name;
    }
}
output-flows {
    output-flow-name {
        (destination-address [ address ] | source-address [ address ]);
        destination-port [ port ];
        payload-type (ipv4 | ipv6);
        source-port [ port ];
        template template-name;
    }
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
templates {
    template-name {
        interval-duration interval-duration;
        inactive-timeout inactive-timeout;
        rate {
            (layer3 layer3-packets-per-second | media media-bits-per-second);
        }
        delay-factor {
            disable;
            threshold {
                (info | warning | critical) delay-factor-threshold;
            }
        }
        media-loss-rate {
            disable;
            threshold {
                (info | warning | critical) percentage mlr-percentage | packet-count
                    mlr-packet-count;
            }
        }
        media-rate-variation {
            ;
            threshold {
                (info | warning | critical) mrsv-variation;
            }
        }
        media-packets-count-in-layer3 media-packets-count-in-layer3;
        media-packet-size media-packet-size;
    }
}
}
}



```

Hierarchy Level [\[edit services\]](#)

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

Description	Define the options for video monitoring using media delivery index options for metrics. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 708

vpls-flow-table-size

Syntax	<code>vpls-flow-table-size <i>units</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> inline-services flow-table-size]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	Configure the size of the VPLS flow table in units of 256K entries.
	<p> NOTE: Any change in the configured size of the flow table size initiates an automatic reboot of the FPC.</p> <p> NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, the maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 256 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with 4 GB DDR3 memory or higher. The maximum number of 256K flow entries that you can configure for IPv4 flow tables and IPv6 flow tables is 245 on MPC5Es and MPC6Es with DDR3 memory lower than 4 GB.</p>
Options	<p>units—Number of 256K flow entries available for the VPLS flow table.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 245</p> <p>Default: 15 (3840K)</p>
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57

vpls-template

Syntax	vpls-template;
Hierarchy Level	[edit services flow-monitoring version-ipfix template]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13 .2.
Description	Specify that the IPFIX template is used only for VPLS records. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, the vpls-template option is deprecated; use the bridge-template option instead. The bridge-template option supports both VPLS and bridge records.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inline Active Flow Monitoring Using Routers, Switches or NFX250 on page 57 • bridge-template on page 748

world-readable

Syntax	(world-readable no-world-readable);
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options port-mirroring traceoptions file], [edit forwarding-options sampling family (inet inet6 mpls) output file], [edit forwarding-options sampling traceoptionsfile]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Enable unrestricted file access.
Options	no-world-readable —Restrict file access to owner. This is the default. world-readable —Enable unrestricted file access. Default: no-world-readable
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Port Mirroring on M, T MX, and PTX Series Routers on page 464 • Configuring Traffic Sampling on MX, M and T Series Routers on page 319

CHAPTER 19

Operational Commands

- clear passive-monitoring statistics
- clear services accounting statistics inline-jflow
- clear services dynamic-flow-capture
- clear services flow-collector statistics
- clear services rpm twamp server connection
- clear services service-sets statistics jflow-log
- clear services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot
- clear services video-monitoring mdi statistics fpc-slot
- request services flow-collector change-destination primary interface
- request services flow-collector change-destination secondary interface
- request services flow-collector test-file-transfer
- request services rpm twamp
- show forwarding-options next-hop-group
- show forwarding-options port-mirroring
- show interfaces (Dynamic Flow Capture)
- show interfaces (Flow Collector)
- show interfaces (Flow Monitoring)
- show passive-monitoring error
- show passive-monitoring flow
- show passive-monitoring memory
- show passive-monitoring status
- show passive-monitoring usage
- show services accounting aggregation
- show services accounting aggregation template
- show services accounting errors
- show services accounting flow
- show services accounting flow-detail
- show services accounting memory

- `show services accounting packet-size-distribution`
- `show services accounting status`
- `show services accounting usage`
- `show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination`
- `show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source`
- `show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics`
- `show services flow-collector file interface`
- `show services flow-collector input interface`
- `show services flow-collector interface`
- `show services rpm active-servers`
- `show services rpm history-results`
- `show services rpm probe-results`
- `show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking`
- `show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id`
- `show services rpm twamp client connection`
- `show services rpm twamp client history-results`
- `show services rpm twamp client probe-results`
- `show services rpm twamp client session`
- `show services rpm twamp server connection`
- `show services rpm twamp server session`
- `show services service-sets statistics jflow-log`
- `show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot`
- `show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot`
- `show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot`
- `test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test`

clear passive-monitoring statistics

Syntax	<code>clear passive-monitoring statistics (all interface <i>interface-name</i>)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Clear statistics for one passive monitoring interface or for all passive monitoring interfaces.
Options	<p>all—Clear statistics for all configured passive monitoring interfaces.</p> <p>interface <i>interface-name</i>—Clear statistics for the specified passive monitoring interface (<i>mo-fpc/pic/port</i>).</p>
Required Privilege Level	network
List of Sample Output	clear passive-monitoring statistics on page 1013
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are not provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear passive-monitoring statistics

```
user@host> clear passive-monitoring statistics interface mo-5/0/0
```

clear services accounting statistics inline-jflow

Syntax	<code>clear services accounting statistics inline-jflow <inline-jflow (fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX Series routers.
Description	Clear inline flow statistics for a specified FPC.
Options	<p>fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i>—Clear inline flow statistics for the specified FPC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MX80 Series routers only—Replace <i>slot-number</i> with a value from 0 through 1.• MX104 Series routers only—Replace <i>slot-number</i> with a value from 0 through 2.• MX240 Series routers only—Replace <i>slot-number</i> with a value from 0 through 2.• MX480 Series routers only—Replace <i>slot-number</i> with a value from 0 through 5.• MX960 Series routers only—Replace <i>slot-number</i> with a value from 0 through 11.• MX2010 Series routers only—Replace <i>slot-number</i> with a value from 0 through 9.• MX2020 Series routers only—Replace <i>slot-number</i> with a value from 0 through 19.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show services accounting flow on page 1065
List of Sample Output	clear services accounting statistics inline-jflow on page 1014
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear services accounting statistics inline-jflow

```
user@host> run clear services accounting statistics inline-jflow fpc-slot 5  
Statistics Cleared
```


clear services dynamic-flow-capture

Syntax	clear services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group <i>group-name</i> <criteria-identifier <i>identifier</i> > <destination-identifier <i>identifier</i> > <force> <static>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Clear dynamic flow capture information for specified capture group.
Options	<p>capture-group <i>group-name</i>—Use the specified capture-group identifier.</p> <p>criteria-identifier <i>identifier</i>—(Optional) Use the specified criteria identifier.</p> <p>destination-identifier <i>identifier</i>—(Optional) Use the specified content destination identifier.</p> <p>force—(Optional) Force clearing of criteria.</p> <p>static—(Optional) Clear static criteria.</p>
Required Privilege Level	network
List of Sample Output	clear services dynamic-flow-capture on page 1015
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are not provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear services dynamic-flow-capture

```
user@host> clear services dynamic-flow-capture capture-group flow-a
```

clear services flow-collector statistics

Syntax	clear services flow-collector statistics (all interface <i>interface-name</i>)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Clear statistics for one flow collector interface or for all flow collector interfaces.
Options	all —Clear statistics for all configured flow collector interfaces. interface <i>interface-name</i> —Clear statistics for the specified flow collector interface (<i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i>).
Required Privilege Level	network
List of Sample Output	clear services flow-collector statistics on page 1016
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear services flow-collector statistics

```
user@host> clear services flow-collector statistics interface cp-5/0/0
Flow collector interface: cp-5/0/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Statistics cleared successfully
```

clear services rpm twamp server connection

Syntax `clear services rpm twamp server connection
 <connection-id>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description Clear connections established between the real-time performance monitoring (RPM) Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) server and control clients. By default all established connections are cleared (along with the sessions on those connections). To clear only a specific connection, specify the connection ID when you issue the command.

Options *connection-id*—(Optional) Specific connection to clear.

**Required Privilege
Level** clear

clear services service-sets statistics jflow-log

Syntax	<pre>clear services service-sets statistics jflow-log <service-set service-set-name> <interface interface-name></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Clear flow monitoring log statistics for the logs generated in IPFIX or version 9 format for one services interface or for all services interfaces, and for one named service set or all service sets on the interface or interfaces.
Options	<p>none—Clear flow monitoring log for all configured services interfaces and their service sets.</p> <p>interface <i>interface-name</i>—(Optional) Clear flow monitoring log statistics for the specified services interface. On M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers, the <i>interface-name</i> can be <i>ms-fpc/pic/port</i>. It is supported only on MS-MICs and MS-MPCS.</p> <p>service-set <i>service-set-name</i>—(Optional) Clear flow monitoring log statistics for the specified services interface.</p>
Required Privilege Level	network
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>show services service-sets statistics syslog</i>
List of Sample Output	clear services service-sets statistics jflow-log interface on page 1018
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear services service-sets statistics jflow-log interface

```
user@host> clear services service-sets statistics jflow-log interface ms-5/0/0
Interface: ms-5/0/0
```

clear services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot

Syntax	clear services video-monitoring mdi errors <fpc-slot <i>fpc-slot</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Clear all media delivery index error counters for the specified FPC slot or for all FPC slots.
Options	<p>none—Clear error counters for all FPC slots.</p> <p>fpc-slot—(Optional) Clear error counters for the specified FPC slot.</p>
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot on page 1174
List of Sample Output	clear services video-monitoring mdi errors on page 1019
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear services video-monitoring mdi errors

```
user@host> clear services video-monitoring mdi errors
Errors counters cleared
```

clear services video-monitoring mdi statistics fpc-slot

Syntax clear services video-monitoring mdi statistics fpc-slot *fpc-slot*

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

Description Clear all media delivery index statistics counters except for active flows.

Options *fpc-slot*—Number of the FPC slot.

Required Privilege Level clear

Related Documentation • [show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot on page 1174](#)

request services flow-collector change-destination primary interface

Syntax	<code>request services flow-collector change-destination primary interface <i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i></code> <code><clear-files></code> <code><clear-logs></code> <code><immediately gracefully></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Switch to the primary File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server that is configured as a flow collector.
Options	<p>none—Switch to the primary FTP server.</p> <p><i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i>—Use the specified flow collector interface name for the primary destination.</p> <p>clear-files—(Optional) Request clearing of existing data files in the FTP wait queue when the switch takes place.</p> <p>clear-logs—(Optional) Request clearing of existing logs when the switch takes place.</p> <p>immediately gracefully—(Optional) Specify whether you want the switch to take place immediately, or to affect only newly created files.</p>
Required Privilege Level	maintenance
List of Sample Output	request services flow-collector change-destination primary interface on page 1021
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request services flow-collector change-destination primary interface

```
user@host> request services flow-collector change-destination primary interface cp-6/0/0
Flow collector interface: cp-6/0/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Destination change successful
```

request services flow-collector change-destination secondary interface

Syntax	<code>request services flow-collector change-destination secondary interface <i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i> <clear-files> <clear-logs> <immediately gracefully></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Switch to the secondary File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server that is configured as a flow collector.
Options	<p>none—Switch to the secondary FTP server.</p> <p>cp-fpc/pic/port—Use the specified flow collector interface name (<i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i>) for the secondary destination.</p> <p>clear-files—(Optional) Request clearing of existing data files in the FTP wait queue when the switch takes place.</p> <p>clear-logs—(Optional) Request clearing of existing logs when the switch takes place.</p> <p>immediately gracefully—(Optional) Specify whether you want the switch to take place immediately, or to affect only newly created files.</p>
Required Privilege Level	maintenance
List of Sample Output	request services flow-collector change-destination secondary interface on page 1022
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request services flow-collector change-destination secondary interface

```
user@host> request services flow-collector change-destination secondary interface cp-6/0/0
Flow collector interface: cp-6/0/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Destination change successful
```


request services flow-collector test-file-transfer

Syntax	<code>request services flow-collector test-file-transfer <i>filename</i> interface (all <i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i>) (channel-zero channel-one) (primary secondary)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers, PTX Series, and T Series routers only) Transfer a test file to the primary or secondary File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server that is configured as a flow collector. This command verifies that the output side of the flow collector interface is operating properly.
Options	<p><i>filename</i>—Name of the test file to transfer.</p> <p>interface (all <i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i>)—Transfer a test file of flows from all configured flow collector interfaces or from only the specified interface.</p> <p>channel-zero channel-one—Transfer a file from export channel 0 (unit 0) or channel 1 (unit 1) of the PIC.</p> <p>primary secondary—Transfer a file to the primary or secondary server configured as a flow collector.</p>
Required Privilege Level	network
List of Sample Output	request services flow-collector test-file-transfer interface channel-one primary on page 1023
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request services flow-collector test-file-transfer interface channel-one primary

```
user@host> request services flow-collector test-file-transfer test_file interface cp-7/1/0
channel-one primary
```

```
Flow collector interface: cp-7/1/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Response: Test file transfer successfully scheduled
```

request services rpm twamp

Syntax	<code>request services rpm twamp (start stop) client <control-connection-name></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for MX Series routers.
Description	<p>Start or stop a TWAMP session. You can start or stop all of the sessions for all of the TWAMP clients, or start or stop a session for a specific TWAMP client. When you start all the test session configured for a particular TWAMP client, the control-client initiates all requested testing with a Start-Sessions message, and the server sends an acknowledgment. If the control connection is not active between the server and the client, the control connection is also established and the test connections are started later. If the control-client name is not specified, all the configured test sessions are commenced.</p> <p>When you stop the test session, the control connection is closed only after the Stop-sessions message is sent from the TWAMP client to the TWAMP server. If the control-client name is not specified, all the configured test sessions are closed.</p>
Options	<p>start client—Start the TWAMP session between the TWAMP client and the TWAMP server.</p> <p>stop client—Terminate the TWAMP session between the TWAMP client and the TWAMP server.</p> <p>control-connection-name—(Optional) Start or stop the TWAMP session with the server only for the specified control-connection or TWAMP control-client.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	request services rpm twamp start client on page 1024
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are not provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request services rpm twamp start client

```
user@host> request services rpm twamp start client c1
```

show forwarding-options next-hop-group

Syntax	show forwarding-options next-hop-group <terse brief detail> <group-name>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches. Support for IPv6 introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for the MX Series routers.
Description	Display current state of next-hop groups.
Options	terse brief detail —(Optional) Display the specified level of output. group-name —(Optional) Display a single next-hop group.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show forwarding-options port-mirroring on page 1028
List of Sample Output	show forwarding-options next-hop-group terse on page 1026 show forwarding-options next-hop-group brief on page 1026 show forwarding-options next-hop-group detail on page 1026
Output Fields	Table 103 on page 1025 lists the output fields for the show forwarding-options next-hop-group command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 103: show forwarding-options next-hop-group Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Next-hop-group	Name of next-hop group.	All levels
Type	Next-hop group type, such as inet , inet6 or layer-2 .	All levels
State	Next-hop group state, either up or down .	All levels
Members Interfaces	Names of interfaces to which next-hop group members belong.	brief detail
Member Subgroup	Names of subgroups to which next-hop group members belong.	brief detail
Number of members configured	Number of next-hop group members configured.	detail

Table 103: show forwarding-options next-hop-group Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Number of members that are up	Number of next-hop group members that are up.	detail
Number of subgroups configured	Number of subgroups configured.	detail
Number of subgroups that are up	Number of subgroups that are up.	detail

Sample Output

show forwarding-options next-hop-group terse

```
user@host> show forwarding-options next-hop-group terse
Next-hop-group      Type      State
nhg                  inet      up
nhg6                 inet6     up
vpls_nhg_2          layer-2   down
```

show forwarding-options next-hop-group brief

```
user@host> show forwarding-options next-hop-group brief

Next-hop-group: nhg
  Type: inet
  State: up
  Members Interfaces:
    ge-0/2/8.0      next-hop  192.0.2.10
    ge-5/1/8.0      next-hop  198.51.100.10
    ge-5/1/9.0      next-hop  203.0.113.10

Next-hop-group: nhg6
  Type: inet6
  State: up
  Members Interfaces:
    ge-5/1/5.0      next-hop  2001:db8::1:10
    ge-5/1/6.0      next-hop  2001:db8::20:10      Member Subgroup:
nhsg6
  Members Interfaces:
    ge-5/0/4.0      next-hop  2001:db8::3:1
    ge-5/1/4.0      next-hop  2001:db8::4:1

Next-hop-group: vpls_nhg_2
Type: layer-2      State: down
```

show forwarding-options next-hop-group detail

```
user@host> show forwarding-options next-hop-group detail
```

```

Next-hop-group: nhg
Type: inet
State: up
Number of members configured      : 3
Number of members that are up    : 3
Number of subgroups configured   : 0
Number of subgroups that are up  : 0
Members Interfaces:
    ge-0/2/8.0      next-hop 192.0.2.10      State
                                up
    ge-5/1/8.0      next-hop 203.0.113.10     up
    ge-5/1/9.0      next-hop 198.51.100.10.10 up
Next-hop-group: nhg6
Type: inet6
State: up
Number of members configured      : 2
Number of members that are up    : 2
Number of subgroups configured   : 1
Number of subgroups that are up  : 1
Members Interfaces:
    ge-5/1/5.0      next-hop 2001:db8::1:10   up
    ge-5/1/6.0      next-hop 2001:db8::20:10  up
Member Subgroup: nhsg6
                                up
    Number of members configured      : 2
    Number of members that are up    : 2
    Members Interfaces:
        ge-5/0/4.0      next-hop 2001:db8::3:1   up
        ge-5/1/4.0      next-hop 2001:db8::4:1   up
Next-hop-group: vpls_nhg_2
Number of members configured      : 2
Number of members that are up    : 0
Number of subgroups configured   : 0
Number of subgroups that are up  : 0
Type: layer-2      State: down
Members Interfaces:      State
    ge-2/2/1.100      down
    ge-2/3/9.0        down

```

show forwarding-options port-mirroring

Syntax `show forwarding-options port-mirroring`
`<terse | detail>`
`<instance-name>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description Display current state of port-mirroring instances.

Options `terse | detail`—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
`instance-name`—(Optional) Display a single port-mirroring instance.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

List of Sample Output [show forwarding-options port-mirroring terse on page 1029](#)
[show forwarding-options port-mirroring detail on page 1029](#)

Output Fields [Table 104 on page 1028](#) lists the output fields for the `show forwarding-options port-mirroring` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 104: show forwarding-options port-mirroring Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Instance Name	Name of port-mirroring instance.	All levels
Instance Id	Instance identification number.	All levels
State	Instance state, either up or down .	All levels
Input parameters		
Rate	Rate (ratio of packets sampled).	detail
Run-length	Run length (number of consecutive packets sampled).	detail
Maximum-packet-length	Maximum packet length.	detail
Output parameters		
Family	Protocol family.	detail

Table 104: `show forwarding-options port-mirroring` Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
State	Instance state, either up or down .	detail
Destination	Destination (next-hop group name).	detail

Sample Output

`show forwarding-options port-mirroring terse`

```

user@host> show forwarding-options port-mirroring terse
Instance Name      Instance Id  State
&global_instance  1          up
inst1              2          up

```

`show forwarding-options port-mirroring detail`

```

user@host> show forwarding-options port-mirroring detail
Instance Name: &global_instance
Instance Id: 1      State: up
  Input parameters:
    Rate:          10
    Run-length:    4
    Maximum-packet-length: 0
  Output parameters:
    Family: inet   State: up Destination: inet_nhg
    Family: vpls/eth-switch State: up Destination: vpls_nhg

Instance Name: inst1
Instance Id: 2      State: up
  Input parameters:
    Rate:          1
    Run-length:    0
    Maximum-packet-length: 200
  Output parameters:
    Family: inet   State: up Destination: inet_nhg
    Family: vpls/eth-switch State: down Destination: vpls_nhg_2

```

show interfaces (Dynamic Flow Capture)

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

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (M320 and M120 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display status information about the specified dynamic flow capture interface.

Options `dfc-fpc/pic/port:channel`—Display standard status information about the specified dynamic flow capture interface.

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

`descriptions`—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

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

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

`statistics`—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show interfaces \(Dynamic Flow Capture\) on page 1033](#)

Output Fields [Table 105 on page 1030](#) lists the output fields for the **show interfaces** (Dynamic Flow Capture) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 105: Dynamic Flow Capture show interfaces Output Fields

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

Table 105: Dynamic Flow Capture show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
SNMP ifIndex	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	detail extensive none
Type	Type of interface.	All levels
Link-level type	Encapsulation type used on the physical interface.	All levels
MTU	Maximum Transmit Unit (MTU). Size of the largest packet to be transmitted.	All levels
Speed	Network speed on the interface.	All levels
Device flags	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the “Device Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Interface flags	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the “Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Link type	Data transmission type.	All levels
Link flags	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the “Link Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Last flapped	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second timezone (hour:minute:second ago) . For example, Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago) .	detail extensive
Input Rate	Input rate in bits per second (bps) and packets per second (pps).	None specified
Output Rate	Output rate in bps and pps.	None specified
Traffic statistics	Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input rate, Output rate—Number of bits per second (packets per second) received and transmitted on the interface. Input packets, Output packets—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Input errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Errors—Input errors on the interface. Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. Framing errors—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS). Runts—Frames received smaller than the runt threshold. Giants—Frames received larger than the giant threshold. Policed Discards—Frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because the frames did not recognize them or were not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that the Junos OS does not support. Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops. 	extensive

Table 105: Dynamic Flow Capture show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Output errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrier transitions—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly, possibly once every 10 seconds, the cable, the remote system, or the interface is malfunctioning. • Errors—Sum of outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors. • Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet dropped by the ASIC RED mechanism. • Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops. 	extensive
Logical Interface		
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
Index	Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.	detail extensive none
SNMP ifIndex	Logical interface SNMP interface index number.	detail extensive none
Flags	Information about the logical interface; values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Encapsulation	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels
Input packets	Number of packets received on the logical interface.	None specified
Output packets	Number of packets transmitted on the logical interface.	None specified
Traffic statistics	<p>Total number of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface. These statistics are the sum of the local and transit statistics. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes, Output bytes—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface. • Input packets, Output packets—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Protocol	Protocol family configured on the logical interface (such as iso or inet6).	detail extensive none
MTU	MTU size on the logical interface.	detail extensive none
Flags	Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	detail extensive none
Addresses, Flags	Addresses associated with the logical interface and information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	detail extensive none

Table 105: Dynamic Flow Capture show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Destination	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	detail extensive none
Local	IP address of the logical interface.	detail extensive none

Sample Output

show interfaces (Dynamic Flow Capture)

```

user@host> show interfaces dfc-0/0/0

Physical interface: dfc-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 146, SNMP ifIndex: 36
  Type: Adaptive-Services, Link-level type: Dynamic-Flow-Capture, MTU: 9192, Speed:
  2488320kbps
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 16384
  Link type : Full-Duplex
  Link flags : None
  Last flapped : 2005-08-26 15:08:36 PDT (01:18:42 ago)
  Input rate : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate : 44800440 bps (100000 pps)

Logical interface dfc-0/0/0.0 (Index 67) (SNMP ifIndex 43)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Dynamic-Flow-Capture
  Input packets : 74
  Output packets: 132
  Protocol inet, MTU: 9192
    Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.36.100.1, Local: 10.36.100.2

Logical interface dfc-0/0/0.1 (Index 68) (SNMP ifIndex 49)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Dynamic-Flow-Capture
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 402927263
  Protocol inet, MTU: 9192
    Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded

Logical interface dfc-0/0/0.2 (Index 69) (SNMP ifIndex 50)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Dynamic-Flow-Capture
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  Protocol inet, MTU: 9192
    Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded

Logical interface dfc-0/0/0.16383 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 44)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Dynamic-Flow-Capture
  Input packets : 1427
  Output packets: 98
  Protocol inet, MTU: 9192
    Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.0.0.16, Local: 10.0.0.1

```

show interfaces (Flow Collector)

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

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

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

Options `cp-fpc/pic/port:channel`—Display standard status information about the specified flow collector interface.

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

`descriptions`—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

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

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

`statistics`—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show interfaces extensive \(Flow Collector\) on page 1038](#)

Output Fields [Table 106 on page 1034](#) lists the output fields for the **show interfaces** (Flow Collector) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 106: Flow Collector Show interfaces Output Fields

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

Table 106: Flow Collector Show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
SNMP ifIndex	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Type	Type of interface.	All levels
Link-level type	Encapsulation type used on the physical interface.	All levels
MTU	Maximum Transmit Unit (MTU). Size of the largest packet to be transmitted.	All levels
Clocking	Reference clock source of the interface.	All levels
Speed	Network speed on the interface.	All levels
Device flags	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the "Device Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Interface flags	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the "Interface Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Link type	Data transmission type.	All levels
Link flags	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the "Link Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Physical info	Information about the physical interface.	All levels
Hold-times	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down. Value is in milliseconds.	detail extensive none
Current address	Configured MAC address.	detail extensive none
Hardware address	Media access control (MAC) address of the interface.	detail extensive none
Alternate link address	Backup link address.	detail extensive none
Last flapped	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second timezone (hour:minute:second ago) . For example, Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago) .	detail extensive
Statistics last cleared	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	detail extensive

Table 106: Flow Collector Show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Traffic statistics	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes, Output bytes—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface. • Input packets, Output packets—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Input errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors—Input errors on the interface. • Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. • Framing errors—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS). • Runts—Frames received smaller than the runt threshold. • Giants—Frames received larger than the giant threshold. • Policed Discards—Frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because the frames did not recognize them or were not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos does not support. • Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops. 	extensive
Output errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrier transitions —Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly, possibly once every 10 seconds, the cable, the remote system, or the interface is malfunctioning. • Errors—Sum of outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors. • Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet dropped by the ASIC RED mechanism. • Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops. 	extensive
Logical Interface		
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface	All levels
Index	Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.	detail extensive none
SNMP ifIndex	Logical interface SNMP interface index number.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Flags	Information about the logical interface; values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Encapsulation	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels

Table 106: Flow Collector Show interfaces Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Traffic statistics	<p>Total number of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface. These statistics are the sum of the local and transit statistics. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes, Output bytes—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface. • Input packets, Output packets—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Local statistics	Statistics for traffic received from and transmitted to the Routing Engine. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.	detail extensive
Transit statistics	Statistics for traffic transiting the router. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.	detail extensive
Protocol	Protocol family configured on the logical interface (such as iso or inet6).	detail extensive none
MTU	MTU size on the logical interface.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Route table	Route table in which this address exists; for example, Route table:0 refers to inet.0 .	detail extensive
Flags	Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	detail extensive none
Addresses, Flags	Information about the address flags. Possible values are described in the “Addresses Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	detail extensive none
Destination	IP address of the remote side of the connection.	detail extensive none
Local	IP address of the logical interface.	detail extensive none
Broadcast	Broadcast address.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive

Sample Output

show interfaces extensive (Flow Collector)

```

user@host> show interfaces extensive cp-5/0/0

Physical interface: cp-5/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 145, SNMP ifIndex: 52, Generation: 29
  Type: Flow-collector, Link-level type: Flow-collection, MTU: 9192,
  Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: 800mbps
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 16384
  Link type      : Full-Duplex
  Link flags     : None
  Physical info  : Unspecified
  Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
  Alternate link address: Unspecified
  Last flapped   : 2005-05-24 16:48:11 PDT (00:12:04 ago)
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes   :          2041661287          0 bps
    Output bytes  :          3795049544        43816664 bps
    Input packets :          1365534          0 pps
    Output packets:          3865644        3670 pps
  Input errors:
    Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runt: 0, Giants: 0,
    Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
  Output errors:
    Carrier transitions: 2, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0,
    Resource errors: 0

Logical interface cp-5/0/0.0 (Index 74) (SNMP ifIndex 53) (Generation 28)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Flow-collection
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes   :          1064651568
    Output bytes  :          37144290
    Input packets :          711324
    Output packets:          713672
  Local statistics:
    Input bytes   :          0
    Output bytes  :          0
    Input packets :          0
    Output packets:          0
  Transit statistics:
    Input bytes   :          1064651568          0 bps
    Output bytes  :          37144290          0 bps
    Input packets :          711324          0 pps
    Output packets:          713672          0 pps
  Protocol inet, MTU: 9192, Generation: 39, Route table: 0
  Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 192.0.2.2, Local: 192.0.2.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
    Generation: 40

Logical interface cp-5/0/0.1 (Index 75) (SNMP ifIndex 54) (Generation 29)
  Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Flow-collection
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes   :          976793823
    Output bytes  :          34099481

```



```

Input packets:          652729
Output packets:         655127
Local statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :          0
Input packets:          0
Output packets:         0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :           976793823      0 bps
Output bytes :          34099481      0 bps
Input packets:          652729        0 pps
Output packets:         655127        0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 9192, Generation: 40, Route table: 0
Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 198.51.100.2, Local: 198.51.100.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
Generation: 42

Logical interface cp-5/0/0.2 (Index 80) (SNMP ifIndex 55) (Generation 30)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Flow-collection
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :          3723079376
Input packets:          0
Output packets:         2495372
Local statistics:
Input bytes :           0
Output bytes :          0
Input packets:          0
Output packets:         0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :           0              0 bps
Output bytes :          3723079376      43816664 bps
Input packets:          0              0 pps
Output packets:         2495372        3670 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 9192, Generation: 41, Route table: 0
Flags: Receive-options, Receive-TTL-Exceeded
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 203.0.113.2, Local: 203.0.113.1, Broadcast: Unspecified,
Generation: 44

Logical interface cp-5/0/0.16383 (Index 81) (SNMP ifIndex 56) (Generation 31)
...
```

show interfaces (Flow Monitoring)

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

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

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

Options `mo-fpc/pic/port:channel`—Display standard status information about the specified flow monitoring interface.

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

`descriptions`—(Optional) Display interface description strings.

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

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

`statistics`—(Optional) Display static interface statistics.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show interfaces extensive \(Flow Monitoring\) on page 1043](#)

Output Fields [Table 107 on page 1040](#) lists the output fields for the **show interfaces** (Flow Monitoring) command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 107: show interfaces Output Fields (Flow Monitoring)

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

Table 107: *show interfaces Output Fields (Flow Monitoring) (continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
SNMP ifIndex	SNMP index number for the physical interface.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Description	Description and name of the interface.	All levels
Type	Type of interface.	All levels
Link-level type	Encapsulation type used on the physical interface.	All levels
MTU	Maximum Transmit Unit (MTU). Size of the largest packet to be transmitted.	All levels
Clocking	Reference clock source of the interface.	All levels
Speed	Network speed on the interface.	All levels
Device flags	Information about the physical device. Possible values are described in the "Device Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Interface flags	Information about the interface. Possible values are described in the "Interface Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Link type	Data transmission type.	All levels
Link flags	Information about the link. Possible values are described in the "Link Flags" section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Physical info	Information about the physical interface.	All levels
Hold-times	Current interface hold-time up and hold-time down. Value is in milliseconds.	detail extensive
Current address	Configured MAC address.	detail extensive none
Hardware address	Media access control (MAC) address of the interface.	detail extensive none
Alternate link address	Backup link address.	detail extensive none
Last flapped	Date, time, and how long ago the interface went from down to up. The format is Last flapped: year-month-day hour:minute:second timezone (hour:minute:second ago) . For example, Last flapped: 2002-04-26 10:52:40 PDT (04:33:20 ago)	detail extensive
Statistics last cleared	Time when the statistics for the interface were last set to zero.	detail extensive

Table 107: show interfaces Output Fields (Flow Monitoring) (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Traffic statistics	<p>Number and rate of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the physical interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes, Output bytes—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface. • Input packets, Output packets—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Input errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors—Input errors on the interface. • Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. • Framing errors—Number of packets received with an invalid frame checksum (FCS). • Runts—Frames received smaller than the runt threshold. • Giants—Frames received larger than the giant threshold. • Policed Discards—Frames that the incoming packet match code discarded because the frames did not recognize them or were not of interest. Usually, this field reports protocols that Junos does not support. • Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops. 	extensive
Output errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrier transitions—Number of times the interface has gone from down to up. This number does not normally increment quickly, increasing only when the cable is unplugged, the far-end system is powered down and then up, or another problem occurs. If the number of carrier transitions increments quickly, possibly once every 10 seconds, the cable, the remote system, or the interface is malfunctioning. • Errors—Sum of outgoing frame aborts and FCS errors. • Drops—Number of packets dropped by the output queue of the I/O Manager ASIC. If the interface is saturated, this number increments once for every packet dropped by the ASIC Red mechanism. • Resource errors—Sum of transmit drops. 	extensive
Logical Interface		
Logical interface	Name of the logical interface.	All levels
Index	Logical interface index number, which reflects its initialization sequence.	detail extensive none
SNMP ifIndex	Logical interface SNMP interface index number.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Flags	Information about the logical interface; values are described in the “Logical Interface Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	All levels
Encapsulation	Encapsulation on the logical interface.	All levels

Table 107: show interfaces Output Fields (Flow Monitoring) (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Traffic statistics	<p>Total number of bytes and packets received and transmitted on the logical interface. These statistics are the sum of the local and transit statistics. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input bytes, Output bytes—Number of bytes received and transmitted on the interface. • Input packets, Output packets—Number of packets received and transmitted on the interface. 	detail extensive
Local statistics	Statistics for traffic received from and transmitted to the Routing Engine. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.	detail extensive
Transit statistics	Statistics for traffic transiting the router. When a burst of traffic is received, the value in the output packet rate field might briefly exceed the peak cell rate. It takes awhile (generally, less than 1 second) for this counter to stabilize.	detail extensive
Protocol	Protocol family configured on the logical interface (such as iso or inet6).	detail extensive none
MTU	MTU size on the logical interface.	detail extensive none
Generation	Unique number for use by Juniper Networks technical support only.	detail extensive
Route table	Route table in which this address exists; for example, Route table:0 refers to inet.0 .	detail extensive
Flags	Information about the protocol family flags. Possible values are described in the “Family Flags” section under <i>Common Output Fields Description</i> .	detail extensive none

Sample Output

show interfaces extensive (Flow Monitoring)

```
user@host> show interfaces mo-4/0/0 extensive
```

```
Physical interface: mo-4/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 144, SNMP ifIndex: 42, Generation: 28
Description: monitor pic 2
Type: Adaptive-Services, Link-level type: Adaptive-Services, MTU: Unlimited,
Clocking: Unspecified, Speed: 800mbps
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 16384
Link type      : Full-Duplex
Link flags     : None
Physical info  : Unspecified
Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Current address: Unspecified, Hardware address: Unspecified
Alternate link address: Unspecified
Last flapped   : 2005-05-24 16:43:12 PDT (00:17:46 ago)
```

```
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :          756824218          8328536 bps
  Output bytes :          872916185          8400160 bps
  Input packets:           508452           697 pps
  Output packets:        15577196        18750 pps
Input errors:
  Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0,
  Policed discards: 0, Resource errors: 0
Output errors:
  Carrier transitions: 2, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, MTU errors: 0,
  Resource errors: 0

Logical interface mo-4/0/0.0 (Index 83) (SNMP ifIndex 43) (Generation 26)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Adaptive-Services
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :          756781796
  Output bytes :          872255328
  Input packets:           507233
  Output packets:        15575988
Local statistics:
  Input bytes :              0
  Output bytes :              0
  Input packets:              0
  Output packets:              0
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes :          756781796          8328536 bps
  Output bytes :          872255328          8400160 bps
  Input packets:           507233           697 pps
  Output packets:        15575988        18750 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 38, Route table: 0
Flags: None

Logical interface mo-4/0/0.16383 (Index 84) (SNMP ifIndex 58) (Generation 27)
...
```

show passive-monitoring error

Syntax	<code>show passive-monitoring error (* all mo-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display passive monitoring error statistics.
Options	<code>* all mo-<i>fpc/pic/port</i></code> —Display error statistics for monitoring interfaces. Use a wildcard character, specify all interfaces, or provide a specific interface name.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show passive-monitoring error all on page 1046
Output Fields	Table 108 on page 1045 lists the output fields for the show passive-monitoring error command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 108: show passive-monitoring error Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Passive monitoring interface	Name of the passive monitoring interface.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Interface state	State of the passive monitoring interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring—Specified interface is actively monitoring. • Disabled—Specified interface has been disabled from the CLI. • Not monitoring—The interface is operational, but not monitoring. This condition occurs when an interface first comes online, or when the interface is operational, but no logical unit has been configured under the physical interface. • Unknown—Unknown state. • Error—An error occurred during the process of determining the state of the interface.
Error information	
Packets dropped (no memory)	Number of packets dropped because of memory shortage.
Packets dropped (not IP)	Number of non-IP packets dropped.
Packets dropped (not IPv4)	Number of packets dropped because they failed the IPv4 version check.

Table 108: show passive-monitoring error Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Packets dropped (header too small)	Number of packets dropped because the packet length or IP header length was too small.
Memory allocation failures	Number of flow record memory allocation failures. A small number reflects failures to replenish the free list. A large number indicates the monitoring station is almost out of memory space.
Memory free failures	Number of flow record memory free failures.
Memory free list failures	Number of flow records received from free list that failed. Memory is nearly exhausted or too many new flows greater than 128 KB are being created per second.
Memory warning	Whether the flows have exceeded 1 million packets per second (Mpps) on a Monitoring Services PIC or 2 Mpps on a Monitoring Services II PIC. The response can be Yes or No .
Memory overload	Whether the memory has been overloaded. The response can be Yes or No .
PPS overload	Whether the PIC is receiving more packets per second than the configured threshold. The response can be Yes or No .
BPS overload	Whether the PIC is receiving more bits per second than the configured threshold. The response can be Yes or No .

Sample Output

show passive-monitoring error all

```

user@host> show passive-monitoring error all

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
Interface state: Monitoring
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory warning: No, Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: No

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
Interface state: Not monitoring
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory warning: No, Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: No

```


show passive-monitoring flow

Syntax	<code>show passive-monitoring flow (* all mo-<i>fpc/pic/port</i>)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display passive flow statistics.
Options	<code>* all mo-<i>fpc/pic/port</i></code> —Display passive flow statistics for monitoring interfaces. Use a wildcard character, specify all interfaces, or provide a specific interface name.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show passive-monitoring flow all on page 1048
Output Fields	Table 109 on page 1047 lists the output fields for the show passive-monitoring flow command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 109: show passive-monitoring flow Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Passive monitoring interface	Name of the passive monitoring interface.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Interface state	State of the passive monitoring interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring—Specified interface is actively monitoring. • Disabled—Specified interface has been disabled from the CLI. • Not monitoring—The interface is operational, but not monitoring. This condition occurs when an interface first comes online, or when the interface is operational, but no logical unit has been configured under the physical interface. • Unknown—Unknown state. • Error—An error occurred during the process of determining the state of the interface.
Flow information	
Flow packets	Number of packets received by an operational PIC.
Flow bytes	Number of bytes received by an operational PIC.
Flow packets 10-second rate	Number of packets per second handled by the PIC and displayed as a 10-second average.

Table 109: *show passive-monitoring flow Output Fields (continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Flow bytes 10-second rate	Number of bytes per second handled by the PIC and displayed as a 10-second average.
Active flows	Number of currently active flows tracked by the PIC.
Total flows	Total number of flows received by an operational PIC.
Flows exported	Total number of flows exported by an operational PIC.
Flows packets exported	Total number of cflowd packets exported by an operational PIC.
Flows inactive timed out	Total number of flows that are exported because of inactivity.
Flows active timed out	Total number of long-lived flows that are exported because of an active timeout.

Sample Output

show passive-monitoring flow all

```

user@host> show passive-monitoring flow all

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
Interface state: Monitoring
Flow information
  Flow packets: 6533434, Flow bytes: 653343400
  Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
  Active flows: 0, Total flows: 1599
  Flows exported: 1599, Flows packets exported: 55
  Flows inactive timed out: 1599, Flows active timed out: 0

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
Interface state: Monitoring
Flow information
  Flow packets: 6537780, Flow bytes: 653778000
  Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
  Active flows: 0, Total flows: 1601
  Flows exported: 1601, Flows packets exported: 55
  Flows inactive timed out: 1601, Flows active timed out: 0

```

show passive-monitoring memory

Syntax `show passive-monitoring memory (* | all | mo-fpc/pic/port)`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display passive monitoring memory and flow record statistics

Options `* | all | mo-fpc/pic/port`—Display memory and flow record statistics for monitoring interfaces. Use a wildcard character, specify all interfaces, or provide a specific interface name.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show passive-monitoring memory all on page 1050](#)

Output Fields [Table 110 on page 1049](#) lists the output fields for the **show passive-monitoring memory** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 110: show passive-monitoring memory Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Passive monitoring interface	Name of the passive monitoring interface.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Memory utilization	
Allocation count	Number of flow records allocated.
Free count	Number of flow records freed.
Maximum allocated	Maximum number of flow records allocated since the monitoring station booted. This number represents the peak number of flow records allocated at a time.
Allocations per second	Flow records allocated per second during the last statistics interval on the PIC.
Frees per second	Flow records freed per second during the last statistics interval on the PIC.
Total memory used, Total memory free	Total memory currently used and total amount of memory currently free (in bytes).

Sample Output

show passive-monitoring memory all

```
user@host> show passive-monitoring memory all
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
```

```
Memory utilization
```

```
Allocation count: 1600, Free count: 1599, Maximum allocated: 1600
```

```
Allocations per second: 3200, Frees per second: 1438
```

```
Total memory used (in bytes): 103579176, Total memory free (in bytes):  
163914184
```

show passive-monitoring status

Syntax	<code>show passive-monitoring status (* all mo-fpc/pic/port)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display passive monitoring status.
Options	<code>* all mo-fpc/pic/port</code> —Display status for monitoring interfaces. Use a wildcard character, specify all interfaces, or provide a specific interface name.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show passive-monitoring status all on page 1052
Output Fields	Table 111 on page 1051 lists the output fields for the show passive-monitoring status command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 111: show passive-monitoring status Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Passive monitoring interface	Name of the passive monitoring interface.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Interface state	Monitoring state of the passive monitoring interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring—PIC is actively monitoring. • Disabled—PIC has been disabled using the CLI. • Not monitoring—PIC is operational, but not monitoring. This condition can happen while the PIC is coming online, or when the PIC is operational but has no logical unit configured under the physical interface. • Unknown
Group index	Integer that represents the monitoring group of which the PIC is a member. Group index is a mapping from the group name to an index. It is not related to the number of monitoring groups.
Export interval	Configured export interval for cflowd records, in seconds.
Export format	Configured export format (only cflowd version 5 is supported).
Protocol	Protocol the PIC is configured to monitor (only IPv4 is supported).
Engine type	Configured engine type that is inserted in output cflowd packets.

Table 111: show passive-monitoring status Output Fields (continued)

Output Field	Output Field Description
Engine ID	Configured engine ID that is inserted in output cflowd packets.

Sample Output

show passive-monitoring status all

```
user@host> show passive-monitoring status all

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
Interface state: Monitoring
  Group index: 0
  Export interval: 15 secs, Export format: cflowd v5
  Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 1, Engine ID: 1

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
Interface state: Disabled

Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/2/0, Local interface index: 46
Interface state: Not monitoring
```

show passive-monitoring usage

Syntax	<code>show passive-monitoring usage (* all mo-fpc/pic/port)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display passive monitoring usage statistics.
Options	<code>* all mo-fpc/pic/port</code> —Display usage statistics for monitoring interfaces. Use a wildcard character, specify all interfaces, or provide a specific interface name.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show passive-monitoring usage all on page 1053
Output Fields	Table 112 on page 1053 lists the output fields for the <code>show passive-monitoring usage</code> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 112: show passive-monitoring usage Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Passive monitoring interface	Name of the passive monitoring interface.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
CPU utilization	
Uptime	Time, in milliseconds, that the PIC has been operational.
Interrupt time	Total time that the PIC has spent processing packets since the last PIC reset.
Load (5 second)	CPU load on the PIC, averaged more than 5 seconds. The number is a percentage obtained by dividing the time spent on active tasks by the total elapsed time.
Load (1 minute)	CPU load on the PIC, averaged more than 1 minute. The number is a percentage obtained by dividing the time spent on active tasks by the total elapsed time.

Sample Output

show passive-monitoring usage all

```
user@host> show passive-monitoring usage
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/0/0, Local interface index: 44
CPU utilization
```

```
Uptime: 653155 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 40213754 microseconds  
Load (5 second): 20%, Load (1 minute): 17%
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/1/0, Local interface index: 45
```

```
CPU utilization
```

```
Uptime: 652292 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 40223178 microseconds  
Load (5 second): 22%, Load (1 minute): 15%
```

```
Passive monitoring interface: mo-4/2/0, Local interface index: 46
```

```
CPU utilization
```

```
Uptime: 649491 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 40173645 microseconds  
Load (5 second): 22%, Load (1 minute): 10098862%
```


show services accounting aggregation

Syntax `show services accounting aggregation aggregation-type <aggregation-value>
<detail | extensive | terse>
<limit limit-value>
< name service-name>
<order (bytes | packets)>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Display information about the aggregated active flows being processed by the accounting service.

Options *aggregation-type* <*aggregation-value*>—Display information for the specified aggregation type and optional value:

- *as* <*source-as-value* | *destination-as-value* | *input-snmp-interface-index-value* | *output-snmp-interface-index-value*>—Aggregate by autonomous system (AS).
- *destination-prefix* <*destination-prefix-value* | *destination-as-value* | *output-snmp-interface-index-value*>—Aggregate by destination prefix.
- *protocol-port* <*protocol-value* | *source-port-value* | *destination-port-value*>—Aggregate by protocol and port.
- *source-destination-prefix* <*source-prefix-value* | *destination-prefix-value* | *destination-as-value* | *source-as-value* | *input-snmp-interface-index-value* | *output-snmp-interface-index-value*>—Aggregate by source and destination prefix.
- *source-prefix* <*source-prefix-value* | *source-as-value* | *input-snmp-interface-index-value*>—Aggregate by source prefix.

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

limit limit-value—(Optional) Limit the display output to the specified number of flows. The default is no limit.

name service-name—(Optional) Display information about the aggregated flows for a specified service name.

order (bytes | packets)—(Optional) Display the flow with the ordering of the highest number, either by byte count or by packet count.

Additional Information For information about aggregation configuration options, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services accounting aggregation protocol-port detail on page 1057](#)
[show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix on page 1057](#)
[show services accounting aggregation source-destination- prefix order packet detail on page 1057](#)
[show services accounting aggregation source-destination- prefix extensive limit on page 1058](#)
[show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name terse on page 1058](#)

Output Fields [Table 113 on page 1056](#) lists the output fields for the **show services accounting aggregation** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 113: show services accounting aggregation Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.
Local interface index	Index corresponding to the service accounting interface.
Service name	Name of a service that was configured at the [edit forwarding-options accounting] hierarchy level. The default display, (default sampling), indicates the service was configured at the [edit forwarding-options sampling-level] hierarchy level.
Protocol	Protocol identifier and number.
Source Port	Source port identifier and number.
Destination Port	Destination port identifier and number.
Source-AS	Source autonomous system (AS) number.
Destination-AS	Destination AS number.
Source Prefix	Source prefix.
Destination Prefix	Destination prefix.
Source address	Source address.
Source prefix length	Source prefix length.
Destination address	Destination address.
Destination prefix length	Destination prefix length.
Input SNMP interface index	SNMP index of the interface the packet came in on.

Table 113: show services accounting aggregation Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Output SNMP interface index	SNMP index of the interface the packet went out on.
Start time	Actual time when the packet in this aggregation was first seen.
End time	Actual time when the packet in this aggregation was last seen.
Flow count	Number of flows in the aggregation.
Packet count	Number of packets in the aggregation.
Byte count	Number of bytes in the aggregation.

Sample Output

show services accounting aggregation protocol-port detail

```

user@host> show service accounting aggregation protocol-port detail

Service Accounting interface: mo-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: (default sampling)
  Protocol: 6, Source port: 20, Destination port: 20
  Start time: 442349, End time: 6425714
  Flow count: 194, Packet count: 4294964388, Byte count: 4294781184

  Protocol: 0, Source port: 0, Destination port: 0
  Start time: 442349, End time: 6425749
  Flow count: 204, Packet count: 4294964324, Byte count: 4294777088

  Protocol: 17, Source port: 123, Destination port: 123
  Start time: 442364, End time: 6425784
  Flow count: 186, Packet count: 4294964152, Byte count: 4294766080

```

show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix

```

user@host> show service accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix

Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: (default sampling)
Interface state: Accounting

```

Source prefix	Destination prefix	Input interface	Output interface	Flow count	Packet count	Byte count
192.0.2.0/20	198.51.100.0/24	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	256	491761	31472704
192.0.2.0/20	203.0.113.36/32	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	1	1926	123264
192.0.2.0/20	203.0.113.59/32	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	1	1926	123264
192.0.2.0/20	192.168.0.63/32	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	1	1925	123200
192.0.2.0/20	192.168.0.32/32	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	1	1925	

show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix order packet detail

```

user@host> show service accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix order packet detail
name t2 input-snmp-interface-index 538

```

```
Service Accounting interface: mo-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: t2
```

Source Prefix	Destination Prefix	Input SNMP Index	Output SNMP Index	SNMP Count	Flow Count	Packet Count	Byte Count
10.1.1.2/20	192.168.167.1/0	538	432	1	60	46483	
10.1.1.2/20	192.168.168.1/0	538	432	1	60	5191	
10.1.1.2/20	192.168.154.1/0	538	432	2	60	45504	
10.1.1.2/20	192.168.76.1/0	538	432	1	60	42177	
10.1.1.2/20	192.168.149.1/0	538	432	1	60	49184	
10.1.1.2/20	192.168.113.1/0	538	432	2	60	48757	

show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix extensive limit

```
user@host> show service accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name t2 extensive limit 3
```

```
Service Accounting interface: mo-2/0/0, Local interface index: 542
Service name: t2
```

Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20
Destination address: 192.168.200.176.1, Destination prefix length: 0
Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26
Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69
Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003
Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 5340

Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20
Destination address: 192.168.160.1, Destination prefix length: 0
Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26
Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69
Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003
Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 5490

Source address: 10.1.1.2, Source prefix length: 20
Destination address: 192.168.160.1, Destination prefix length: 0
Input SNMP interface index: 24, Output SNMP interface index: 26
Source-AS: 69, Destination-AS: 69
Start time: Fri Feb 21 14:16:57 2003, End time: Fri Feb 21 14:22:50 2003
Flow count: 0, Packet count: 6, Byte count: 4079

show services accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name terse

```
user@host> show service accounting aggregation source-destination-prefix name T3 terse
```

```
Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: T3
Interface state: Accounting
```

Source prefix	Destination prefix	Input interface	Output interface	Flow count	Packet count	Byte count
10.1.0.0/20	192.168.3.0/24	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	256	639822	40948608
10.1.0.0/20	192.168.2.67/32	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	1	2485	159040
10.1.0.0/20	192.168.2.92/32	ge-5/0/1.0	ge-5/0/0.0	1	2485	

show services accounting aggregation template

Syntax	show services accounting aggregation template <template-name <i>template-name</i>>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Description	Display information for flow aggregation version 9 templates.
Options	none —Display information for all flow aggregation version 9 templates. template-name <i>template-name</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified template only.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services accounting aggregation template template-name on page 1059
Output Fields	Table 114 on page 1059 lists the output fields for the show services accounting aggregation template command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 114: show services accounting aggregation template Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
MPLS Label 1	Position of first MPLS label.
MPLS Label 2	Position of second MPLS label.
MPLS Label 3	Position of third MPLS label.
MPLS Top Level Address	Outer top label FEC IP address.
Packet Count	Number of packets sent.

Sample Output

show services accounting aggregation template template-name

```

user@host> show services accounting aggregation template template-name mpls
MPLS label 1: 299808, MPLS label 2: 0, MPLS label 3: 0
Source address: 192.0.2.2, Destination address: 10.255.15.22, Top Label Address:
198.51.100.10
Source port: 0, Destination port: 0
Protocol: 61, TOS: 0, TCP flags: 0

```

```
Source mask: 24, Destination mask: 32  
Input SNMP interface index: 503, Output SNMP interface index: 505  
Start time: 40780, End time: 157330  
Packet count: 3949198, Byte count: 181663062
```

show services accounting errors

Syntax	<code>show services accounting errors</code> <code><inline-jflow name (* all <i>service-name</i>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display active flow error statistics.
Options	<p>none—Display error statistics for all services accounting instances.</p> <p>inline-jflow fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i>—(Optional) Display error statistics for inline jflow.</p> <p>name (* all <i>service-name</i>)—(Optional) Display active flow error statistics. Use a wildcard character, specify all services, or provide a specific service name.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> show services accounting flow on page 1065
List of Sample Output	<p>show services accounting errors (Monitoring PIC interface) on page 1062</p> <p>show services accounting errors (Service PIC interface) on page 1063</p> <p>show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot (When Only IPv6 Is Configured) on page 1063</p> <p>show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot (When IPv4, IPv6, VPLS, and Bridge Are Configured) on page 1063</p> <p>show services accounting errors inline-jflow (MX80 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured) on page 1064</p> <p>show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot (PTX1000 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured) on page 1064</p>
Output Fields	Table 115 on page 1061 lists the output fields for the show services accounting errors command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 115: show services accounting errors Output Fields

Field	Field Description
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
FPC slot	Slot number of the FPC for which the flow information is displayed. (Available only when the inline-jflow fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i> option is used.)

Table 115: show services accounting errors Output Fields (continued)

Field	Field Description
Service name	Name of a service that was configured at the [edit forwarding-options accounting] hierarchy level. The default display, (default sampling), indicates the service was configured at the [edit forwarding-options sampling-level] hierarchy level.
Error Information	
Packets dropped (no memory)	Number of packets dropped because of memory shortage.
Packets dropped (not IP)	Number of non-IP packets dropped.
Packets dropped (not IPv4)	Number of packets dropped because they failed the IPv4 version check.
Packets dropped (header too small)	Number of packets dropped because the packet length or IP header length was too small.
Memory allocation failures	Number of flow record memory allocation failures. A small number reflects failures to replenish the free list. A large number indicates the monitoring station is almost out of memory space.
Memory free failures	Number of flow record memory free failures.
Memory free list failures	Number of flow records received from the free list that failed. Memory is nearly exhausted, or too many new flows greater than 128 KB are being created per second.
Memory overload	Whether the memory has been overloaded. The response can be Yes or No .
PPS overload	Whether the PIC is receiving more packets per second than the configured threshold. The response can be Yes or No .
BPS overload	Whether the PIC is receiving more bits per second than the configured threshold. The response can be Yes or No .
Flow Creation Failures	Number of times flow creation failed.
Route Record Lookup Failures	Number of times the route record lookup failed.
AS Lookup Failures	Number of times autonomous system lookup failed.
Export Packet Failures	Number of times packet export failed.

Sample Output

show services accounting errors (Monitoring PIC interface)

```
user@host> show services accounting errors
```



```

Service Accounting interface: mo-1/1/0, Local interface index: 15
Service name: (default sampling)
Error information
  Packets dropped (no memory): 0, Packets dropped (not IP): 0
  Packets dropped (not IPv4): 0, Packets dropped (header too small): 0
  Memory allocation failures: 0, Memory free failures: 0
  Memory free list failures: 0
  Memory overload: No, PPS overload: No, BPS overload: No

```

Sample Output

show services accounting errors (Service PIC interface)

```

user@host> show services accounting errors
Service Accounting interface: sp-0/1/0
Service name: (default sampling)
Error information
  Service sets dropped: 0, Active timeout failures: 0
  Export packet failures: 0, Flow creation failures: 0
  Memory overload: No

```

```

Service Accounting interface: sp-1/0/0
Service name: (default sampling)
Error information
  Service sets dropped: 0, Active timeout failures: 0
  Export packet failures: 0, Flow creation failures: 0
  Memory overload: No

```

show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot (When Only IPv6 Is Configured)

```

user@host> show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot 5
Error information
  FPC Slot: 5
  Flow Creation Failures: 0
  Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, AS Lookup Failures: 0
  Export Packet Failures: 0
  Memory Overload: No, Memory Alloc Fail Count: 0

```

show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot (When IPv4, IPv6, VPLS, and Bridge Are Configured)

```

user@host> show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot 5
Error information
  FPC Slot: 5
  Flow Creation Failures: 0
  Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, AS Lookup Failures: 0
  Export Packet Failures: 0
  Memory Overload: No, Memory Alloc Fail Count: 0

  IPv4:
  IPv4 Flow Creation Failures: 0
  IPv4 Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, IPv4 AS Lookup Failures: 0
  IPv4 Export Packet Failures: 0

  IPv6:
  IPv6 Flow Creation Failures: 0

```

```
IPv6 Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, IPv6 AS Lookup Failures: 0
IPv6 Export Packet Failures: 0

VPLS:
VPLS Flow Creation Failures: 0
VPLS Export Packet Failures: 0

BRIDGE:
BRIDGE Flow Creation Failures: 0
BRIDGE Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, BRIDGE AS Lookup Failures: 0
BRIDGE Export Packet Failures: 0
```

show services accounting errors inline-jflow (MX80 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured)

```
user@host> show services accounting errors inline-jflow
```

```
Error information
TFEB Slot: 0
Flow Creation Failures: 0
Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, AS Lookup Failures: 0
Export Packet Failures: 0
Memory Overload: No

IPv4:
IPv4 Flow Creation Failures: 0
IPv4 Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, IPv4 AS Lookup Failures: 0
IPv4 Export Packet Failures: 0

IPv6:
IPv6 Flow Creation Failures: 0
IPv6 Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, IPv6 AS Lookup Failures: 0
IPv6 Export Packet Failures: 0
```

show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot (PTX1000 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured)

```
user@host> show services accounting errors inline-jflow fpc-slot 0
```

```
Error information
FPC Slot: 0
Flow Creation Failures: 0
Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, AS Lookup Failures: 0
Export Packet Failures: 0
Memory Overload: No, Memory Alloc Fail Count: 0

IPv4:
IPv4 Flow Creation Failures: 0
IPv4 Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, IPv4 AS Lookup Failures: 0
IPv4 Export Packet Failures: 0

IPv6:
IPv6 Flow Creation Failures: 0
IPv6 Route Record Lookup Failures: 0, IPv6 AS Lookup Failures: 0
IPv6 Export Packet Failures: 0
```

show services accounting flow

Syntax	<pre>show services accounting flow <inline-jflow fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i> logical-system (all <i>logical-system</i>) name (* all <i>service-name</i>)></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Junos OS Release 10.0 added the capability to display output from multiple sampling instances.</p>
Description	Display active flow statistics.
Options	<p>none—Display active flow statistics for all service instances.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system</i>)—(Optional) Display active flow statistics for the specified logical system or all logical systems on the device.</p> <p>inline-jflow (fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i>)—(Optional) Display inline flow statistics for the specified FPC.</p> <p>name (* all <i>service-name</i>)—(Optional) Display services accounting active flow statistics. Use a wildcard character, specify all services, or provide a specific service name.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> show services accounting status on page 1080
List of Sample Output	<p>show services accounting flow (Flow Aggregation v5/v8 Configuration) on page 1066</p> <p>show services accounting flow (Flow Aggregation v9 Configuration) on page 1067</p> <p>show services accounting flow name on page 1067</p> <p>show services accounting flow name all on page 1067</p> <p>show services accounting flow (Multiple Sampling Instances) on page 1068</p> <p>show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot (for IPv4 Flow) on page 1068</p> <p>show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot (with IPv4, IPv6, VPLS, and Bridge Configuration) on page 1068</p> <p>show services accounting flow inline-jflow (MX80 Router with IPv4 and IPv6 Configuration) on page 1069</p> <p>show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot (PTX1000 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured) on page 1069</p>
Output Fields	<p>Table 116 on page 1066 lists the output fields for the show services accounting flow command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 116: show services accounting flow Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Service name	Name of a service that was configured at the [edit forwarding-options accounting] hierarchy level. The default display, (default sampling), indicates the service was configured at the [edit forwarding-options sampling-level] hierarchy level.
Flow Information	
FPC Slot	Slot number of the FPC for which the flow information is displayed. (Available only when the inline-jflow fpc-slot slot-number option is used.)
Flow packets	Number of packets received by an operational PIC.
Flow bytes	Number of bytes received by an operational PIC.
Flow packets 10-second rate	Number of packets per second handled by the PIC and displayed as a 10-second average.
Flow bytes 10-second rate	Number of bytes per second handled by the PIC and displayed as a 10-second average.
Active flows	Number of currently active flows tracked by the PIC.
Total flows	Total number of flows received by an operational PIC.
Flows exported	Total number of flows exported by an operational PIC.
Flows packets exported	Total number of cflowd packets exported by an operational PIC.
Flows inactive timed out	Total number of flows that are exported because of inactivity.
Flows active timed out	Total number of long-lived flows that are exported because of an active timeout.

Sample Output

show services accounting flow (Flow Aggregation v5/v8 Configuration)

```

user@host> show services accounting flow

Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: (default sampling)
Interface state: Accounting
Flow information
  Flow packets: 87168293, Flow bytes: 5578770752
  Flow packets 10-second rate: 45762, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 2928962
  Active flows: 1000, Total flows: 2000

```

```
Flows exported: 19960, Flows packets exported: 582
Flows inactive timed out: 1000, Flows active timed out: 29000
```

show services accounting flow (Flow Aggregation v9 Configuration)

```
user@host> show services accounting flow
```

```
Flow information
Service Accounting interface: sp-7/1/0, Local interface index: 149
Flow packets: 0, Flow bytes: 0
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 0
Flows exported: 0, Flows packets exported: 1
Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 0
```

show services accounting flow name

```
user@host> show services accounting flow name count2
```

```
Service Accounting interface: mo-1/1/0, Local interface index: 15
Service name: count2
Flow information
Flow packets: 0, Flow bytes: 0
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 0
Flows exported: 0, Flows packets exported: 0
Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 0
```

show services accounting flow name all

```
user@host> show services accounting flow name all
```

```
Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: T2
Interface state: Accounting
Flow information
Flow packets: 37609891, Flow bytes: 2407033024
Flow packets 10-second rate: 45762, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 2928953
Active flows: 1000, Total flows: 1000
Flows exported: 6705, Flows packets exported: 198
Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 13000

Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: T3
Interface state: Accounting
Flow information
Flow packets: 37750807, Flow bytes: 2416051712
Flow packets 10-second rate: 45762, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 2928940
Active flows: 1000, Total flows: 1000
Flows exported: 13437, Flows packets exported: 378
Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 13000

Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: T4
Interface state: Accounting
Flow information
Flow packets: 0, Flow bytes: 0
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 0
```

```

Flows exported: 0, Flows packets exported: 0
Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 0

Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: count1
Interface state: Accounting
Flow information
  Flow packets: 0, Flow bytes: 0
  Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
  Active flows: 0, Total flows: 0
  Flows exported: 0, Flows packets exported: 0
  Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 0

```

show services accounting flow (Multiple Sampling Instances)

```
user@host> show services accounting flow
```

```

Flow information
Service Accounting interface: sp-2/0/0, Local interface index: 215
Flow packets: 9867, Flow bytes: 631488
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 628
Active flows: 2, Total flows: 10
Flows exported: 4028, Flows packets exported: 6150
Flows inactive timed out: 8, Flows active timed out: 4026

Service Accounting interface: sp-2/1/0, Local interface index: 223
Flow packets: 0, Flow bytes: 0
Flow packets 10-second rate: 0, Flow bytes 10-second rate: 0
Active flows: 0, Total flows: 0
Flows exported: 0, Flows packets exported: 1
Flows inactive timed out: 0, Flows active timed out: 0

```

show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot (for IPv4 Flow)

```
user@host> show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot 5
```

```

Flow information
FPC Slot: 5
Flow Packets: 0, Flow Bytes: 0
Active Flows: 0, Total Flows: 0
Flows Exported: 0, Flow Packets Exported: 0
Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, Flows Active Timed Out: 0

```

show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot (with IPv4, IPv6, VPLS, and Bridge Configuration)

```
user@host> show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot 5
```

```

Flow information
FPC Slot: 5
Flow Packets: 0, Flow Bytes: 0
Active Flows: 0, Total Flows: 0
Flows Exported: 0, Flow Packets Exported: 0
Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, Flows Active Timed Out: 0

IPv4 Flows:
IPv4 Flow Packets: 0, IPv4 Flow Bytes: 0
IPv4 Active Flows: 0, IPv4 Total Flows: 0
IPv4 Flows Exported: 0, IPv4 Flow Packets exported: 0
IPv4 Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, IPv4 Flows Active Timed Out: 0

```

```

IPv6 Flows:
IPv6 Flow Packets: 0, IPv6 Flow Bytes: 0
IPv6 Active Flows: 0, IPv6 Total Flows: 0
IPv6 Flows Exported: 0, IPv6 Flow Packets Exported: 0
IPv6 Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, IPv6 Flows Active Timed Out: 0

VPLS Flows:
VPLS Flow Packets: 0, VPLS Flow Bytes: 0
VPLS Active Flows: 0, VPLS Total Flows: 0
VPLS Flows Exported: 0, VPLS Flow Packets Exported: 0
VPLS Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, VPLS Flows Active Timed Out: 0

BRIDGE Flows:
BRIDGE Flow Packets: 0, BRIDGE Flow Bytes: 0
BRIDGE Active Flows: 0, BRIDGE Total Flows: 0
BRIDGE Flows Exported: 0, BRIDGE Flow Packets Exported: 0
BRIDGE Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, BRIDGE Flows Active Timed Out: 0
BRIDGE Flow Insert Count: 0

```

show services accounting flow inline-jflow (MX80 Router with IPv4 and IPv6 Configuration)

```
user@host> show services accounting flow inline-jflow
```

```

Flow information
TFEB Slot: 0
Flow Packets: 0, Flow Bytes: 0
Active Flows: 0, Total Flows: 0
Flows Exported: 0, Flow Packets Exported: 0
Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, Flows Active Timed Out: 0

IPv4 Flows:
IPv4 Flow Packets: 0, IPv4 Flow Bytes: 0
IPv4 Active Flows: 0, IPv4 Total Flows: 0
IPv4 Flows Exported: 0, IPv4 Flow Packets exported: 0
IPv4 Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, IPv4 Flows Active Timed Out: 0

IPv6 Flows:
IPv6 Flow Packets: 0, IPv6 Flow Bytes: 0
IPv6 Active Flows: 0, IPv6 Total Flows: 0
IPv6 Flows Exported: 0, IPv6 Flow Packets Exported: 0
IPv6 Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, IPv6 Flows Active Timed Out: 0

```

show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot (PTX1000 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured)

```
user@host> show services accounting flow inline-jflow fpc-slot 0
```

```

Flow information
FPC Slot: 0
Flow Packets: 47427946, Flow Bytes: 5217074060
Active Flows: 0, Total Flows: 2
Flows Exported: 194, Flow Packets Exported: 7045
Flows Inactive Timed Out: 2, Flows Active Timed Out: 192

IPv4 Flows:
IPv4 Flow Packets: 47427946, IPv4 Flow Bytes: 5217074060
IPv4 Active Flows: 0, IPv4 Total Flows: 2
IPv4 Flows Exported: 194, IPv4 Flow Packets exported: 7045
IPv4 Flows Inactive Timed Out: 2, IPv4 Flows Active Timed Out: 192

```

```
IPv6 Flows:  
IPv6 Flow Packets: 0, IPv6 Flow Bytes: 0  
IPv6 Active Flows: 0, IPv6 Total Flows: 0  
IPv6 Flows Exported: 0, IPv6 Flow Packets Exported: 0  
IPv6 Flows Inactive Timed Out: 0, IPv6 Flows Active Timed Out: 0
```


show services accounting flow-detail

Syntax `show services accounting flow-detail`
`<detail | extensive | terse>`
`<filters>`
`<limit limit-value>`
`<name (* | all | service-name)>`
`<order (bytes | packets)>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Display information about the flows being processed by the accounting service.

Options **none**—Display information about all flows.

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

filters—(Optional) Filter the display output of the currently active flow records. The following filters query actively changing data structures and result in different results for multiple invocations:

- **destination-as**—Display flow records filtered by destination autonomous system information.
- **destination-port**—Display flow records filtered by destination port information.
- **destination-prefix**—Display flow records filtered by destination prefix information.
- **input-snmp-interface-index**—Display flow records filtered by SNMP input interface index information.
- **output-snmp-interface-index**—Display flow records filtered by SNMP output interface index information.
- **proto**—Display flow records filtered by protocol type.
- **source-as**—Display flow records filtered by source autonomous system information.
- **source-port**—Display flow records filtered by source port information.
- **source-prefix**—Display flow records filtered by source prefix information.
- **tos**—Display flow records filtered by type of service classification.

limit *limit-value*—(Optional) Limit the display output to the specified number of flows. The default is no limit.

name (* | all | *service-name*)—(Optional) Display information about the flows being processed. Use a wildcard character, specify all services, or provide a specific services name.

order (bytes | packets)—(Optional) Display the flow with the ordering of the highest number, either by byte count or by packet count.

Additional Information When no PIC is active, or when no route record has been downloaded from the PIC, this command reports no flows, even though packets are being sampled. This command displays information about two concurrent sessions only. If a third session is attempted, the command pauses with no output until one of the previous sessions is completed.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services accounting flow-detail on page 1073](#)
[show services accounting flow-detail limit on page 1074](#)
[show services accounting flow-detail name extensive on page 1074](#)
[show services accounting flow-detail limit order bytes on page 1074](#)
[show services accounting flow-detail name detail source-port on page 1075](#)

Output Fields [Table 117 on page 1072](#) lists the output fields for the **show services accounting flow-detail** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 117: show services accounting flow-detail Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Output Level
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.	All levels
Service name	Name of a service that was configured at the [edit forwarding-options accounting] hierarchy level. The default display, (default sampling) , indicates the service was configured at the [edit forwarding-options sampling] hierarchy level.	All levels
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.	All levels
TOS	Type-of-service value from the IP header.	extensive
Input SNMP interface index	SNMP index of the interface on which the packet came in.	extensive
Output SNMP interface index	SNMP index of the interface on which the packet went out.	extensive
Source-AS	Source AS number.	extensive
Destination-AS	Destination AS number.	extensive
Protocol	Name of the protocol used for the packet flow from the corresponding source address.	All levels
Input interface	Interface on which the packets were received.	All levels
Output interface	Interface on which the packets were transmitted.	All levels
TCP flags	Number of TCP header flags detected in the flow.	extensive

Table 117: show services accounting flow-detail Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Output Level
Source address	Address where the flow originated.	All levels
Source port	Name of the source port.	All levels
Source prefix length	Source prefix length.	extensive
Destination address	Address where the flow is sent.	All levels
Destination prefix length	Destination prefix length.	extensive
Destination port	Name of the destination port.	All levels
Start time	Actual time when the packet in this aggregation was first seen.	detail extensive
End time	Actual time when the packet in this aggregation was last seen.	detail extensive
Packet count	Number of packets in the aggregation.	All levels
Byte count	Number of bytes in the aggregation.	All levels
Time since last active timeout	Amount of time elapsed since the last active timeout, in the format <i>hh:mm:ss</i> .	None specified
Packet count for last active timeout	Number of packets in the aggregation since the last active timeout.	None specified
Byte count for last active timeout	Number of bytes in the aggregation since the last active timeout.	None specified

Sample Output

show services accounting flow-detail

In this sample, the output is split into three sections, with ellipses (...) indicating where the sections are continued.

```
user@host> show services accounting flow-detail
```

```
Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: (default sampling)
Interface state: Accounting
Protocol  Input          Source          Source  Output
         interface    address        port    interface...
tcp(6)    ge-5/0/1.0        192.0.2.2      0       ge-5/0/0.0
tcp(6)    ge-5/0/1.0        192.0.2.2      0       ge-5/0/0.0

Destination      Destination      Packet      Byte  Time since last
address          port            count       count active timeout...
```

198.51.100.149	0	2660	170240	00:00:58
198.51.100.138	0	2660	170240	00:00:58
Packet count for	Byte count for			
last active timeout	last active timeout			
2805	179520			
2805	179520			

show services accounting flow-detail limit

In this sample, the output is split into three sections, with ellipses (...) indicating where the sections are continued.

```
user@host> show services accounting flow-detail limit 1
```

Service Accounting interface: rsp0, Local interface index: 171
Service name: (default sampling)
Interface state: Accounting

Protocol	Input interface	Source address	Source port	Output interface...
tcp(6)	ge-5/0/1.0	192.0.2.2	0	ge-5/0/0.0

Destination address	Destination port	Packet count	Byte count	Time since last active timeout...
198.51.100.149		0	2158	138112 00:00:47

Packet count for	Byte count for
last active timeout	last active timeout
2827	180928

show services accounting flow-detail name extensive

```
user@host> show services accounting flow-detail name cf-2 extensive
```

Service Accounting interface: mo-0/2/0, Local interface index: 145
Service name: cf-2
TOS: 0, Protocol: udp(17), TCP flags: 0
Source address: 10.10.10.1, Source prefix length: 0, Destination address: 203.0.113.20,
Destination prefix length: 0, Source port: 1173, Destination port: 69
Input SNMP interface index: 65, Output SNMP interface index: 0, Source-AS: 0, Destination-AS: 0
Start time: 62425, End time: 635265, Packet count: 165845, Byte count: 9453165

show services accounting flow-detail limit order bytes

The output of the following command is displayed over 141 columns, not the standard 80 columns. In this sample, the output is split into three sections, with ellipses (...) indicating where the sections are continued.

```
user@host> show services accounting flow-detail limit 5 order bytes
```

Service Accounting interface: mo-2/0/0, Local interface index: 356
Service name: (default sampling)

Protocol	Input interface	Source address	Source port	Output interface...
icmp(1)	ge-2/3/0.0	192.0.2.2	0	.local.
icmp(1)	ge-2/3/0.0	192.0.2.2	0	.local.

```

icmp(1)    ge-2/3/0.0    192.0.2.2    0 .local.
icmp(1)    ge-2/3/0.0    192.0.2.2    0 .local.
icmp(1)    ge-2/3/0.0    192.0.2.2    0 .local.

Destination      Destination      Packet      Byte      Time since last
address          port            count       count     active timeout...
192.168.128.2    0              16         12148    Not applicable
192.168.144.2    0              16         15229    Not applicable
192.168.192.2    0              16         13296    Not applicable
192.168.16.2     0              16         13924    Not applicable
192.168.48.2     0              16         13428    Not applicable

Packet count for      Byte count for
last active timeout   last active timeout
Not applicable         Not applicable
Not applicable         Not applicable
Not applicable         Not applicable
Not applicable         Not applicable
Not applicable         Not applicable

```

show services accounting flow-detail name detail source-port

```

user@host> show services accounting flow-detail name cf-2 detail source-port 1173

Service Accounting interface: mo-0/2/0, Local interface index: 145
Service name: cf-2
  Protocol: udp(17), Source address: 10.10.10.1, Source port: 1173, Destination
address:
203.0.113.20, Destination port: 69
  Start time: 62425, End time: 811115, Packet count: 142438, Byte count: 8118966

```

show services accounting memory

Syntax	show services accounting memory
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display memory and flow record statistics.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services accounting memory (Monitoring PIC Interface) on page 1077 show services accounting memory (Service PIC Interface) on page 1077
Output Fields	Table 118 on page 1076 lists the output fields for the show services accounting memory command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 118: show services accounting memory Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.
Memory Utilization	
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Allocation count	Number of flow records allocated.
Free count	Number of flow records freed.
Maximum allocated	Maximum number of flow records allocated since the monitoring station booted. This number represents the peak number of flow records allocated at a time.
Allocations per second	Flow records allocated per second during the last statistics interval on the PIC.
Frees per second	Flow records freed per second during the last statistics interval on the PIC.
Total memory used	Total amount of memory currently used (in bytes).
Total memory free	Total amount of memory currently free (in bytes).

Sample Output

show services accounting memory (Monitoring PIC Interface)

```
user@host> show services accounting memory

Service Accounting interface: mo-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 437340, Free count: 433699, Maximum allocated: 6782
  Allocations per second: 3366, Frees per second: 6412
  Total memory used (in bytes): 133460320,
  Total memory free (in bytes): 133918352
```

show services accounting memory (Service PIC Interface)

```
user@host> show services accounting memory

Service Accounting interface: sp-0/1/0
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 1000, Free count: 0
  Allocations per second: 0, Frees per second: 0
  Total memory used (in bytes): 218158272
  Total memory free (in bytes): 587147696
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-1/0/0
Memory utilization
  Allocation count: 1000, Free count: 0
  Allocations per second: 0, Frees per second: 0
  Total memory used (in bytes): 218157592
  Total memory free (in bytes): 587148376
```

show services accounting packet-size-distribution

Syntax `show services accounting packet-size-distribution
<name (* | all | service-name)>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Display a packet size distribution histogram.

Options **none**—Display a packet size distribution histogram of all accounting services.

name (* | all | service-name)—(Optional) Display a packet size distribution histogram. Use a wildcard character, specify all services, or provide a specific services name.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services accounting packet-size-distribution name on page 1079](#)

Output Fields [Table 119 on page 1078](#) lists the output fields for the **show services accounting packet-size-distribution** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 119: show services accounting packet-size-distribution Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.
Service name	Name of a service that was configured at the [edit-forwarding-options accounting] hierarchy level. The default display, (default sampling), indicates the service was configured at the [edit-forwarding-options sampling-level] hierarchy level.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Range start	Smallest packet length (in bytes) to count.
Range end	Largest packet length (in bytes) to count.
Number of packets	Count of packets detected in the size between Range start and Range end.
Percentage packets	Percentage of the total number of packets that are in this size range.

Sample Output

show services accounting packet-size-distribution name

```
user@host> show services accounting packet-size-distribution name test3
```

```
Service Accounting interface: mo-0/2/0, Local interface index: 163
```

```
Service name: test3
```

Range start	Range end	Number of packets	Percentage packets
32	64	2924	100

show services accounting status

Syntax	<code>show services accounting status</code> <code><inline-jflow fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i> name (* all <i>service-name</i>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2R2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display available Physical Interface Cards (PICs) for accounting services.
Options	<p>none—Display available PICs for all accounting services.</p> <p>inline-jflow fpc-slot <i>slot-number</i>—(Optional) Display inline flow accounting status for the specified FPC. For a two-member MX Series Virtual Chassis or EX9200 Virtual Chassis, the master router or switch uses FPC slot numbers 0 through 11 with no offset; the backup router or switch uses FPC slot numbers 12 through 23, with an offset of 12.</p> <p>name (* all <i>service-name</i>)—(Optional) Display available PICs. Use a wildcard character, specify all services, or provide a specific services name.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> show services accounting flow on page 1065 Inline Flow Monitoring for Virtual Chassis Overview
List of Sample Output	show services accounting status name (Monitoring PIC Interface) on page 1081 show services accounting status name (Service PIC Interface) on page 1082 show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot (When IPv4, IPv6 and Bridge Family Are Configured) on page 1082 show services accounting status inline-jflow (MX80 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6) on page 1082 show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot (PTX1000 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured) on page 1082
Output Fields	Table 120 on page 1080 lists the output fields for the show services accounting status command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 120: show services accounting status Output Fields

Field	Field Description
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.

Table 120: show services accounting status Output Fields (continued)

Field	Field Description
Service name	Name of a service that was configured at the [edit-forwarding-options accounting] hierarchy level. The default display, (default sampling), indicates the service was configured at the [edit-forwarding-options sampling-level] hierarchy level.
FPC Slot	Slot number of the FPC for which the flow information is displayed.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Interface state	Accounting state of the passive monitoring interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting—PIC is actively accounting. • Disabled—PIC has been disabled from the CLI. • Not accounting—PIC is up but not accounting. This can happen while the PIC is coming online, or when the PIC is up but has no logical unit configured under the physical interface. • Unknown
Group index	Integer that represents the monitoring group of which the PIC is a member. Group index is a mapping from the group name to an index. It is not related to the number of monitoring groups.
Export interval (in seconds)	Configured export interval for cflowd records, in seconds.
Export format	Configured export format.
Protocol	Protocol the PIC is configured to monitor.
Engine type	Configured engine type that is inserted in output cflowd packets.
Engine ID	Configured engine ID that is inserted in output cflowd packets.
Route Record Count	Number of routes recorded.
AS Record Count	Number of autonomous systems recorded.
Route Records Set	Status of route recording; whether routes are recorded or not.
Configuration Set	Status of monitoring configuration; whether monitoring configuration is set or not.

Sample Output

show services accounting status name (Monitoring PIC Interface)

```

user@host> show services accounting status name count1
Service Accounting interface: mo-2/0/0, Local interface index: 468
Service name: count1
Interface state: Accounting
Group index: 0

```

```
Export interval (in seconds): 60, Export format: cflowd v8
Protocol: IPv4, Engine type: 55, Engine ID: 5
```

Sample Output

show services accounting status name (Service PIC Interface)

```
user@host> show services accounting status name

Service Accounting interface: sp-0/1/0
Interface state: Accounting
  Export format: 9, Route record count: 0
  IFL to SNMP index count: 7, AS count: 0
  Configuration set: Yes, Route record set: No, IFL SNMP map set: Yes

Service Accounting interface: sp-1/0/0
Interface state: Accounting
  Export format: 9, Route record count: 33
  IFL to SNMP index count: 7, AS count: 1
  Configuration set: Yes, Route record set: Yes, IFL SNMP map set: Yes
```

show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot (When IPv4, IPv6 and Bridge Family Are Configured)

```
user@host> show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot 0

FPC Slot: 0
  IPv4 export format: Version-IPFIX, IPv6 export format: Not set
  BRIDGE export format: Version-IPFIX, MPLS export format: Version-IPFIX
  IPv4 Route Record Count: 31, IPv6 Route Record Count: 0, MPLS Route Record
Count: 13
  Route Record Count: 44, AS Record Count: 1
  Route-Records Set: Yes, Config Set: Yes
  Service Status: PFE-0: Steady PFE-1: Steady
  Using Extended Flow Memory?: PFE-0: No PFE-1: No
  Flex Flow Sizing ENABLED?: PFE-0: No PFE-1: No
  IPv4 MAX FLOW Count: 1024, IPv6 MAX FLOW Count: 512
  BRIDGE MAX FLOW Count: 1024, MPLS MAX FLOW Count: 1024
```

show services accounting status inline-jflow (MX80 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6)

```
user@host> show services accounting status inline-jflow

Status information
  TFEB Slot: 0
  Export format: IP-FIX
  IPv4 Route Record Count: 6, IPv6 Route Record Count: 8
  Route Record Count: 14, AS Record Count: 1
  Route-Records Set: Yes, Config Set: Yes
```

show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot (PTX1000 Router When Both IPv4 and IPv6 Are Configured)

```
user@host> show services accounting status inline-jflow fpc-slot 0

Status information
FPC Slot: 0
IPv4 export format: Version-IPFIX, IPv6 export format: Version-IPFIX
MPLS export format: Not set
```

```
IPv4 Route Record Count: 23, IPv6 Route Record Count: 3, MPLS Route Record Count:  
0  
Route Record Count: 26, AS Record Count: 1  
Route-Records Set: Yes, Config Set: Yes
```

show services accounting usage

Syntax	<code>show services accounting usage</code> <code><name service-name></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display the CPU usage of PIC used for active flow monitoring.
Options	none —Display CPU usage for all service names. name service-name —(Optional) Display CPU usage for the specified service name.
Additional Information	When no route record has been downloaded from the PIC, this command reports no flows, even though packets are being sampled.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services accounting usage (Monitoring PIC Interface) on page 1085 show services accounting usage (Service PIC Interface) on page 1085
Output Fields	Table 121 on page 1084 lists the output fields for the show services accounting usage command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 121: show services accounting usage Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Service Accounting interface	Name of the service accounting interface.
Service name	Name of a service that was configured at the [edit-forwarding-options accounting] hierarchy level. The default display, (default sampling), indicates the service was configured at the [edit-forwarding-options sampling-level] hierarchy level.
Local interface index	Index counter of the local interface.
Uptime	Time that the PIC has been operational (in milliseconds).
Interrupt time	Total time that the PIC has spent processing packets since the last PIC reset (in microseconds).
Load (5 second)	CPU load on the PIC, averaged more than 5 seconds. The number is a percentage obtained by dividing the time spent on active tasks by the total elapsed time.
Load (1 minute)	CPU load on the PIC, averaged more than 1 minute. The number is a percentage obtained by dividing the time spent on active tasks by the total elapsed time.

Sample Output

show services accounting usage (Monitoring PIC Interface)

```
user@host> show services accounting usage
Service Accounting interface: mo-1/1/0, Local interface index: 15
Service name: (default sampling)
CPU utilization
  Uptime: 600413856 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 2403 microseconds
  Load (5 second): 43%, Load (1 minute): 24%
```

show services accounting usage (Service PIC Interface)

```
user@host> show services accounting usage
Service Accounting interface: sp-0/1/0
Service name: (default sampling)
CPU utilization
  Uptime: 7853940 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 0 microseconds
  Load (5 second): 2%, Load (1 minute): 0%
```

```
Service Accounting interface: sp-0/1/0
Service name: (default sampling)
CPU utilization
  Uptime: 331160 milliseconds, Interrupt time: 0 microseconds
  Load (5 second): 2%, Load (1 minute): 0%
```

show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination

Syntax `show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination capture-group group-name
destination-identifier identifier
<terse>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display information about the content destination that receives packets from the dynamic flow capture (DFC) interface.

Options **capture-group *group-name***—Display information for the specified capture-group identifier.

destination-identifier *identifier*—Display information for the specified content destination identifier.

terse—(Optional) Display summary information.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination capture-group on page 1087](#)

Output Fields [Table 122 on page 1086](#) lists the output fields for the **show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 122: show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Capture group	Name of the capture group.
Content destination	Name of the content destination.
Criteria	Number of criteria specified.
Bandwidth	Bandwidth used by the matched traffic.
Matched packets	Number of matched packets sent to the content destination.
Matched bytes	Number of matched bytes sent to the content destination.
Congestion notifications	Number of notification messages sent.

Sample Output

`show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination capture-group`

```
user@host> show services dynamic-flow-capture content-destination capture-group g1
destination-identifier cd1 terse
```

```
Capture group: g1, Content destination: cd1, Criteria: 0, Bandwidth: 0, Matched
packets: 0, Matched bytes: 0, Congestion notifications: 0
```

show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source

Syntax `show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source capture-group group-name
control-source source-identifier identifier
<detail | terse>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description (M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display information about the control source that makes dynamic flow capture requests to the dynamic flow capture interface.

Options **capture-group *group-name***—Capture group identifier.

source-identifier *identifier*—Control source identifier.

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

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source source-identifier capture-group on page 1089](#)
[show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source ource-identifier capture-group detail on page 1089](#)

Output Fields [Table 123 on page 1088](#) lists the output fields for the **show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 123: show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Capture group	Name of the capture group.
Control source	Name of the control source.
Criteria added, Criteria add failed	Number of criteria added or added and failed.
Active criteria	Number of active criteria.
Static criteria, Dynamic criteria	Number of static or dynamic criteria.
Control protocol requests	Total number of control protocol requests.
Requests	Number of Add , Delete , List , Refresh , and No-op control protocol requests.

Table 123: show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source Output Fields (continued)

Output Field	Output Field Description
Failed	Number of Add , Delete , List , Refresh , and No-op failed control protocol requests.
Add request rate	Rate of add requests.
Add request peak rate	Peak rate of add requests.
Bandwidth across all criteria	Bandwidth used by all the requests.
Total notifications	Total number of notifications sent and the number of notifications by category: Restart , Rollover , Timeout , Congestion , Congestion delete , and Dups (duplicates) dropped.
Criteria deleted	Total number of criteria deleted and the number of deleted criteria by category: Timeout idle , Timeout total , Packets , and Bytes .
Sequence number	Sequence number.

Sample Output

show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source source-identifier capture-group

```
user@host> show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source source-identifier cs0_cg0
capture-group cg_0

Capture group: cg_0, Control source: cs0_cg0
Criteria added: 28, Criteria add failed: 0, Active criteria: 0, Control protocol
requests: 28, Add request rate: 0,
Add request peak rate: 1, Bandwidth across all criteria: 0, Total notifications:
1, Criteria deleted: 28, Sequence number: 0
```

show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source ource-identifier capture-group detail

```
user@host> show services dynamic-flow-capture control-source source-identifier cs0_cg0
capture-group cg_0 detail

Capture group: cg_0, Control source: cs0_cg0
Criteria added: 28, Criteria add failed: 0
Active criteria: 0
  Static criteria: 0, Dynamic criteria: 0
Control protocol requests: 28
```

	Add	Delete	List	Refresh	No-op
Requests	28	0	0	0	0
Failed	0	0	0	0	0

```

Add request rate: 0
Add request peak rate: 1
Bandwidth across all criteria: 0
Total notifications: 1
  Restart: 1, Rollover: 0, No-op: 0, Timeout: 0, Congestion: 0, Congestion
```

```
delete: 0, Dups dropped: 0
Criteria deleted: 28
  Timeout idle: 0, Timeout total: 0, Packets: 0, Bytes: 0
Sequence number: 0
```

show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics

Syntax	<code>show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics capture-group <i>group-name</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display statistics information about the capture group specified for dynamic flow capture.
Options	capture-group <i>group-name</i> —Display information for the specified capture group identifier.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics capture-group on page 1092
Output Fields	Table 124 on page 1091 lists the output fields for the show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 124: show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Input	<p>Incoming dynamic flow capture packet statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control protocol packets—Number of control protocol packets received. • Captured data packets—Number of data packets captured. • Control IRI packets—Number of control IRI packets received.
Control protocol drops	<p>Control protocol packets dropped for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not IP packets—Dropped packets were not IP packets. • Not UDP packets—Dropped packets were not User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets. • Invalid destination address—Dropped packets had invalid destination addresses. • No memory—Packets dropped because of insufficient memory. • Unauthorized control source—Packets dropped because the control source was not authenticated. • Bad request—Packets dropped because the request was invalid. • Unknown control source—Packets dropped because the control source was not known. • Not DTCP—Dropped packets did not adhere to the control protocol format. • Bad command line—Packets dropped because of a version mismatch. • Bandwidth exceeded—Packets dropped because the bandwidth was exceeded. • Drop rate due to exceeded bandwidth—Rate of traffic dropped because the bandwidth was exceeded. • Other—Packets dropped for other reasons or undetermined causes.

Table 124: show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics Output Fields (continued)

Output Field	Output Field Description
Input drops	<p>Incoming dynamic flow capture packets dropped for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown packets—Packets dropped because the packet type was not recognized. • Captured data not IPv4—Packets dropped because they were not IPv4 packets. • Captured data too small—Packets dropped because they were smaller than the size reported in their headers. • Captured data drops—Data packets dropped because of undetermined causes. • Captured data not matched—Packets dropped because they did not match filter criteria. • Bandwidth exceeded—Packets dropped because the bandwidth was exceeded. • Drop rate due to exceeded bandwidth—Rate of traffic dropped because the bandwidth was exceeded.
Output	<p>Outgoing dynamic flow capture packet statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control protocol packets—Number of control protocol packets sent. • Captured data packets—Number of captured data packets sent.
Output drops	<p>Outgoing packets dropped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control protocol drops—Number of control protocol packets dropped. • Captured data drops—Number of captured data packets dropped.
Flow Statistics	<p>DFC flow statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active flow cache entries • Active flow cache usage percentage • Flow cache entries allocated • Number of control sources • Number of content destinations • Number of criteria • Maximum criteria matching one flow • Cached flows purged for memory • Maximum filters matching one packet

Sample Output

show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics capture-group

```
user@host> show services dynamic-flow-capture statistics capture-group g1
```

```
Input:
```

```
Control protocol packets: 643, Captured data packets: 69977, Control IRI packets: 337
```

```
Control protocol drops:
```

```
Not IP packets: 0, Not UDP packets: 3, Invalid destination address: 0, No memory: 0, Unauthorized control source: 0,
```

```
Bad request: 0, Unknown control source: 0, Not DTCP: 0, Bad command line: 0,
```

Bandwidth exceeded: 0,

Drop rate due to exceeded bandwidth: 0, Other: 0

Input drops:

Unknown packets: 0, Captured data not IPv4: 0, Captured data too small: 0,
Captured data drops: 0, Captured data not matched: 0,

Bandwidth exceeded: 0, Drop rate due to exceeded bandwidth: 0

Output:

Control protocol packets: 644, Captured data packets: 1119624

Output drops:

Control protocol drops: 0, Captured data drops: 0

Flow Statistics:

Active flow cache entries: 40, Active flow cache usage percentage: 0, Flow cache
entries allocated: 40,

Number of control sources: 4, Number of content destinations: 64, Number of
criteria: 640,

Maximum criteria matching one flow: 16, Cached flows purged for memory: 0,
Maximum filters matching one packet: 16

show services flow-collector file interface

Syntax	<code>show services flow-collector file interface (all cp-fpc/pic/port) <detail extensive terse></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display information about flow collector files.
Options	<p>none—Display file information for all configured flow collector interfaces.</p> <p>all cp-fpc/pic/port—Display file information for all configured flow collector interfaces or for the specified interface.</p> <p>detail extensive terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p>
Additional Information	No entries are displayed for files that have been successfully transferred.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services flow-collector file interface extensive on page 1095
Output Fields	Table 125 on page 1094 lists the output fields for the show services flow-collector file interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 125: show services flow-collector file interface Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description	Level of Output
Filename	Name of the file created on the flow collector interface.	All levels
Flows	Total number of collector flows for which records are present in the file.	none specified
Throughput	Throughput statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flow records—Number of flow records in the file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> per second—Average number of flow records per second. peak per second—Peak number of flow records per second. Uncompressed bytes—Total file size before compression. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> per second—Average number of uncompressed bytes per second. peak per second—Peak number of uncompressed bytes per second. Compressed bytes—Total file size after compression. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> per second—Average number of compressed bytes per second. peak per second—Peak number of compressed bytes per second. 	extensive

Table 125: *show services flow-collector file interface* Output Fields (continued)

Output Field	Output Field Description	Level of Output
Status	<p>File statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compressed blocks—(extensive output only) Data blocks in the file that have been compressed. The file is exported only when the compressed block count and block count become the same. • Block count—(extensive output only) Total number of data blocks in the file. • State—Processing state of the file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active—The flow collector interface is writing to the file. • Export 1—File export is in progress to the primary server. • Export 2—File export is in progress to the secondary server. • Wait—File is pending export. • Transfer attempts 0—Number of attempts made to transfer the file. If the file is successfully transferred in the first attempt, this field is 0. 	All levels

Sample Output

show services flow-collector file interface extensive

```

user@host> show services flow-collector file interface cp-3/2/0 extensive
Filename: cFlowd-py69Ni69-0-20031112_014301-so_3_0_0_0.bcp.bi.gz
Throughput:
  Flow records: 188365, per second: 238, peak per second: 287
  Uncompressed bytes: 21267756, per second: 27007, peak per second: 32526
  Compressed bytes: 2965643, per second: 0, peak per second: 22999
Status:
  Compressed blocks: 156, Block count: 156
  State: Active, Transfer attempts: 0

```

show services flow-collector input interface

Syntax	<code>show services flow-collector input interface (all cp-fpc/pic/port)</code> <code><detail extensive terse></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display the number of packets received by collector interfaces from monitoring interfaces.
Options	<p>none—Display packets received by all configured flow collector interfaces.</p> <p>all cp-fpc/pic/port—Display packets received by all configured flow collector interfaces or by the specified interface.</p> <p>detail extensive terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services flow-collector input interface on page 1096 show services flow-collector input interface all on page 1097
Output Fields	Table 126 on page 1096 lists the output fields for the show services flow-collector input interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 126: show services flow-collector input interface Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description
Interface	Name of the monitoring interface.
Packets	Number of packets traveling from the monitoring interface to the flow collector interface.
Bytes	Number of bytes traveling from the monitoring interface to the flow collector interface.

Sample Output

show services flow-collector input interface

```

user@host> show services flow-collector input interface cp-3/2/0
Interface          Packets      Bytes
mo-3/0/0.0         21706       32328568
mo-3/1/0.0         21706       32329096

```

show services flow-collector input interface all

```
user@host> show services flow-collector input interface all
```

```
Flow collector interface: cp-6/1/0
```

```
Interface state: Collecting flows
```

Interface	Packets	Bytes
mo-3/0/0.0	274	416232
mo-3/3/0.0	274	416184
mo-1/0/0.0	274	416232
mo-1/1/0.0	274	416232
mo-1/2/0.0	274	416232
mo-1/3/0.0	274	416232
mo-3/1/0.0	274	416232
mo-4/0/0.0	274	416232
mo-4/1/0.0	274	416232
mo-4/2/0.0	274	416184
mo-4/3/0.0	274	416232
mo-5/0/0.0	274	416232
mo-5/1/0.0	274	416232
mo-5/2/0.0	274	416232
mo-5/3/0.0	274	416232
mo-6/0/0.0	274	416232

```
Flow collector interface: cp-6/3/0
```

```
Interface state: Collecting flows
```

show services flow-collector interface

Syntax	<code>show services flow-collector interface (all <i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i>) <detail extensive terse></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	(M40e, M160, and M320 Series routers and T Series routers only) Display overall statistics for the flow collector application.
Options	<p>none—Display statistics for flow collector applications on all interfaces.</p> <p>all <i>cp-fpc/pic/port</i>—Display statistics for flow collector applications on all interfaces or for the specified interface.</p> <p>detail extensive terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services flow-collector interface all detail on page 1101 show services flow-collector interface all extensive on page 1101 show services flow-collector interface all terse on page 1103 show services flow-collector interface extensive on page 1103
Output Fields	Table 127 on page 1098 lists the output fields for the show services flow-collector interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 127: show services flow-collector interface Output Fields

Output Field	Output Field Description	Level of Output
Flow collector interface	Name of the flow collector interface.	All levels
Interface state	Collecting flow state for the interface.	All levels
Packets	Total number of packets received.	none specified
Flows Uncompressed Bytes	Total uncompressed data size for all files created on this PIC.	none specified
Compressed Bytes	Total compressed data size for all files created on this PIC.	none specified
FTP bytes	Total number of bytes transferred to the FTP server, including those dropped during transfer.	none specified
FTP files	Total number of FTP transfers attempted by the server.	none specified

Table 127: show services flow-collector interface Output Fields (continued)

Output Field	Output Field Description	Level of Output
Memory	Bytes used on the PIC and bytes free.	detail extensive
Input	Incoming flow collector packet statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packets—Number of packets received on the unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of packets per second. • peak per second—Peak number of packets per second. • Bytes—Number of bytes received on the unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of bytes per second. • peak per second—Peak number of bytes per second. • Flow records processed—Number of records in the flow collector packets that were processed by the flow-collector interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of flow records processed per second. • peak per second—Peak number of flow records per second. 	detail extensive
Allocation	Data block statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blocks allocated—Total number of data blocks (containing flow records) allocated to the files created on this PIC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of blocks allocated per second. • peak per second—Peak number of blocks allocated per second. • Blocks freed—Total number of data blocks freed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of blocks freed per second. • peak per second—Peak number of blocks freed per second. • Blocks unavailable—Total number of data block requests denied, typically because of a memory shortage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of blocks unavailable per second. • peak per second—Peak number of blocks unavailable per second. 	extensive
Files	File statistics, incremented since the PIC last booted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Files created—Total number of files created on this PIC. • Files exported— Number of files successfully created and exported. • Files destroyed— (extensive output only) Number of files successfully exported and files dropped by the flow collection interface. 	detail extensive
Throughput	Throughput statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncompressed bytes—Total uncompressed data size for all files created on this PIC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of uncompressed bytes per second. • peak per second—Peak number of uncompressed bytes per second. • Compressed bytes—Total compressed data size for all files created on this PIC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per second—Average number of compressed bytes per second. • peak per second—Peak number of compressed bytes per second. 	detail extensive

Table 127: show services flow-collector interface Output Fields (continued)

Output Field	Output Field Description	Level of Output
Packet drops	<p>Number of packets dropped for the following causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No memory—Packets dropped because of insufficient memory. • Not IP—Packets dropped because they are not IP packets. • Not IPv4—Packets dropped because they are not IP version 4 packets. • Too small—Packets dropped because each packet was smaller than the size reported in its header. • Fragments—Packets dropped because of fragmentation. Fragments are not reassembled. • ICMP—Packets dropped because they are not ICMP packets. • TCP—Packets dropped because they are not TCP packets. • Unknown—Packets dropped because of undetermined causes. • Not Junos flow—Packets dropped because they are not interpreted by Junos OS. Junos OS interprets only IPv4, UDP cflowd version 5 packets. 	extensive
File transfer	<p>File transfer statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTP bytes—Total number of bytes transferred to the FTP server, including those dropped during transfer. • FTP files—Total number of FTP transfers attempted by the server. • FTP failure—Total number of FTP failures encountered by the server. 	detail extensive
Flow collector interface	Physical interface acting as a flow collector.	detail
Export channel	<p>Export channel 0 is unit 0. Export channel 1 is unit 1. Flow receive channel is unit 2. Server status statistics are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current server Primary or Secondary—Current FTP server being used. Value is • Primary server state—State of the server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK—Server is operating without problems. • FTP error—Server encountered an FTP protocol error while sending files. • Network error—Flow-collector interface has errors when contacting the primary FTP server. • Unknown—First file transfer has not been sent to the primary server. • Secondary server state—State of the server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK—Server is operating without errors. • FTP error—Server encountered an FTP protocol error while sending files. • Network error—Flow-collector interface has errors when contacting the secondary FTP server. • Unknown—First file transfer has not been sent to the secondary server. • Not configured—Secondary server is not configured. 	detail extensive

Sample Output

show services flow-collector interface all detail

```

user@host> show services flow-collector interface all detail

Flow collector interface: cp-6/1/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Memory:
  Used: 51452732, Free: 440329088
Input:
  Packets: 4384, per second: 0, peak per second: 156
  Bytes: 6659616, per second: 0, peak per second: 249695
  Flow records processed: 131070, per second: 0, peak per second: 4914
Files:
  Files created: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files exported: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Throughput:
  Uncompressed bytes: 13742307, per second: 0, peak per second: 593564
  Compressed bytes: 3786177, per second: 0, peak per second: 162826
File Transfer:
  FTP bytes: 3786247, per second: 0, peak per second: 378620
  FTP files: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  FTP failure: 0
Export channel: 0
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: OK, Secondary server state: OK
Export channel: 1
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: Unknown, Secondary server state: OK

Flow collector interface: cp-6/3/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Memory:
  Used: 51452732, Free: 440329088
Input:
  Packets: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Bytes: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Flow records processed: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Files:
  Files created: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files exported: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Throughput:
  Uncompressed bytes: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Compressed bytes: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
File Transfer:
  FTP bytes: 70, per second: 0, peak per second: 6
  FTP files: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  FTP failure: 0
Export channel: 0
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: Unknown, Secondary server state: OK
Export channel: 1
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: Unknown, Secondary server state: OK

```

show services flow-collector interface all extensive

```

user@host> show services flow-collector interface all extensive

```

```
Flow collector interface: cp-6/1/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Memory:
  Used: 51452732, Free: 440329088
Input:
  Packets: 4384, per second: 0, peak per second: 156
  Bytes: 6659616, per second: 0, peak per second: 249695
  Flow records processed: 131070, per second: 0, peak per second: 4914
Allocation:
  Blocks allocated: 108, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Blocks freed: 108, per second: 0, peak per second: 10
  Blocks unavailable: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Files:
  Files created: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files exported: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files destroyed: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Throughput:
  Uncompressed bytes: 13742307, per second: 0, peak per second: 593564
  Compressed bytes: 3786177, per second: 0, peak per second: 162826
Packet drops:
  No memory: 0, Not IP: 0
  Not IPv4: 0, Too small: 0
  Fragments: 0, ICMP: 0
  TCP: 0, Unknown: 0
  Not JUNOS flow: 0
File Transfer:
  FTP bytes: 3786247, per second: 0, peak per second: 378620
  FTP files: 1, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  FTP failure: 0
Export channel: 0
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: OK, Secondary server state: OK
Export channel: 1
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: Unknown, Secondary server state: OK

Flow collector interface: cp-6/3/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Memory:
  Used: 51452732, Free: 440329088
Input:
  Packets: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Bytes: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Flow records processed: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Allocation:
  Blocks allocated: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Blocks freed: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Blocks unavailable: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Files:
  Files created: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files exported: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files destroyed: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Throughput:
  Uncompressed bytes: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Compressed bytes: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Packet drops:
  No memory: 0, Not IP: 0
  Not IPv4: 0, Too small: 0
  Fragments: 0, ICMP: 0
  TCP: 0, Unknown: 0
```



```

Not JUNOS flow: 0
File Transfer:
  FTP bytes: 70, per second: 0, peak per second: 6
  FTP files: 0, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  FTP failure: 0
Export channel: 0
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: Unknown, Secondary server state: OK
Export channel: 1
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: Unknown, Secondary server state: OK

```

show services flow-collector interface all terse

```

user@host> show services flow-collector interface all terse

Flow collector interface: cp-6/1/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
  Packets      Bytes      Flows Uncompressed   Compressed   FTP bytes FTP files
           Bytes      Bytes      Bytes      Bytes
         4384  6659616  131070  13742307  3786177    3786247      1

Flow collector interface: cp-6/3/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
  Packets      Bytes      Flows Uncompressed   Compressed   FTP bytes FTP files
           Bytes      Bytes      Bytes      Bytes
          0      0      0      0      0         70      0

```

show services flow-collector interface extensive

```

user@host> show services flow-collector interface cp-5/2/0 extensive

Flow collector interface: cp-5/2/0
Interface state: Collecting flows
Memory:
  Used: 458311860, Free: 40810008
Input:
  Packets: 922629, per second: 2069, peak per second: 3266
  Bytes: 1376559252, per second: 3096940, peak per second: 4880051
  Flow records processed: 25764957, per second: 42564, peak per second: 98124
Allocation:
  Blocks allocated: 20862, per second: 31, peak per second: 72
  Blocks freed: 17161, per second: 40, peak per second: 202
  Blocks unavailable: 58786, per second: 652, peak per second: 1120
Files:
  Files created: 52, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files exported: 42, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
  Files destroyed: 42, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
Throughput:
  Uncompressed bytes: 2592070401, per second: 7297307,
  peak per second: 8630023
  Compressed bytes: 659600068, per second: 1858458, peak per second: 2198471
Packet drops:
  No memory: 58786, Not IP: 0
  Not IPv4: 0, Too small: 0
  Fragments: 0, ICMP: 0
  TCP: 0, Unknown: 0
  Not JUNOS flow: 0
File Transfer:

```

```
FTP bytes: 585981447, per second: 1313320, peak per second: 4857798
FTP files: 48, per second: 0, peak per second: 0
FTP failure: 8
Export channel: 0
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: FTP error, Secondary server state: Not configured
Export channel: 1
  Current server: Primary
  Primary server state: OK, Secondary server state: Not configured
```

show services rpm active-servers

Syntax	show services rpm active-servers
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport routers.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 for QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	Display the protocols and corresponding ports for which a router or switch is configured as a real-time performance monitoring (RPM) server.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show services rpm active-servers on page 1105

Output Fields [Table 128 on page 1105](#) lists the output fields for the **show services rpm active-servers** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 128: show services rpm active-servers Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Protocol	Protocol configured on the receiving probe server. The protocol can be the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) or the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).
Port	Port configured on the receiving probe server.
Destination interface name	Output interface name for the probes.

Sample Output

show services rpm active-servers

```
user@host> show services rpm active-servers
```

```
Protocol: TCP, Port: 50000, Destination interface name: lt-0/0/0.0
Protocol: UDP, Port: 50001, Destination interface name: lt-0/0/0.0
```

show services rpm history-results

Syntax `show services rpm history-results`
 `<brief | detail>`
 `<dst-interface interface-name>`
 `<owner owner>`
 `<limit number>`
 `<since time>`
 `<source-address address>`
 `<target-address address>`
 `<test name>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 on EX Series switches.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on PTX Series Packet Transport routers.
 dst-interface, **limit**, **source-address**, and **target-address** options introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series.
 owner and **test** options became optional in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 on QFX Series switches.

Description Display the results stored for the specified real-time performance monitoring (RPM) probes.

Options **none**—(Optional) Display the results of the last 50 probes for all RPM instances.

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

dst-interface *interface-name*—(Optional) Display information only for RPM probes that are generated on this MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface. You must also configure the **owner** option.

limit *number*—(Optional) Limit the number of results that are displayed. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface. You must also configure the **owner** option.

Range: 1 through 4,294,967,295

Default: 100

owner *owner*—(Optional) Display information only for probes with the specified probe owner. You must configure **owner** if you configure any of the following options:
 dst-interface, **limit**, **source-address**, or **target-address**.

since *time*—(Optional) Display information from the specified time. Specify time as *yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss*.

source-address *address*—(Optional) Display information only for probes with the specified source address. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface. You must also configure the **owner** option.

target-address *address*—(Optional) Display information only for probes with the specified target address. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface. You must also configure the **owner** option.

test *name*—(Optional starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1) Display information only for the specified test.

Do not configure **test** if you configure any of the following options: **dst-interface**, **limit**, **source-address**, or **target-address**. These options do not work when you configure **test**.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services rpm history-results owner test on page 1108](#)
[show services rpm history-results owner test detail on page 1108](#)

Output Fields [Table 129 on page 1107](#) lists the output fields for the **show services rpm history-results** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 129: show services rpm history-results Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Owner	Probe owner.	All levels
Test	Name of a test for a probe instance.	All levels
Probe received	Timestamp when the probe result was determined.	All levels
Round trip time	Average ping round-trip time (RTT), in microseconds.	All levels
Probe results	Result of a particular probe performed by a remote host. The following information is contained in the results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response received—Timestamp when the probe result was determined. Rtt—Average ping round-trip time (RTT), in microseconds. 	detail
Results over current test	Displays the results for the current test by probe at the time each probe was completed, as well as the status of the current test at the time the probe was completed.	detail
Probes sent	Number of probes sent with the current test.	detail
Probes received	Number of probe responses received within the current test.	detail
Loss percentage	Percentage of lost probes for the current test.	detail

Table 129: show services rpm history-results Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Measurement	<p>Increment of measurement. Possible values are round-trip time delay and, for the probe type icmp-pin-timestamp, the egress and ingress delay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. Jitter—Difference, in microseconds, between the maximum and minimum RTT measured over the course of the current test. Stddev—Standard deviation of the round-trip time, in microseconds, measured over the course of the current test. 	detail

Sample Output

show services rpm history-results owner test

```
user@host> show services rpm history-results owner p1 test t1
```

Owner, Test	Probe received	Round trip time
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:35 2009	315 usec
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:36 2009	266 usec
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:37 2009	314 usec
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:38 2009	388 usec
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:39 2009	316 usec
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:40 2009	271 usec
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:41 2009	314 usec
p1, t1	Wed Aug 12 01:02:42 2009	1180 usec

show services rpm history-results owner test detail

```
user@host> show services rpm history-results owner p1 test t1 detail
```

```

Owner: p1, Test: t1, Probe type: icmp-ping-timestamp
Probe results:
  Response received, Wed Aug 12 01:02:35 2009,
  Client and server hardware timestamps
  Rtt: 315 usec
Results over current test:
  Probes sent: 1, Probes received: 1, Loss percentage: 0
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 1, Minimum: 315 usec, Maximum: 315 usec, Average: 315 usec,
    Peak to peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 315 usec

Owner: p1, Test: t1, Probe type: icmp-ping-timestamp
Probe results:
  Response received, Wed Aug 12 01:02:36 2009,
  Client and server hardware timestamps
  Rtt: 266 usec, Round trip jitter: -50 usec,
```

```
Round trip interarrival jitter: 3 usec
Results over current test:
Probes sent: 2, Probes received: 2, Loss percentage: 0
Measurement: Round trip time
  Samples: 2, Minimum: 266 usec, Maximum: 315 usec, Average: 291 usec,
  Peak to peak: 49 usec, Stddev: 24 usec, Sum: 581 usec
Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
  Samples: 1, Minimum: 50 usec, Maximum: 50 usec, Average: 50 usec,
  Peak to peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 50 usec

Owner: p1, Test: t1, Probe type: icmp-ping-timestamp
Probe results:
Response received, Wed Aug 12 01:02:37 2009,
Client and server hardware timestamps
Rtt: 314 usec, Round trip jitter: 49 usec,
Round trip interarrival jitter: 6 usec
Results over current test:
Probes sent: 3, Probes received: 3, Loss percentage: 0
Measurement: Round trip time
  Samples: 3, Minimum: 266 usec, Maximum: 315 usec, Average: 298 usec,
  Peak to peak: 49 usec, Stddev: 23 usec, Sum: 895 usec
Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
  Samples: 1, Minimum: 49 usec, Maximum: 49 usec, Average: 49 usec,
  Peak to peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 49 usec
Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
  Samples: 1, Minimum: 50 usec, Maximum: 50 usec, Average: 50 usec,
  Peak to peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 50 usec

Owner: p1, Test: t1, Probe type: icmp-ping-timestamp
Probe results:
Response received, Wed Aug 12 01:02:38 2009,
Client and server hardware timestamps
Rtt: 388 usec, Round trip jitter: 74 usec,
Round trip interarrival jitter: 10 usec
Results over current test:
Probes sent: 4, Probes received: 4, Loss percentage: 0
Measurement: Round trip time
  Samples: 4, Minimum: 266 usec, Maximum: 388 usec, Average: 321 usec,
  Peak to peak: 122 usec, Stddev: 44 usec, Sum: 1283 usec
Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
  Samples: 2, Minimum: 49 usec, Maximum: 74 usec, Average: 62 usec,
  Peak to peak: 25 usec, Stddev: 12 usec, Sum: 123 usec
Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
  Samples: 1, Minimum: 50 usec, Maximum: 50 usec, Average: 50 usec,
  Peak to peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 50 usec
```

show services rpm probe-results

Syntax `show services rpm probe-results`
 `<dst-interface interface-name>`
 `<limit number>`
 `<owner owner>`
 `<source-address address>`
 `<status (fail | pass) >`
 `<target-address address>`
 `<terse>`
 `<test name>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 on EX Series switches.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 on PTX Series Packet Transport Series routers.
 dst-interface, **limit**, **source-address**, **status**, **target-address**, and **terse** options introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1 on QFX Series switches.

Description Display the results of the most recent real-time performance monitoring (RPM) probes.

Options All the following options require that you also configure the **owner** option.

dst-interface *interface-name*—(Optional) Display information only for RPM probes that are configured on this MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface.

limit *number*—(Optional) Limit the number of results that are displayed. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface.

Range: 1 through 4,294,967,295

Default: 100

none—Display information for all of the most recent RPM probes.

owner *owner*—(Optional) Display information only for probes with the specified probe owner. You must configure **owner** if you configure any other options.

source-address *address*—(Optional) Display information only for probes with the specified source address. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface.

status—(Optional) Display information only for probes with the specified type of test result. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface. Specify one of the following:

fail—Failed tests

pass—Passed tests

target-address *address*—(Optional) Display information only for probes with the specified target address. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface.

terse—(Optional) Display summary information. This option works only for RPM probes generated on an MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface.

test *name*—(Optional) Display information only for the specified test.

Do not configure **test** if you configure any of the following options: **dst-interface**, **source-address**, or **target-address**. These options do not work when you configure **test**.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

[show services rpm probe-results \(IPv4 Targets\) on page 1116](#)
[show services rpm probe-results \(IPv6 Targets\) on page 1117](#)
[show services rpm probe-results owner terse on page 1118](#)
[show services rpm probe-results owner status fail on page 1118](#)
[show services rpm probe-results \(BGP Neighbor Discovery\) on page 1119](#)

Output Fields

[Table 130 on page 1111](#) lists the output fields for the **show services rpm probe-results** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 130: show services rpm probe-results Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Owner	Owner name. When you configure the probe owner statement at the [edit services rpm] hierarchy level, this field displays the configured owner name. When you configure BGP neighbor discovery through RPM, the output for this field is Rpm-Bgp-Owner .	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test
Test	Name of a test representing a collection of probes. When you configure the test test-name statement at the [edit services rpm probe owner] hierarchy level, the field displays the configured test name. When you configure BGP neighbor discovery through RPM, the output for this field is Rpm-BGP-Test- <i>n</i> , where <i>n</i> is a cumulative number.	All levels
Target address	Destination IPv4 address used for the probes. This field is displayed when the probes are sent to the configured IPv4 or IPv6 targets or RPM servers.	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address terse test
Target inet6-address	Destination IPv6 address used for the probes. This field is displayed when the probes are sent to the configured IPv6 targets or RPM servers.	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address terse test

Table 130: show services rpm probe-results Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Source address	Source address used for the probes.	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test
Probe type	Protocol configured on the receiving probe server: http-get , http-metadata-get , icmp-ping , icmp-ping-timestamp , tcp-ping , udp-ping , or udp-ping-timestamp .	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test
Test size	Number of probes within a test.	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test
Routing Instance Name	<p>(BGP neighbor discovery) Name of the configured (if any) routing instance, logical system name, or both, in which the probe is configured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a routing instance is defined within a logical system, the logical system name is followed by the routing instance name. A slash (/) is used to separate the two entities. For example, if the routing instance called R1 is configured within the logical system called LS, the name in the output field is LS/R1. When a routing instance is configured but the default logical system is used, the name in the output field is the name of the routing instance. When a logical system is configured but the default routing instance is used, the name in the output field is the name of the logical system followed by default. A slash (/) is used to separate the two entities. For example, LS/default. 	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test
Probe results	<p>Raw measurement of a particular probe sample done by a remote host. This data is provided separately from the calculated results. The following information is contained in the raw measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response received—Timestamp when the probe result was determined. Client and server hardware timestamps—If timestamps are configured, an entry appears at this point. Rtt—Average ping round-trip time (RTT), in microseconds. Egress jitter—Egress jitter, in microseconds. Ingress jitter—Ingress jitter, in microseconds. Round trip jitter—Round-trip jitter, in microseconds. Egress interarrival jitter—Egress interarrival jitter, in microseconds. Ingress interarrival jitter—Ingress interarrival jitter, in microseconds. Round trip interarrival jitter—Round-trip interarrival jitter, in microseconds. 	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test

Table 130: *show services rpm probe-results* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Results over current test	<p>Probes are grouped into tests, and the statistics are calculated for each test. If a test contains 10 probes, the average, minimum, and maximum results are calculated from the results of those 10 probes. If the command is issued while the test is in progress, the statistics use information from the completed probes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probes sent—Number of probes sent within the current test. • Probes received—Number of probe responses received within the current test. • Loss percentage—Percentage of lost probes for the current test. • Measurement—Measurement type. Possible values are round-trip time, positive round-trip jitter, negative round-trip jitter, egress time, positive egress jitter, negative egress jitter, ingress time, positive ingress jitter, negative ingress jitter, and, for the probe type icmp-ping-timestamp, the egress delay and ingress delay. <p>For each measurement type, the following individual calculated results are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples—Number of probes. • Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Peak to peak—Peak-to-peak difference, in microseconds. • Stddev—Standard deviation, in microseconds. • Sum—Statistical sum. 	<p>none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test</p>

Table 130: *show services rpm probe-results Output Fields (continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Results over last test	<p>Results for the most recently completed test. If the command is issued while the first test is in progress, this information is not displayed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probes sent—Number of probes sent for the most recently completed test. • Probes received—Number of probe responses received for the most recently completed test. • Loss percentage—Percentage of lost probes for the most recently completed test. • Test completed—Time the most recent test was completed. • Measurement—Measurement type. Possible values are round-trip time, positive round-trip jitter, negative round-trip jitter, egress time, positive egress jitter, negative egress jitter, ingress time, positive ingress jitter, negative ingress jitter, and, for the probe type icmp-ping-timestamp, the egress delay and ingress delay. For each measurement type, the following individual calculated results are provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples—Number of probes. • Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured for the most recently completed test. • Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured for the most recently completed test. • Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured for the most recently completed test. • Peak to peak—Peak-to-peak difference, in microseconds. • Stddev—Standard deviation, in microseconds. • Sum—Statistical sum. 	<p>none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test</p>

Table 130: *show services rpm probe-results* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Results over all tests	<p>Displays statistics made for all the probes, independently of the grouping into tests, as well as statistics for the current test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probes sent—Number of probes sent in all tests. • Probes received—Number of probe responses received in all tests. • Loss percentage—Percentage of lost probes in all tests. • Measurement—Measurement type. Possible values are round-trip time, positive round-trip jitter, negative round-trip jitter, egress time, positive egress jitter, negative egress jitter, ingress time, positive ingress jitter, negative ingress jitter, and, for the probe types icmp-ping-timestamp and udp-ping-timestamp, the egress delay and ingress delay. <p>For each measurement type, the following individual calculated results are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples—Number of probes. • Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Peak to peak—Peak-to-peak difference, in microseconds. • Stddev—Standard deviation, in microseconds. • Sum—Statistical sum. 	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test
Error Stats	<p>Displays error statistics for each probe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalid client rcv timestamp—Number of client receive timestamp less than client send timestamp. • Invalid server send timestamp—Number of server send timestamp less than server receive timestamp. • Invalid server processing time—Number of server side spent time greater than RTT. <p>NOTE: Error Stats is displayed in the output only if non-zero statistics exists.</p>	none dst-interface limit owner source-address target-address test
Last Probe Status	Status of the last probe that was sent for the current test (fail or pass).	status
Status	Status of the last completed test (up or down).	status terse
Source-IF	The MS-MPC or MS-MIC services interface that generates the RPM probes.	terse

Sample Output

show services rpm probe-results (IPv4 Targets)

```
user@host> show services rpm probe-results
```

```
Owner: ADSN-J4300.ADSN-J2300.D2, Test: 75300002
Target address: 172.16.54.172, Source address: 10.206.0.1,
Probe type: udp-ping-timestamp, Test size: 10 probes
Probe results:
  Response received, Tue Feb  6 14:53:15 2007,
  Client and server hardware timestamps
  Rtt: 575 usec, Egress jitter: 5 usec, Ingress jitter: 8 usec,
  Round trip jitter: 12 usec, Egress interarrival jitter: 8 usec,
  Ingress interarrival jitter: 7 usec, Round trip interarrival jitter: 7 usec,

  Round trip interarrival jitter: 669 usec
Results over current test:
  Probes sent: 10, Probes received: 10, Loss percentage: 0
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Egress time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Positive Egress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Negative Egress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Ingress time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Positive Ingress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Negative Ingress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Results over last test:
  Probes sent: 10, Probes received: 10, Loss percentage: 0
  Test completed on Tue Feb  6 14:53:16 2007
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
  Measurement: Egress time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
```

```

    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Positive Egress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Negative Egress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Ingress time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Positive Ingress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Negative Ingress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Results over all tests:
Probes sent: 560, Probes received: 560, Loss percentage: 0
Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 560, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 3114 usec, Average: 1756 usec,

    Peak to peak: 2309 usec, Stddev: 519 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
    Samples: 257, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 597 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 427 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
    Samples: 302, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 511 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1811 usec, Stddev: 408 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Egress time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Positive Egress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Negative Egress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Ingress time
    Samples: 10, Minimum: 805 usec, Maximum: 2859 usec, Average: 1644 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2054 usec, Stddev: 738 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Positive Ingress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 2054 usec, Average: 876 usec,
    Peak to peak: 2049 usec, Stddev: 679 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Measurement: Negative Ingress jitter
    Samples: 5, Minimum: 5 usec, Maximum: 1812 usec, Average: 926 usec,
    Peak to peak: 1807 usec, Stddev: 665 usec, Sum: xxxx usec
Error Stats:
    Invalid client recv timestamp: 3, Invalid server send timestamp: 0
    Invalid server processing time: 0

```

show services rpm probe-results (IPv6 Targets)

```
user@host> show services rpm probe-results
```

```

Owner: p, Test: t1
Target inet6-address: 2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a502:0:1da,
Target Port : 34567 Test size: 1000000 probes
Probe results:
    Response received, Mon Dec 16 10:48:07 2013, Client and server hardware
    timestamps

```

```

    Rtt: 236 usec, Round trip jitter: -10 usec, Round trip interarrival jitter:
484 usec
    Results over current test:
      Probes sent: 10, Probes received: 10, Loss percentage: 0
      Measurement: Round trip time
        Samples: 10, Minimum: 231 usec, Maximum: 298 usec, Average: 268 usec,
Peak to peak: 67 usec, Stddev: 24 usec, Sum: 2682 usec
      Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
        Samples: 3, Minimum: 15 usec, Maximum: 1841 usec, Average: 750 usec, Peak
to peak: 1826 usec, Stddev: 787 usec, Sum: 2251 usec
      Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
        Samples: 7, Minimum: 10 usec, Maximum: 1244 usec, Average: 709 usec, Peak
to peak: 1234 usec, Stddev: 466 usec, Sum: 4961 usec
    Results over last test:
      Probes sent: 10, Probes received: 10, Loss percentage: 0
      Test completed on Mon Dec 16 10:48:07 2013
      Measurement: Round trip time
        Samples: 10, Minimum: 231 usec, Maximum: 298 usec, Average: 268 usec,
Peak to peak: 67 usec, Stddev: 24 usec, Sum: 2682 usec
      Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
        Samples: 3, Minimum: 15 usec, Maximum: 1841 usec, Average: 750 usec, Peak
to peak: 1826 usec, Stddev: 787 usec, Sum: 2251 usec
      Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
        Samples: 7, Minimum: 10 usec, Maximum: 1244 usec, Average: 709 usec, Peak
to peak: 1234 usec, Stddev: 466 usec, Sum: 4961 usec
    Results over all tests(From start of current control session):
      Probes sent: 490, Probes received: 488, Loss percentage: 0
      Measurement: Round trip time
        Samples: 488, Minimum: 231 usec, Maximum: 306 usec, Average: 270 usec,
Peak to peak: 75 usec, Stddev: 16 usec, Sum: 131586 usec
      Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
        Samples: 254, Minimum: 0 usec, Maximum: 10151 usec, Average: 157 usec,
Peak to peak: 10151 usec, Stddev: 873 usec, Sum: 39817 usec
      Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
        Samples: 233, Minimum: 1 usec, Maximum: 10170 usec, Average: 171 usec,
Peak to peak: 10169 usec, Stddev: 888 usec, Sum: 39889 usec

```

show services rpm probe-results owner terse

```
user@host> show services rpm probe-results owner owner1 terse
```

Test Name	Source-IP	Target Address	Status	Last Change
t_1	ms-2/2/0.10	192.0.2.1	UP	0D0H1M29S
t_2	ms-2/2/0.10	192.0.2.1	UP	0D0H1M29S
t_3	ms-2/2/0.10	192.0.2.1	UP	0D0H1M29S

show services rpm probe-results owner status fail

```
user@host> show services rpm probe-results owner owner1 status fail
```

Test Name	Last Probe Status	Status
t_1	FAIL	DOWN
t_2	FAIL	DOWN
t_3	FAIL	DOWN

show services rpm probe-results (BGP Neighbor Discovery)

```
user@host> show services rpm probe-results
```

```
Owner: Rpm-Bgp-Owner, Test: Rpm-Bgp-Test-1
Target address: 10.209.152.37, Probe type: icmp-ping, Test size: 5 probes
Routing Instance Name: LS1/RI1
Probe results:
  Response received, Fri Oct 28 05:20:23 2005
  Rtt: 662 usec
Results over current test:
  Probes sent: 5, Probes received: 5, Loss percentage: 0
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Minimum: 529 usec, Maximum: 662 usec, Average: 585 usec,
    Jitter: 133 usec, Stddev: 53 usec
Results over all tests:
  Probes sent: 5, Probes received: 5, Loss percentage: 0
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Minimum: 529 usec, Maximum: 662 usec, Average: 585 usec,
    Jitter: 133 usec, Stddev: 53 usec
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking

Syntax	<pre>show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking <aborted-tests (test-id [<i>test-id</i>] brief detail)> <active-tests (test-id [<i>test-id</i>] brief detail)> <completed-tests (test-id [<i>test-id</i>] brief detail)> <summary></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3R1 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	<p>Display information about the results of each category or state of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, such as aborted tests, active tests, and completed tests, for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance. You can view the results of each test state for all of the configured test IDs or for a specific test ID. Also, you can display statistics about the total number of tests of each state for a high-level, quick analysis. The values in the output displayed vary, depending on the state in which the test is passing through, when you issue the command.</p> <p>You can view the test results of multiple test IDs at the same time by entering the IDs in a single command. If you enter multiple test ID values, you must separate each number with a space.</p>
Options	<p>none—Display test results for all categories.</p> <p>aborted-tests—(Optional) Display the list of tests that were aborted or stopped. This list includes tests that failed due to various error conditions and tests that you terminated by entering the test service rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test-name stop command. The Status field in the output specifies the reason for the termination of the test.</p> <p>active-tests—(Optional) Display the results of the set of tests that are currently running.</p> <p>brief detail—Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>completed-tests—(Optional) Display the results of the set of tests that were successfully completed. A completed test is one that passes through all the test steps or states specified in RFC 2544. A test that is marked as completed after it went through all the states from the beginning to the end can still be reported as a failed test. For example, a failed test can be a test that sends the desired number of packets, but does not receive the frames back from the other end.</p> <p>summary—(Optional) Display summary output.</p> <p>test-id test-id—Display test results for the specified unique identifier of the test.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
 - [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
 - [rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920](#)

- List of Sample Output**
- [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking summary on page 1122](#)
 - [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking aborted-tests \(ACX Series Router\) on page 1122](#)
 - [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking completed-tests \(ACX Series Router\) on page 1123](#)
 - [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking active-tests \(ACX Series Router\) on page 1123](#)
 - [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking aborted-tests \(MX104 Router\) on page 1123](#)
 - [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking completed-tests \(MX104 Router\) on page 1124](#)
 - [show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking active-tests \(MX104 Router\) on page 1124](#)

- Output Fields** [Table 131 on page 1121](#) lists the output fields for the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 131: show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Test information	Details of the performed RFC 2544 benchmarking test.
Test id	Unique identifier configured for the test.
Test name	Name configured for the test.
Test type	The type of statistical detail that is collected for the test, based on the configured test type. Throughput-related, latency, frame-loss, or back-to-back frames-related information is displayed for ACX Series routers. Reflected packets-related information is displayed for MX104 Series routers.
Test mode	Mode configured for the test on the router. Test modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate-and-Terminate: Test frames are initiated from one end and terminated at the same end. This mode requires a reflector to be configured at the peer end to enable the test frames to be returned to the source. This mode is supported only on ACX Series routers. • Reflect: Test frames that originate from one end are reflected at the other end on the selected service, such as IPv4 or Ethernet.
Test packet size	Size of the test packets in bytes. This field is valid only when the test mode is Initiate-and-Terminate.
Test state	State of the test that is in progress or active when the output is displayed.
Status	Indicates whether the test is currently in progress or has been terminated. This field is displayed for tests that are in progress or were aborted by entering the test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test <test-name> test-id> stop command.

Table 131: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking Output Fields (continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Test start time	Time at which the test started in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format (YYYY-MM-DD-HH:MM:SS).
Test finish time	Time at which the test completed.
Counters last cleared	Date, time, and how long ago the statistics for the test were cleared. The format is <i>year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</i> . For example, 2010-05-17 07:51:28 PDT (00:04:33 ago). If you did not clear the statistics previously at any point, Never is displayed.
Number of active tests	Total number of tests that are currently running.
Number of completed tests	Total number of tests that were successfully completed
Number of aborted tests	Total number of tests that were aborted or halted.

Sample Output

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking summary

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking summary
```

```
Rfc2544 tests summary :
  Number of active tests: 0, Number of completed tests: 4, Number of aborted tests: 52
```

This output indicates that no test iteration is currently in progress (at the time of issue of the command), 4 tests were completed successfully, and 52 tests were halted.

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking aborted-tests (ACX Series Router)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking aborted-tests
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 1, Test name: test1, Test type: Throughput
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_STOPPED
  Status: User-aborted-via-cli
  Test start time: 2005-08-05 03:19:58 UTC
  Test finish time: 2005-08-05 03:20:00 UTC
  Counters last cleared: Never

  Test id: 2, Test name: test1, Test type: Throughput
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_STOPPED
  Status: User-aborted-via-cli
  Test start time: 2005-08-05 03:20:00 UTC
```

```
Test finish time: 2005-08-05 03:20:02 UTC
Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking completed-tests (ACX Series Router)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking completed-tests
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 18, Test name: test1, Test type: Throughput
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
  Test start time: 2005-08-05 03:20:34 UTC
  Test finish time: 2005-08-05 03:21:23 UTC
  Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking active-tests (ACX Series Router)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking active-tests
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 57, Test name: test1, Test type: Back-Back-Frames
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2005-08-05 20:15:41 UTC
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking aborted-tests (MX104 Router)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking aborted-tests
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 1, Test name: prof_tput1, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_STOPPED
  Status: Test-intf-ifl-change
  Test start time: 2013-12-16 22:54:27 PST
  Test finish time: 2013-12-16 23:30:28 PST
  Counters last cleared: Never

  Test id: 2, Test name: prof_tput1, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_STOPPED
  Status: User-aborted-via-cli
  Test start time: 2013-12-16 23:31:06 PST
  Test finish time: 2013-12-16 23:36:22 PST
  Counters last cleared: Never

  Test id: 3, Test name: prof_tput1, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_STOPPED
```

```
Status: User-aborted-via-cli
Test start time: 2013-12-16 23:36:24 PST
Test finish time: 2013-12-17 01:49:24 PST
Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking completed-tests (MX104 Router)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking completed-tests
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 18, Test name: test1, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
  Test start time: 2005-08-05 03:20:34 UTC
  Test finish time: 2005-08-05 03:21:23 UTC
  Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking active-tests (MX104 Router)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking active-tests
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 4, Test name: prof_tput1, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2013-12-17 01:49:26 PST
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id

Syntax	<code>show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id <i>test-id</i> <brief detail></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3R1 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.
Description	Display information about the results of the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test for a specific test ID for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) instance. The values in the output displayed vary, depending on the state in which the test is passing through, when you issue the command.
Options	none —Display brief information about a specific test ID of the benchmarking test. test-id <i>test-id</i> —Display test results for the specified unique identifier. brief detail —(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562 • Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551 • rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920
List of Sample Output	show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Throughput Test on ACX Series Routers) on page 1133 show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Latency Test on ACX Series Routers) on page 1134 show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Frame Loss Test on ACX Series Routers) on page 1137 show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Back-to-Back Frames Test on ACX Series Routers) on page 1138 show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers) on page 1140 show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id brief (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers) on page 1140 show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers) on page 1140 show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id brief (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers) on page 1141

Output Fields Table 132 on page 1126 lists the output fields for the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 132: show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Test information	Details of the performed RFC 2544 benchmarking test.	None specified
Test id	Unique identifier configured for the test.	None specified
Test name	Name configured for the test.	None specified
Test type	The type of actual test run that is collected for the test, based on the configured test type. Throughput-related, latency, frame-loss, or back-to-back frames-related information is displayed for ACX Series routers. Reflected packets-related information is displayed for MX104 Series routers.	None specified
Test mode	Mode configured for the test on the router. Test modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate-and-Terminate: Test frames are initiated from one end and terminated at the same end. This mode requires a reflector to be configured at the peer end to enable the test frames to be returned to the source. This mode is supported only on ACX Series routers. Reflect: Test frames that originate from one end are reflected back to the originator, such as IPv4 or Ethernet. 	None specified
Test packet size	Size of the test packets in bytes. This field is valid only when the test mode is Initiate-and-Terminate.	None specified
Test state	State of the test that is in progress or active when the output is displayed. For details about the states, see <i>RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Test States</i> .	None specified
Status	Indicates whether the test is currently in progress or has been terminated.	None specified
Test start time	Time at which the test started in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format (YYYY-MM-DD-HH:MM:SS).	None specified
Test finish time	Time at which the test completed.	None specified
Counters last cleared	Date, time, and how long ago the statistics for the test were cleared. The format is <i>year-month-day hour:minute:second:timezone (hour:minute:second ago)</i> . For example, 2010-05-17 07:51:28 PDT (00:04:33 ago). If you did not clear the statistics previously at any point, Never is displayed.	None specified
Test-profile Configuration	(ACX Series routers only) Details of the specified test profile	detail
Test-profile name	(ACX Series routers only) Name of the configured test profile that contains the parameters for the test	detail
Test packet size	(ACX Series routers only) Size of the test packets in bytes	detail

Table 132: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Theoretical max bandwidth	(ACX Series routers only) Theoretical maximum bandwidth configured for the test. This value is typically set to the bandwidth of the server being tested. Valid values are 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps (1 Gbps). The value defined is the highest bandwidth value tested for this test.	detail
Test Configuration	Details of the configured test ID.	detail
Test mode	Mode configured for the test. Test modes are Initiate-and-Terminate and Reflect.	detail
Duration in seconds	Period in seconds for which the test has been performed.	detail
Test family	The underlying service on which the test is run. Test families are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INET: Indicates that the test is run on a IPV4 service. • CCC: Indicates that the test is run on a circuit cross-connect (CCC) or pseudowire service. 	detail
Routing Instance Name	(ACX Series routers only) Name of the routing instance for the test	detail
Inet family Configuration	Details of the configured inet family for an IPv4 service	detail
Egress Interface	Name of the egress interface from which the test frames are sent	detail
Source ipv4 address	Source IPv4 address used in the IP header of the generated test frame.	detail
Destination ipv4 address	Destination IPv4 address used in the IP header of the generated test frame.	detail
Source udp port	Source UDP port number used in the UDP header of the generated test frame.	detail
Destination udp port	Destination UDP port number used in the UDP header of the generated test frame.	detail
Ccc family Configuration	Details of the configured CCC family for an Ethernet service	detail
Source MAC address	(ACX Series routers only) Source MAC address used in generated test frames for a CCC or Ethernet pseudowire service.	detail
Destination MAC address	(ACX Series routers only) Destination MAC address used in generated test frames for a CCC or Ethernet pseudowire service.	detail
Ivlan-id	(ACX Series routers only) Inner VLAN ID for test-frames.	detail
Ovlan-id	(ACX Series routers only) Outer VLAN ID for test-frames.	detail

Table 132: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Direction egress	Test is run in the egress direction of the interface (NNI)	detail
Direction ingress	Test is run in the ingress direction of the interface (UNI)	detail
Rfc2544 throughput test information	(ACX Series routers only) Details of the throughput test	detail
Initial test load percentage	Percentage of the steady state load for the test.	detail
Test iteration mode	Mode of the test iteration: Binary or step-down.	detail
Test iteration step percent	The test step percentage for tests. If not specified, the default step-percent is 10 percent. This parameter is ignored for all type of tests other than frame-loss tests.	detail
Theoretical max bandwidth	The theoretical limit of the media for the frame size configured for the test. This value is typically set to the bandwidth of the server being tested.	detail
Test packet size:	Packet size of the test frames in bytes.	detail
Iteration	Number of the test iteration.	detail
Duration (sec)	Period in seconds for which the test iteration is run	detail
Elapsed time	Amount of time that has passed, in seconds, since the start of the test.	detail
pps	Total count of packets-per-second (pps) transmitted during the test.	detail
Tx Packets	Number of transmitted test packets.	detail
Rx Packets	Number of received test packets.	detail
Tx Bytes	Number of transmitted bytes.	detail
Rx Bytes	Number of received bytes.	detail
Percentage throughput	Percentage of throughput for the test iteration.	detail
Result of the iteration runs (Throughput) :	Results of the completed throughput test for a particular packet size.	detail
Best iteration	Number of the iteration with the highest throughout, among the listed iterations.	detail
Best iteration (pps)	Packets-per-second (pps) count of the iteration with the highest throughout, among the listed iterations.	detail

Table 132: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Best iteration throughput	Percentage of throughput of the iteration with the highest throughput, among the listed iterations.	detail
RFC2544 Throughput test results summary	Consolidated information of the throughput test.	detail summary
Packet Size	Size of the test packet in bytes.	detail summary
Theoretical rate (pps)	Theoretical frame rate in packets-per-second.	detail summary
Tx Packets	Number of transmitted packets.	detail summary
Rx Packets	Number of received packets.	detail summary
Offered throughput (percentage)	The offered throughput in percentage of the chosen service (such as Layer 3 or Ethernet pseudowire).	detail summary
Measured bandwidth (kbps)	Available bandwidth of the service based on the calculated throughput.	detail summary
Rfc2544 latency test information :	(ACX Series routers only) Details of the latency test	detail
Theoretical max bandwidth	Theoretical maximum bandwidth configured for the test. This value is typically set to the bandwidth of the server being tested. Valid values are 1 Kbps through 1,000,000 Kbps (1 Gbps). The value defined is the highest bandwidth value used for this test.	detail
Initial test load percentage	Percentage of the steady state load for the test.	detail
Duration in seconds	Period in seconds for which the test has been performed.	detail
Test packet size	Size of the test packet in bytes.	detail
Iteration	Number of the test iteration.	detail
Duration (sec)	Period in seconds for which the test iteration is run.	detail
Elapsed time	Amount of time that has passed, in seconds, since the start of the test.	detail
pps	Total count of packets-per-second (pps) transmitted during the test.	detail
Tx Packets	Number of transmitted test packets.	detail
Rx Packets	Number of received test packets.	detail

Table 132: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Latency	Displays the latency parameters.	detail
Min(ns)	Aggregated minimum latency in nanoseconds.	detail
Avg(ns)	Aggregated average latency in nanoseconds.	detail
Max(ns)	Aggregated maximum latency in nanoseconds.	detail
Probe(ns)	Aggregated probe latency in nanoseconds.	detail
Result of the iteration runs (Latency)	Results of the latency test completed for a particular packet size.	detail
Avg (min) Latency	Average of the minimum latency in nanoseconds.	detail
Avg (avg) latency	Average of the average latency in nanoseconds.	detail
Avg (Max) latency	Average of the maximum latency in nanoseconds.	detail
Avg (probe) latency	Average of the probe latency in nanoseconds.	detail
RFC2544 Latency test results summary:	Consolidated statistics of the latency test.	detail summary
Packet Size	Size of the test packet in bytes.	detail summary
Theoretical rate (pps)	Theoretical frame rate in packets-per-second.	detail summary
Tx Packets	Number of transmitted packets.	detail summary
Rx Packets	Number of received packets.	detail summary
Latency	Displays the latency parameters.	detail summary
Min(ns)	Aggregated minimum latency in nanoseconds.	detail summary
Avg(ns)	Aggregated average latency in nanoseconds.	detail summary
Max(ns)	Aggregated maximum latency in nanoseconds.	detail summary
Probe(ns)	Aggregated probe latency in nanoseconds.	detail summary
Rfc2544 Back-Back test information :	(ACX Series routers only) Details of the back-to-back frames or bursty frames test.	detail

Table 132: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Initial burst length:	Length of the first burst when test frames are sent, as a measure of number of seconds at the rate of Kbps.	detail
Test iteration mode :	Mode of the test iteration: Binary or step-down.	detail
Test iteration step percent	The test step percentage for tests. If not specified, the default step-percent is 10 percent. This parameter is ignored for all type of tests other than frame-loss tests.	detail
Theoretical max bandwidth	The theoretical limit of the media for the frame size configured for the test. This value is typically set to the bandwidth of the server being tested.	detail
Test packet size:	Packet size of the test frames in bytes.	detail
Iteration	Number of the test iteration.	detail
Burst Length (Packets)	Number of packets in the burst.	detail
Elapsed time	Amount of time that has passed, in seconds, since the start of the test.	detail
Tx Packets	Number of transmitted test packets.	detail
Rx Packets	Number of received test packets.	detail
Tx Bytes	Number of transmitted bytes.	detail
Rx Bytes	Number of received bytes.	detail
Result of the iteration runs :	Results of the back-to-back frames test completed for a certain packet size.	detail
Best iteration :	Number of the iteration with the longest burst.	detail
Measured burst (num sec)	Time in seconds of the burst of the iteration with the longest burst.	detail
Measured burst (num pkts)	Number of packets during the burst of the iteration with the longest burst.	detail
RFC2544 Back-Back test results summary:	Consolidated statistics of the back-to-back frames test.	detail summary
Packet Size	Size of the test packets in bytes.	detail summary
Measure Burst length (Packets)	Computed burst length in terms of number of packets.	detail summary

Table 132: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Rfc2544 frame-loss test information :	(ACX Series routers only) Details of the frame-loss test.	detail
Initial burst length:	Length of the first burst when test frames are sent, as a measure of number of seconds at the rate of Kbps.	detail
Test iteration mode :	Mode of the test iteration: Binary or step-down.	detail
Test iteration step percent	The test step percentage for tests. If not specified, the default step-percent is 10 percent. This parameter is ignored for all type of tests other than frame-loss tests.	detail
Theoretical max bandwidth	The theoretical limit of the media for the frame size configured for the test. This value is typically set to the bandwidth of the server being tested.	detail
Test packet size	Size of the test packets in bytes.	detail
Iteration	Number of the test iteration.	detail
Duration (sec)	Period, in seconds, for which the test iteration is run.	detail
Offered throughput (percentage)	The offered throughput in percentage of the chosen service (such as Layer 3 or Ethernet pseudowire)	detail
Elapsed time	Amount of time that has passed, in seconds, since the start of the test.	detail
pps	Theoretical frame rate in packets-per-second.	detail
Tx Packets	Number of transmitted test packets.	detail
Rx Packets	Number of received test packets.	detail
Tx Bytes	Number of transmitted bytes.	detail
Rx Bytes	Number of received bytes.	detail
Frame-loss rate %	Percentage of frames that must been forwarded by the router under steady state (constant) load, but were not forwarded due to lack of resources.	detail
Result of the iteration runs :	Results of the frame-loss test completed for a certain packet size.	detail
Frame-loss rate (percent) :	Percentage of dropped frames for the specified packet size	detail
RFC2544 Frame-loss test results summary	Consolidated statistics of the frame-loss test	detail

Table 132: *show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Packet Size	Size of the test packet in bytes.	detail summary
Theoretical rate (pps)	Theoretical frame rate in packets-per-second.	detail summary
Percentage throughput	Percentage of throughput for the test iteration.	detail summary
Tx Packets	Number of transmitted packets.	detail summary
Rx Packets	Number of received packets.	detail summary
Frame Loss rate percent	Percentage of dropped frames for the specified packet size	detail summary

Sample Output

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Throughput Test on ACX Series Routers)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 19 detail
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 19, Test name: test1, Test type: Throughput
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
  Test start time: 2005-07-29 10:25:00 UTC
  Test finish time: 2005-07-29 10:26:02 UTC
  Counters last cleared: Never

Test-profile Configuration:
  Test-profile name: prof_tput
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Therotical max bandwidth : 993000 kbps

Test Configuration:
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Duration in seconds: 20
  Test family: INET
  Routing Instance Name: default

Inet family Configuration:
  Egress Interface : ge-0/1/1.0
  Source ipv4 address: 192.0.2.1
  Destination ipv4 address: 192.0.2.2
  Source udp port: 2020
  Destination udp port: 3030

Rfc2544 throughput test information :
  Initial test load percentage : 100.00 %
  Test iteration mode : Binary
  Test iteration step percent : 50.00 %
  Therotical max bandwidth : 993000 kbps
```

```

Test packet size: 64
Iteration Duration Elapsed pps      Tx      Rx      Tx      Rx
Percentage
(sec)   time
throughput
  1      3      3      134918  404754  404754  27523272  27523272  10.00
%
  2     20     20     1349184 26983501 26983501 1834878068 1834878068 100.00
%

```

Result of the iteration runs : Throughput Test complete for packet size 64
 Best iteration : 2, Best iteration (pps) : 1349184
 Best iteration throughput : 100.00 %

```

Test packet size: 1280
Iteration Duration Elapsed pps      Tx      Rx      Tx      Rx
Percentage
(sec)   time
throughput
  1      3      3      9489    28467    28467    36551628  36551628  10.00
%
  2     20     20     94896   1897920  1897920  2436929280 2436929280 100.00
%

```

Result of the iteration runs : Throughput Test complete for packet size 1280
 Best iteration : 2, Best iteration (pps) : 94896
 Best iteration throughput : 100.00 %

RFC2544 Throughput test results summary:

Packet Size	Theoretical rate (pps)	Tx Packets	Rx Packets	Offered throughput (percentage)	Measured bandwidth (kbps)
64	1349184	26983501	26983501	100.00 %	993000
1280	94896	1897920	1897920	100.00 %	993000

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Latency Test on ACX Series Routers)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 37 detail
```

```

Test information :
  Test id: 37, Test name: test1, Test type: Latency
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
  Test start time: 2005-07-29 10:26:41 UTC
  Test finish time: 2005-07-29 10:36:15 UTC
  Counters last cleared: Never

Test-profile Configuration:
  Test-profile name: prof_latency
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Therotical max bandwidth : 993000 kbps

Test Configuration:
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Duration in seconds: 10

```



```
Test family: INET
Routing Instance Name: default
```

```
Inet family Configuration:
Egress Interface : ge-0/1/1.0
Source ipv4 address: 192.0.2.1
Destination ipv4 address: 192.0.2.2
Source udp port: 2020
Destination udp port: 3030
```

```
Rfc2544 latency test information :
Therotical max bandwidth : 993000 kbps
Initial test load percentage : 100.00 %
Duration in seconds: 10
```

```
Test packet size: 64
```

Iteration	Duration (sec)	Elapsed time	pps	Tx Packets	Rx Packets
1	3	3	134918	404754	404754
2	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
3	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
4	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
5	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
6	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
7	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
8	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
9	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
10	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
11	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
12	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
13	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
14	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
15	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
16	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
17	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
18	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
19	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
20	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751
21	10	10	1349184	13491751	13491751

```
----- Latency -----
Min(ns)  Avg(ns)  Max(ns)  Probe(ns)
17464    18770    18880    18784
17472    18799    20488    18848
17472    18799    20416    18816
17472    18799    20440    18704
17464    18799    20376    18880
17464    18799    20232    18832
17464    18799    20400    18848
17472    18799    20240    18864
17472    18799    20264    18848
17464    18799    20264    18880
17472    18800    20320    18864
17464    18799    20176    18864
17464    18800    20248    18864
17464    18800    20272    18864
17464    18799    20472    18832
17464    18799    20256    18880
17464    18799    20336    18848
```

17464	18800	20688	18848
17472	18800	20504	18864
17464	18799	20448	18768
17472	18799	20240	18864

Result of the iteration runs : Latency Test complete for packet size 64

Avg (min) Latency	: 17466
Avg (avg) latency	: 18799
Avg (Max) latency	: 20360
Avg (probe) latency	: 18844

Test packet size: 1280

Iteration	Duration (sec)	Elapsed time	pps	Tx Packets	Rx Packets
1	3	3	9489	28467	28467
2	10	10	94896	948960	948960
3	10	10	94896	948960	948960
4	10	10	94896	948960	948960
5	10	10	94896	948960	948960
6	10	10	94896	948960	948960
7	10	10	94896	948960	948960
8	10	10	94896	948960	948960
9	10	10	94896	948960	948960
10	10	10	94896	948960	948960
11	10	10	94896	948960	948960
12	10	10	94896	948960	948960
13	10	10	94896	948960	948960
14	10	10	94896	948960	948960
15	10	10	94896	948960	948960
16	10	10	94896	948960	948960
17	10	10	94896	948960	948960
18	10	10	94896	948960	948960
19	10	10	94896	948960	948960
20	10	10	94896	948960	948960
21	10	10	94896	948960	948960

----- Latency -----

Min(ns)	Avg(ns)	Max(ns)	Probe(ns)
68712	70031	70576	69456
68728	70344	71808	70512
68720	70344	71744	70352
68720	70344	71680	70112
68720	70345	71856	70352
68720	70344	71808	70384
68720	70344	71752	70480
68720	70344	71880	70112
68720	70344	71792	70320
68728	70345	73344	70336
68720	70344	71688	70560
68728	70345	71896	70496
68720	70344	71760	70096
68720	70344	71776	70320
68720	70344	71760	70400
68712	70345	71920	70352
68720	70344	71792	70576
68720	70345	71840	70320
68720	70344	71792	70368
68720	70345	71824	70464
68712	70345	71904	70512

Result of the iteration runs : Latency Test complete for packet size 1280

Avg (min) Latency : 68720
 Avg (avg) latency : 70344
 Avg (Max) latency : 71880
 Avg (probe) latency : 70371

RFC2544 Latency test results summary:

```
-----
Packet  Theoretical Tx      Rx      ----- Latency -----
Size   rate (pps)  Packets  Packets  Min(ns)  Avg(ns)  Max(ns)  Probe(ns)
64     1349184    269835020 269835020 17466    18799    20360    18844
1280   94896      18979200 18979200 68720    70344    71880    70371
-----
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Frame Loss Test on ACX Series Routers)

user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 73 detail

Test information :

Test id: 73, Test name: test1, Test type: Frame-Loss
 Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
 Test packet size: 64 1280
 Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
 Test start time: 2005-07-29 10:38:41 UTC
 Test finish time: 2005-07-29 10:41:19 UTC
 Counters last cleared: Never

Test-profile Configuration:

Test-profile name: prof_fl
 Test packet size: 64 1280
 Therotical max bandwidth : 993000 kbps

Test Configuration:

Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
 Duration in seconds: 20
 Test family: INET
 Routing Instance Name: default

Inet family Configuration:

Egress Interface : ge-0/1/1.0
 Source ipv4 address: 192.0.2.1
 Destination ipv4 address: 192.0.2.2
 Source udp port: 2020
 Destination udp port: 3030

Rfc2544 frame-loss test information :

Initial test load percentage : 100.00 %
 Test iteration mode : step-down
 Test iteration step percent : 10 %
 Therotical max bandwidth : 993000 kbps

Test packet size: 64

Iteration	Duration	Elapsed	Offered	pps	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx
	Frame-loss	(sec)	time	throughput%	Packets	Packets	Bytes	Bytes
	rate %							
1	3	3	10.00 %	134918	404754	404754	27523272	

```

27523272 0.00 %
 2      20      20      100.00 %      1349184 26983501 26983501 1834878068
1834878068 0.00 %
 3      20      20      100.00 %      1349184 26983501 26983501 1834878068
1834878068 0.00 %
 4      20      20      100.00 %      1349184 26983501 26983501 1834878068
1834878068 0.00 %

Result of the iteration runs : Frame-loss test complete for packet size 64
Frame-loss rate (percent) : 0.00 %

Test packet size: 1280
Iteration Duration Elapsed Offered pps Tx Rx Tx Rx
Frame-loss
(sec) time throughput% Packets Packets Bytes Bytes
rate %
1 3 3 10.00 % 9489 404754 28467 36551628
36551628 0.00 %
2 20 20 100.00 % 94896 1897920 1897920 2436929280
2436929280 0.00 %
3 20 20 100.00 % 94896 1897920 1897920 2436929280
2436929280 0.00 %
4 20 20 100.00 % 94896 1897920 1897920 2436929280
2436929280 0.00 %

Result of the iteration runs : Frame-loss test complete for packet size 1280
Frame-loss rate (percent) : 0.00 %

RFC2544 Frame-loss test results summary:
-----

Packet Theoretical Percentage Tx Rx Frame
Loss Size rate (pps) throughput Packets Packets rate
percent
64 1349184 100.00 % 26983501 26983501 0.00
%
1280 94896 100.00 % 1897920 1897920 0.00
%
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Back-to-Back Frames Test on ACX Series Routers)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 55 detail
```

```

Test information :
  Test id: 55, Test name: test1, Test type: Back-Back-Frames
  Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
  Test packet size: 64 1280
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_COMPLETED
  Test start time: 2005-07-29 10:36:54 UTC
  Test finish time: 2005-07-29 10:37:57 UTC
  Counters last cleared: Never

Test-profile Configuration:
  Test-profile name: prof_b2b
```

Test packet size: 64 1280
 Therotical max bandwidth : 993000 kbps

Test Configuration:
 Test mode: Initiate-and-Terminate
 Duration in seconds: 20
 Test family: INET
 Routing Instance Name: default

Inet family Configuration:
 Egress Interface : ge-0/1/1.0
 Source ipv4 address: 192.0.2.1
 Destination ipv4 address: 192.0.2.2
 Source udp port: 2020
 Destination udp port: 3030

Rfc2544 Back-Back test information :
 Initial burst length: 20 seconds at 993000 kbps
 Test iteration mode : Binary
 Test iteration step percent : 50.00 %

Iteration	Burst Length Rx (Packets) Bytes	Elapsed time	Tx Packets	Rx Packets	Tx Bytes
1	404754 27523272	3	404754	404754	27523272
2	26983680 1834890240	20	26983680	26983680	1834890240

Result of the iteration runs : Back-Back-Frames Test complete for packet size 64

Best iteration : 2
 Measured burst (num sec) : 20 sec,
 Measured burst (num pkts) : 26983680 packets
 Result of the iteration runs : Back-Back-Frames Test complete for packet size 64

Best iteration : 2
 Measured burst (num sec) : 20 sec,
 Measured burst (num pkts) : 26983680 packets

Iteration	Burst Length Rx (Packets) Bytes	Elapsed time	Tx Packets	Rx Packets	Tx Bytes
1	28467 36551628	3	28467	28467	36551628
2	1897920 2436929280	20	1897920	1897920	2436929280

Result of the iteration runs : Back-Back-Frames Test complete for packet size 12

Best iteration : 2
 Measured burst (num sec) : 20 sec,
 Measured burst (num pkts) : 1897920 packets

RFC2544 Back-Back test results summary:

Packet	Measure Burst
Size	length (Packets)
64	26983680 packets
1280	1897920 packets

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail 1

Test information :
  Test id: 1, Test name: fort_uni_inet_ref, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2013-12-09 16:24:52 IST
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never

Test Configuration:
  Test mode: Reflect
  Duration in seconds: 864000
  Test family: INET
  Routing Instance Name: default

Inet family Configuration:
  Egress Interface : ge-0/3/1.0
  Destination ipv4 address: 198.51.100.2
  Destination udp port: 200

Elapsed      Reflected      Reflected
time         Packets          Bytes
-----
176          8977917          9031784502
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id brief (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id brief 1

Test information :
  Test id: 1, Test name: fort_uni_inet_ref, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2013-12-09 16:24:52 IST
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id detail 2

Test information :
  Test id: 2, Test name: fort_uni_inet_ref, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_RUNNING
```

```
Status: Running
Test start time: 2013-12-09 16:39:18 IST
Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
Counters last cleared: Never
```

```
Test Configuration:
  Test mode: Reflect
  Duration in seconds: 864000
  Test family: CCC
  Routing Instance Name: default
```

```
CCC family Configuration:
  Interface : ge-0/3/2.0
  Test direction: Egress
```

Elapsed time	Reflected Packets	Reflected Bytes
23	809137	825319740

show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id brief (Reflection Test on MX104 Routers)

```
user@host> show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test-id 2 brief
```

```
Test information :
  Test id: 2, Test name: fort_uni_inet_ref, Test type: Reflect
  Test mode: Reflect
  Test packet size: 0
  Test state: RFC2544_TEST_STATE_RUNNING
  Status: Running
  Test start time: 2013-12-09 16:39:18 IST
  Test finish time: TEST_RUNNING
  Counters last cleared: Never
```

show services rpm twamp client connection

Syntax `show services rpm twamp client connection
<connection-name>`

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

Description Display information about the connections established between the real-time performance monitoring (RPM) Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) server and control-clients. By default, all established sessions are displayed, unless you specify a control-connection name when you issue the command.

Options **none**—Display information about all TWAMP client connection sessions.
connection-name—(Optional) Display information about the specified control-connection or TWAMP control-client.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services rpm twamp client connection on page 1143](#)

Output Fields [Table 133 on page 1142](#) lists the output fields for the **show services rpm twamp client connection** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 133: show services rpm twamp client connection Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Connection Name	Connection name that uniquely identifies the connection between the TWAMP server and a particular client.
Client address	Client IP address.
Client port	Client port number.
Server address	Server IP address.
Server port	Server port number.
Session count	Session count.
Auth mode	Authentication mode.

Sample Output

show services rpm twamp client connection

```
user@host> show services rpm twamp client connection
```

Connection ID	Client address	Client port	Server address	Server port	Session count	Auth mode
4	192.0.2.1	12345	192.168.219.203	890	16	none
78	198.51.100.55	345	203.0.113.2	89022	5	none
234	192.168.219.203	2345	192.168.22.2	3333	16	none
5	192.168.3.1	82345	192.168.2.2	45909	16	authenticated
1	192.168.1.1	645	192.168.4.23	2394	16	encrypted

show services rpm twamp client history-results

Syntax `show services rpm history-results`
`<brief | detail>`
`<control-connection control-connection-name>`
`<since time>`
`<test-session test-session-name>`

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

Description Display standard information about the results of the last 50 probes for each real-time performance monitoring (RPM) Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) instance. You can also view the historical results of the probes or test packets sent from a TWAMP client to a TWAMP server for a particular control-connection, or a test-session associated with a control-connection.

Options **none**—Display the results of the last 50 probes for all RPM TWAMP instances.

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

control-connection *control-connection-name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified control-connection between a TWAMP client and a TWAMP server.

since *time*—(Optional) Display information from the specified time. Specify time as *yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss*.

test-session *test-session-name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified test session associated with a control-connection between a TWAMP client and a TWAMP server.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services rpm twamp client history-results on page 1145](#)
[show services rpm twamp client history-results detail on page 1146](#)

Output Fields [Table 129 on page 1107](#) lists the output fields for the **show services rpm twamp client history-results** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 134: show services rpm twamp client history-results Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Owner	Probe owner or the TWAMP client.	All levels
Test	Name of a test for a TWAMP probe instance.	All levels
Probe received	Timestamp when the probe result was determined.	All levels

Table 134: *show services rpm twamp client history-results* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Round trip time	Average ping round-trip time (RTT), in microseconds.	All levels
Probe results	Result of a particular probe performed by a remote host. The following information is contained in the results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response received—Timestamp when the probe result was determined. • Rtt—Average ping round-trip time (RTT), in microseconds. 	detail
Results over current test	Displays the results for the current test by probe at the time each probe was completed, as well as the status of the current test at the time the probe was completed.	detail
Probes sent	Number of probes sent with the current test.	detail
Probes received	Number of probe responses received within the current test.	detail
Loss percentage	Percentage of lost probes for the current test.	detail
Measurement	Increment of measurement. Possible values are round-trip time delay and, for the probe type icmp-ping-timestamp, the egress and ingress delay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Peak to peak—Difference between two peak values of RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Jitter—Difference, in microseconds, between the maximum and minimum RTT measured over the course of the current test. • Sum—Total round-trip time, in microseconds, measured over the course of the current test. 	detail

Sample Output

show services rpm twamp client history-results

```

user@host> show services rpm twamp client history-results

```

Owner, Test	Probe received	Round trip time
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:31:54 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:31:55 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:31:56 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:31:57 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:31:58 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:31:59 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:32:00 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:32:01 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:32:02 2015	Request timed out
c2, t1	Fri Feb 13 00:32:03 2015	Request timed out

```

c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:04 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:05 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:06 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:07 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:08 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:09 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:10 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:11 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:12 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:13 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:14 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:15 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:16 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:17 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:18 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:19 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:20 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:21 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:22 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:23 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:24 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:25 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:26 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:27 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:28 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:29 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:30 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:31 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:32 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:33 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:34 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:35 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:36 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:37 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:38 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:39 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:40 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:41 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:42 2015 Request timed out
c2, t1          Fri Feb 13 00:32:43 2015 Request timed out

p1, t1          Wed Aug 12 01:02:42 2009          1180 usec

```

show services rpm twamp client history-results detail

```
user@host> show services rpm twamp-client history-results detail
```

```

Owner: p, Test: t
Probe results:
  Response received, Tue Jan  7 05:11:49 2014,
  Rtt: 184 usec, Round trip jitter: -96 usec, Round trip interarrival jitter:
57 usec
Results over current test:
  Probes sent: 4, Probes received: 4, Loss percentage: 0
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 4, Minimum: 174 usec, Maximum: 196 usec, Average: 183 usec, Peak
to peak: 22 usec, Stddev: 8 usec, Sum: 732 usec
  Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
    Samples: 1, Minimum: 110 usec, Maximum: 110 usec, Average: 110 usec, Peak

```

```
to peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 110 usec
  Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
    Samples: 2, Minimum: 96 usec, Maximum: 811 usec, Average: 454 usec, Peak
to peak: 715 usec, Stddev: 358 usec, Sum: 907 usec

  Owner: p, Test: t
  Probe results:
    Response received, Tue Jan 7 05:11:50 2014,      Rtt: 174 usec, Round trip
jitter: -8 usec, Round trip interarrival jitter: 54 usec
    Results over current test:
      Probes sent: 5, Probes received: 5, Loss percentage: 0
      Measurement: Round trip time
        Samples: 5, Minimum: 174 usec, Maximum: 196 usec, Average: 181 usec, Peak
to peak: 22 usec, Stddev: 8 usec, Sum: 906 usec
      Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
        Samples: 1, Minimum: 110 usec, Maximum: 110 usec, Average: 110 usec, Peak
to peak: 0 usec, Stddev: 0 usec, Sum: 110 usec
      Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
        Samples: 3, Minimum: 8 usec, Maximum: 811 usec, Average: 305 usec, Peak
to peak: 803 usec, Stddev: 360 usec, Sum: 915 usec
```

show services rpm twamp client probe-results

Syntax `show services rpm twamp client probe-results
<control-connection control-connection-name>
<test-session test-session-name>`

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

Description Display the results of the most recent real-time performance monitoring (RPM) Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) probes sent from the TWAMP client to the TWAMP server. You can also view the results of the probes or test packets sent from a TWAMP client to a TWAMP server for a particular control-connection, or a test-session associated with a control-connection.

Options **none**—Display all results of the most recent TWAMP probes.

control-connection *control-connection-name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified control-connection between a TWAMP client and a TWAMP server.

test-session *test-session-name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified test session associated with a control-connection between a TWAMP client and a TWAMP server.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services rpm twamp client probe-results on page 1151](#)
[show services rpm twamp client probe-results control-connection on page 1151](#)

Output Fields [Table 135 on page 1148](#) lists the output fields for the **show services twamp client probe-results** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 135: show services twamp client probe-results Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Owner	Name of the session-sender or the control-client, which is the TWAMP client. When you configure the control-client-name option at the [edit services twamp client control-connection] hierarchy level, this field displays the configured owner name or the client name.
Test	Name of a test representing a collection of probes. When you configure the test-session test-name statement at the [edit services owner] hierarchy level, the field displays the configured test name.
server-address	Destination address used for the probes.
server-port	Destination port used for the probes.
Client address	Source or TWAMP client address used for the probes.

Table 135: *show services twamp client probe-results Output Fields (continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Client port	Source or TWAMP client port used for the probes.
Reflector address	Session-reflector or TWAMP server address used for the probes.
Reflector port	Session-reflector or TWAMP server port used for the probes.
Probe type	Protocol configured on the receiving probe server: http-get , http-metadata-get , icmp-ping , icmp-ping-timestamp , tcp-ping , udp-ping , or udp-ping-timestamp .
Test size	Number of probes within a test.
Destination Interface Name	Name of the interface configured on the TWAMP server or the session-reflector on which the TWAMP probe packets sent from the TWAMP client are received.
Probe results	<p>Raw measurement of a particular probe sample done by a remote host. This data is provided separately from the calculated results. The following information is contained in the raw measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response received—Timestamp when the probe result was determined. • Client and server hardware timestamps—If timestamps are configured, an entry appears at this point. • Rtt—Average ping round-trip time (RTT), in microseconds. • Egress jitter—Egress jitter, in microseconds. • Ingress jitter—Ingress jitter, in microseconds. • Round trip jitter—Round-trip jitter, in microseconds. • Egress interarrival jitter—Egress interarrival jitter, in microseconds. • Ingress interarrival jitter—Ingress interarrival jitter, in microseconds. • Round trip interarrival jitter—Round-trip interarrival jitter, in microseconds.

Table 135: show services twamp client probe-results Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Results over current test	<p>Probes are grouped into tests, and the statistics are calculated for each test. If a test contains 10 probes, the average, minimum, and maximum results are calculated from the results of those 10 probes. If the command is issued while the test is in progress, the statistics use information from the completed probes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probes sent—Number of probes sent within the current test. • Probes received—Number of probe responses received within the current test. • Loss percentage—Percentage of lost probes for the current test. • Measurement—Measurement type. Possible values are round-trip time, positive round-trip jitter, negative round-trip jitter, egress time, positive egress jitter, negative egress jitter, ingress time, positive ingress jitter, negative ingress jitter, and, for the probe type icmp-ping-timestamp, the egress delay and ingress delay. <p>For each measurement type, the following individual calculated results are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples—Number of probes. • Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Peak to peak—Peak-to-peak difference, in microseconds. • Stddev—Standard deviation, in microseconds. • Sum—Statistical sum.
Results over last test	<p>Results for the most recently completed test. If the command is issued while the first test is in progress, this information is not displayed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probes sent—Number of probes sent for the most recently completed test. • Probes received—Number of probe responses received for the most recently completed test. • Loss percentage—Percentage of lost probes for the most recently completed test. • Test completed—Time the most recent test was completed. • Measurement—Measurement type. Possible values are round-trip time, positive round-trip jitter, negative round-trip jitter, egress time, positive egress jitter, negative egress jitter, ingress time, positive ingress jitter, negative ingress jitter, and, for the probe type icmp-ping-timestamp, the egress delay and ingress delay. <p>For each measurement type, the following individual calculated results are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples—Number of probes. • Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured for the most recently completed test. • Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured for the most recently completed test. • Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured for the most recently completed test. • Peak to peak—Peak-to-peak difference, in microseconds. • Stddev—Standard deviation, in microseconds. • Sum—Statistical sum.

Table 135: show services twamp client probe-results Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Results over all tests	<p>Displays statistics made for all the probes, independently of the grouping into tests, as well as statistics for the current test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probes sent—Number of probes sent in all tests. • Probes received—Number of probe responses received in all tests. • Loss percentage—Percentage of lost probes in all tests. • Measurement—Measurement type. Possible values are round-trip time, positive round-trip jitter, negative round-trip jitter, egress time, positive egress jitter, negative egress jitter, ingress time, positive ingress jitter, negative ingress jitter, and, for the probe types icmp-ping-timestamp and udp-ping-timestamp, the egress delay and ingress delay. <p>For each measurement type, the following individual calculated results are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples—Number of probes. • Minimum—Minimum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Maximum—Maximum RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Average—Average RTT, ingress delay, or egress delay measured over the course of the current test. • Peak to peak—Peak-to-peak difference, in microseconds. • Stddev—Standard deviation, in microseconds. • Sum—Statistical sum.

Sample Output

show services rpm twamp client probe-results

```

user@host> show services rpm twamp client probe-results

Owner: c2, Test: t1
server-address: 192.0.2.14, server-port: 862, Client address: 192.0.2.13,
Client port: 57170
Reflector address: 192.0.2.14, Reflector port: 10011,
Sender address: 192.0.2.13, sender-port: 10011
Destination interface name: si-1/1/0.10
Test size: 500 probes
Probe results:
  Request timed out, Fri Feb 13 00:18:29 2015
Results over current test:
  Probes sent: 349, Probes received: 0, Loss percentage: 100.00000
Results over last test:
  Probes sent: 500, Probes received: 0, Loss percentage: 100.00000
Results over all tests:
  Probes sent: 4349, Probes received: 0, Loss percentage: 100.00000

```

show services rpm twamp client probe-results control-connection

```

user@host> show services rpm twamp client probe-results control-connection c2

Owner: c2, Test: t1
server-address: 192.0.2.14, server-port: 862, Client address: 192.0.2.13,
Client port: 57170

```

```
Reflector address: 192.0.2.14, Reflector port: 10010,  
Sender address: 192.0.2.13, sender-port: 10010  
Destination interface name: si-1/1/0.10  
Test size: 500 probes  
Probe results:  
  Request timed out, Fri Feb 13 00:07:14 2015  
Results over current test:  
  Probes sent: 188, Probes received: 0, Loss percentage: 100.00000  
Results over last test:  
  Probes sent: 500, Probes received: 0, Loss percentage: 100.00000  
Results over all tests:  
  Probes sent: 3688, Probes received: 0, Loss percentage: 100.00000
```

show services rpm twamp client session

Syntax `show services rpm twamp client session`
`<control-connection control-connection-name>`
`<test-session test-session-name>`

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

Description Display information about the sessions established between the real-time performance monitoring (RPM) Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) server and control clients for control packets and data packets. By default, all established control-connection and data-connection or test sessions are displayed, unless you specify a control-connection name or a test-session name when you issue the command.

Options **none**—Display information about all established connections and sessions.

control-connection control-connection-name—(Optional) Display information about the specified control-connection, which is established for control-packets exchanged between a TWAMP client and a TWAMP server.

test-session test-session-name—(Optional) Display information about the specified test session, which is established for data packets transmitted between a TWAMP client and a TWAMP server, associated with a control-connection..

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services rpm twamp client session on page 1154](#)
[show services rpm twamp client session control-connection on page 1154](#)

Output Fields [Table 136 on page 1153](#) lists the output fields for the `show services rpm twamp client session` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 136: show services rpm twamp client session Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Connection Name	Name of the control connection that uniquely identifies the connection between the TWAMP server and the TWAMP client.
Session Name	Name of the test session that uniquely identifies the data-session between the TWAMP server and the TWAMP client.
Sender address	Sender IP address.
Sender port	Sender port number.
Reflector address	Reflector IP address.

Table 136: show services rpm twamp client session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Reflector port	Reflector port number.

Sample Output

show services rpm twamp client session

```
user@host> show services rpm twamp client session
```

Connection Name	Session Name	Sender address	Sender port	Reflector address	Reflector port
cs1	ts1	198.51.100.1	41998	198.51.100.2	5008
cs2	ts1	198.51.100.1	53710	198.51.100.2	5009

show services rpm twamp client session control-connection

```
user@host> show services rpm twamp client session control-connection c2
```

Connection Name	Session Name	Sender address	Sender port	Reflector address	Reflector port
c2	t1	192.0.2.13	10008	192.0.2.14	10008

show services rpm twamp server connection

Syntax `show services rpm twamp server connection
<connection-id>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description Display information about the connections established between the real-time performance monitoring (RPM) Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) server and control-clients. By default, all established sessions are displayed, unless you specify a session ID when you issue the command.

Options **none**—Display connection information about all established sessions.
connection-id—(Optional) Identifier of the connection that you want to display information about.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services rpm twamp server connection on page 1156](#)

Output Fields [Table 133 on page 1142](#) lists the output fields for the **show services rpm twamp server connection** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 137: show services rpm twamp server connection Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Connection ID	Connection ID that uniquely identifies the connection between the TWAMP server and a particular client.
Client address	Client IP address.
Client port	Client port number.
Server address	Server IP address.
Server port	Server port number.
Session count	Session count.
Auth mode	Authentication mode.

Sample Output

show services rpm twamp server connection

```
user@host> show services rpm twamp server connection
```

Connection ID	Client address	Client port	Server address	Server port	Session count	Auth mode
4	192.0.2.1	12345	192.168.219.203	890	16	none
78	198.51.100.55	345	203.0.113.2	89022	5	none
234	192.168.219.203	2345	192.168.22.2	3333	16	none
5	192.168.3.1	82345	192.168.2.2	45909	16	authenticated
1	192.168.1.1	645	192.168.4.23	2394	16	encrypted

show services rpm twamp server session

Syntax `show services rpm twamp server session
<session-id>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description Display information about the sessions established between the real-time performance monitoring (RPM) Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) server and control clients. By default, all established sessions are displayed, unless you specify a session ID when you issue the command.

Options **none**—Display information about all established sessions.

session-id—(Optional) Identifier of the session that you want to display information about.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show services rpm twamp server session on page 1157](#)

Output Fields [Table 138 on page 1157](#) lists the output fields for the `show services rpm twamp server session` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 138: show services rpm twamp server session Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Session ID	Session ID that uniquely identifies the session between the TWAMP server and a particular client.
Connection ID	Connection ID that uniquely identifies the connection between the TWAMP server and a particular client.
Sender address	Sender IP address.
Sender port	Sender port number.
Reflector address	Reflector IP address.
Reflector port	Reflector port number.

Sample Output

`show services rpm twamp server session`

```
user@host> show services rpm twamp server session
```

Session ID	Connection ID	Sender address	Sender port	Reflector address	Reflector port
4	44	192.0.2.1	12345	192.168.219.203	890
78	44	198.51.100.55	345	203.0.113.2	89022
234	423	192.168.219.203	2345	192.168.22.2	3333
5	423	192.168.3.1	82345	192.168.2.2	45909
1	423	192.168.1.1	645	192.168.4.23	2394

show services service-sets statistics jflow-log

Syntax `show services service-sets statistics jflow-log`
`<interface interface-name>`
`<service-set service-set-name>`
`<brief | detail>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Display statistical information on the logs or records generated in flow monitoring format with optional filtering by interface and service set name..

Options **none**—Display the statistical details on flow monitoring logs for NAT events for all services interfaces and all service sets.

brief—(Default) (Optional) Display abbreviated flow monitoring log statistics.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed flow monitoring log statistics.

interface *interface-name*—(Optional) Display the flow monitoring log statistics for the specified adaptive service interface. On M Series and T Series routers, *interface-name* can be **ms-fpc/pic/port**. It is supported only on MS-MICs and MS-MPCs.

service-set *service-set name*—(Optional) Display the flow monitoring log statistics for the specified named service-set.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- `clear services service-sets statistics syslog`

List of Sample Output [show services service-sets statistics jflow-log brief on page 1162](#)
[show services service-sets statistics jflow-log detail on page 1162](#)
[show services service-sets statistics jflow-log service-set on page 1164](#)
[show services service-sets statistics jflow-log service-set detail on page 1164](#)

Output Fields [Table 139 on page 1159](#) lists the output fields for the **show services service-sets statistics jflow-log** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 139: show services service-sets statistics jflow-log Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Name of a services interface.	all
Rate limit	Maximum number of NAT error events for which records in flow monitoring format must be recorded.	all

Table 139: show services service-sets statistics jflow-log Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Template records	Details of the template records in flow monitoring log messages.	all
Sent	Number of template records sent to a collector	all
Messages dropped	Number of template records dropped while transmission to a collector.	all
Data records	Details of the data records in flow monitoring log messages.	all
Sent	Number of data records sent to a collector.	all
Dropped	Number of data records dropped while transmission to a collector	all
Service set	Name of a service set.	all
Unresolvable collectors	Number of collectors that cannot be traced and be reached to export records for NAT events.	all

Table 139: *show services service-sets statistics jflow-log* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
class name	<p>Logs created for events for each of the following classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAT44 Session logs—Details of logs created for NAT44 sessions • NAT64 Session logs—Details of logs created for NAT64 sessions • NAT44 BIB logs—Details of logs created for NAT44 binding information bases, which is a table of bindings kept by a NAT44. Each NAT44 has a BIB for each translated protocol. • NAT64 BIB logs—Details of logs created for NAT44 binding information bases, which is a table of bindings kept by a NAT64. Each NAT64 has a BIB for each translated protocol. • NAT Address Exhausted logs—Details of logs created for exhaustion of NAT addresses • NAT Port Exhausted logs—Details of logs created for exhaustion of NAT pool • NAT44 Quota Exceeded logs—Details of logs created when allocated quota is exceeded for NAT44 events • NAT64 Quota Exceeded logs—Details of logs created when allocated quota is exceeded for NAT64 events • NAT44 Address Bind logs—Details of logs generated for address bindings for NAT44 events • NAT64 Address Bind logs—Details of logs generated for address bindings for NAT64 events • NAT44 PBA logs—Details of logs generated for NAT44 port block allocation events • NAT64 PBA logs—Details of logs generated for NAT64 port block allocation events <p>The following information is displayed for flow monitoring log messages for each class of event that is logged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Template records—Details of the template records in flow monitoring log messages • Sent—Number of template records sent to a collector • Dropped—Number of template records dropped while transmission to a collector • Data records—Details of the data records in flow monitoring log messages • Sent—Number of data records sent to a collector • Dropped—Number of data records dropped while transmission to a collector. Counts are provided for the drop reasons • socket send error—Number of times a socket was not opened for data transmission • no memory—Number of messages dropped because of insufficient memory • invalid data—Number of messages dropped because of invalid data in the records • above rate limit—The maximum number of flow monitoring log messages per second was exceeded. 	detail

Sample Output

show services service-sets statistics jflow-log brief

```
user@host> show services service-sets statistics jflow-log brief
```

```
Interface: ms-5/0/0
Rate limit: 1000
Template records:
  Sent: 36
  Dropped: 0
Data records:
  Sent: 2
  Dropped: 0

Service-set: sset_44
Unresolvable collectors: 0
Template records:
  Sent: 36
  Dropped: 0
Data records:
  Sent: 2
  Dropped: 0
```

show services service-sets statistics jflow-log detail

```
user@host> show services service-sets statistics jflow-log detail
```

```
Interface: ms-5/0/0
Rate limit: 1000
Template records:
  Sent: 48
  Dropped: 0
Data records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0

Service-set: sset_44
Unresolvable collectors: 0
Template records:
  Sent: 48
  Dropped: 0
Data records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0
NAT44 Session logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Session logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
```

```
NAT44 BIB logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 BIB logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT Address Exhausted logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT Port Exhausted logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 Quota Exceeded logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Quota Exceeded logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 Address Bind logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Address Bind logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 PBA logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 4
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
```

```
Data records:
  Sent: 0
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 PBA logs:
Template records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
Data records:
  Sent: 0
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
```

show services service-sets statistics jflow-log service-set

```
user@host> show services service-sets statistics jflow-log service-set sset_44
```

```
Interface: ms-5/0/0
```

```
Service-set: sset_44
Unresolvable collectors: 0
Template records:
  Sent: 72
  Dropped: 0
Data records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0
```

show services service-sets statistics jflow-log service-set detail

```
user@host> show services service-sets statistics jflow-log service-set sset_44 detail
```

```
Interface: ms-5/0/0
```

```
Service-set: sset_44
Unresolvable collectors: 0
Template records:
  Sent: 84
  Dropped: 0
Data records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0
NAT44 Session logs:
Template records:
  Sent: 7
  Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
Data records:
  Sent: 4
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Session logs:
Template records:
  Sent: 7
  Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
Data records:
  Sent: 0
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 BIB logs:
Template records:
  Sent: 7
  Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
```

```
Data records:
  Sent: 0
  Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 BIB logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT Address Exhausted logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT Port Exhausted logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 Quota Exceeded logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Quota Exceeded logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 Address Bind logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 Address Bind logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT44 PBA logs:
  Template records:
    Sent: 7
    Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)
  Data records:
    Sent: 0
    Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)
NAT64 PBA logs:
```

Template records:

Sent: 7

Dropped: 0 (socket send error: 0, no memory: 0)

Data records:

Sent: 0

Dropped: 0 (invalid data: 0, no memory: 0, above rate limit: 0)

show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot

Syntax	<code>show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot <i>fpc-slot</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Display video monitoring error statistics.
Options	<i>fpc-slot</i> —Number of the fpc slot for which statistics are displayed.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703
List of Sample Output	show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot on page 1168
Output Fields	Table 101 on page 721 lists the output fields for the show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 140: show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
FPC slot	Slot number of the monitored FPC.
Flow Insert Error	Number of errors during new flow insert operations.
Flow Policer Drops	<p>Number of packets dropped by flow policer process.</p> <p>NOTE: New flows usually arrive within a very short time interval (1.5 microseconds). These errors do not represent the loss of entire flows, because subsequent packets in the flow can establish the flow. All packets are monitored after a flow has been established. Packet forwarding occurs independently of the video monitoring, and packets are not dropped due to video monitoring errors.</p>
Unsupported Media Packets Count	Number of packets dropped because they are not media packets or they are unsupported media packets.
PID Limit Exceeded	<p>Number of packets unmonitored because the process identifier (PID) limit exceeded has been exceeded.</p> <p>NOTE: The current PID limit is 6.</p>

Sample Output

show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot

```
user@host> show services video-monitoring mdi errors fpc-slot 2
MDI Errors Information
FPC Slot: 2
Flow Insert Error: 0, Flow Policer Drops: 0
Unsupported Media Packets Count: 0, PID Limit Exceeded: 202995
```

show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot

Syntax `show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot fpc-slot`
`<brief>`
`<count>`
`<destination-address>`
`<destination-port>`
`<detail>`
`<flow-over-ipv4 | flow-over-ipv4-over-mpls | flow-over ipv6 | flow-over-ipv6-mpls>`
`<input>`
`<interface-name>`
`<output>`
`<rtp>`
`<source-address>`
`<source-port>`
`<template-name>`
`<udp>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

Description Display inline video monitoring flow statistics.

Options *fpc-slot*—Number of the slot for which flows are reported.

brief—(Optional) Display brief output (default).

count—(Optional) Display the number of flows.

destination-address—(Optional) Filter output by destination address.

destination-port—(Optional) Filter output by destination port.

detail—(Optional) Display output in detailed format including media delivery index records.

flow-over-ipv4 | flow-over-ipv4-over-mpls | flow-over ipv6 | flow-over-ipv6-mpls—(Optional) Display only IPv4 flows, only IPv4-over-MPLS flows, only IPv6 flows, or only IPv6-over-MPLS flows.

input—(Optional) Filter output by flow direction input.

interface-name—(Optional) Filter output by logical interface name.

output—(Optional) Filter output by flow direction output.

rtp—(Optional) Filter output by flow type rtp.

source-address—(Optional) Filter output by source IP address.

source-port—(Optional) Filter output by source port.

template-name—(Optional) Filter output by media delivery index template name.

udp—(Optional) Filter output by flow type MPEG-TS.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703](#)

List of Sample Output

[show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot brief on page 1171](#)
[show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot detail on page 1171](#)
[show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot detail on page 1172](#)

Output Fields

[Table 102 on page 721](#) lists the output fields for the **show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 141: show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
SIP	Source IP address.
DIP	Destination IP address.
SP	Source port.
DP	Destination port.
Di	Direction of flow (I=Input, O=Output).
Ty	Type of flow.
Last DF:MLR	Delay factor and media loss rate value of last media delivery index record.
Avg DF:MLR	Average value of delay factor and media loss rate.
Last MRV	Media rate variation value of last media delivery index record.
Avg MRV	Average value of media rate variation.
IFL	Interface name on which flow is received.
Template Name	Name of template associated with flow.
Flow Identifier	Identifier for the flow.
Source Address	Source IP address.
Destination Address	Destination IP address.

Table 141: show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Interface Name	Interface name on which flow is received.
Flow Direction	Direction of flow (I=Input, O=Output).
Flow Type	Flow type that is monitored. The value is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTP • RTP over IPv6 • RTP over IPv4-over-MPLS • RTP over IPv6-over-MPLS • UDP • UDP over IPv6 • UDP over IPv4-over-MPLS • UDP over IPv6-over-MPLS
Rec No	Record number.
PID	Process identifier.
MLR	Media loss rate.

Sample Output

show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot brief

```
user@host> show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot 2 brief
```

```
-----
Sno |SIP      |SP |DIP      |DP |Di|Ty |Last DF:MLR |Avg DF:MLR |Last MRV |Avg MRV |IFL
|Template Name |Flow Identifier
-----
1   192.0.2.2 1024 198.51.100.2 2048 I  UDP  70.90:1      92.15:8205  -7.09    -9.36    xe-2/2/1.0
   t1          16777216
```

Sample Output

show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot detail

```
user@host> show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot 0 detail
```

```
Source Address: 192.0.2.22, Source Port: 1024
Destination Address: 203.0.113.1, Destination Port: 2060
Last DF:MLR: 3.56:0, Avg DF:MLR: 3.60:0
Last MRV: 0.00, Avg MRV: 0.00
Interface Name: ge-0/3/4.0, Template Name: t1
Flow Direction: Input, Flow Type: RTP
MDI Records Count: 10
```

Flow Identifier: 16777216			
Rec No	DF	MLR	MRV
1	3.61	0	0.00
2	3.64	0	0.00
3	3.58	0	0.00
4	3.62	0	0.00
5	3.57	0	0.00
6	3.60	0	0.00
7	3.63	0	0.00
8	3.58	0	0.00
9	3.61	0	0.00
10	3.56	0	0.00
Source Address: 192.0.2.22, Source Port: 1024			
Destination Address: 203.0.113.1, Destination Port: 2060			
Last DF:MLR: 3.57:0, Avg DF:MLR: 3.60:0			
Last MRV: 0.00, Avg MRV: -0.04			
Interface Name: ge-0/2/2.0, Template Name: t1			
Flow Direction: Output, Flow Type: RTP over IPv4-over-MPLS			
MPLS Labels: (299776,16,0)			
MDI Records Count: 10			
Flow Identifier: 16777217			
Rec No	DF	MLR	MRV
1	3.59	0	0.00
2	3.62	0	0.00
3	3.57	0	0.00
4	3.60	0	0.00
5	3.64	0	0.00
6	3.58	0	0.00
7	3.62	0	0.00
8	3.57	0	-0.35
9	3.62	0	0.00
10	3.57	0	0.00

Sample Output

show services video-monitoring mdi flows fpc-slot detail

```
user@host> show services video-monitoring flows fpc-slot 2 detail count 19
```

Format for RTP flows:

Source Address: 192.0.2.2, Source Port: 1024			
Destination Address: 198.51.100.2, Destination Port: 2048			
Last DF:MLR: 3.58:0, Avg DF:MLR: 3.60:0			
Last MRV: 0.00, Avg MRV: 0.00			
Interface Name: xe-2/2/1.0, Template Name: t1			
Flow Direction: Input, Flow Type: RTP, MDI Records Count: 10			
Rec No	DF	MLR	MRV
1	3.58	0	0.00
2	3.62	0	0.00
3	3.59	0	0.00
4	3.63	0	0.00

5	3.60	0	0.00
6	3.64	0	0.00
7	3.61	0	0.00
8	3.57	0	0.00
9	3.62	0	0.00
10	3.58	0	0.00

Format for MPEG2-TS over UDP flows:

```
Source Address: 192.0.2.2, Source Port: 1024
Destination Address: 198.51.100.2, Destination Port: 2048
Last DF:MLR: 3.63:0, Avg DF:MLR: 3.61:4097
Last MRV: 0.00, Avg MRV: 0.00
Interface Name: xe-2/2/1.0, Template Name: t1
Flow Direction: Input, Flow Type: UDP, MDI Records Count: 10
```

Rec No	DF	MLR	MRV	PID-0	PID-1	PID-2		
	PID-3	PID-4		PID-5				
MLR	Val	MLR	Val	MLR	Val	MLR	Val	
1	3.63	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
2	3.59	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
3	3.64	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
4	3.60	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
5	3.64	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
6	3.61	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
7	3.57	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
8	3.62	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
9	3.58	40977	0.00	0x1f40	40977	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		
10	3.63	0	0.00	0x1f40	0	0x1f41	0	0x12
0	0x1f54	0	0x11	0	0x1020	0		

show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot

Syntax	<code>show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot <i>fpc-slot</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Display inline video monitoring statistics.
Options	<i>fpc-slot</i> —Number of the fpc slot for which statistics are displayed.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Inline Video Monitoring on MX Series Routers on page 703
List of Sample Output	show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot on page 1175
Output Fields	Table 100 on page 720 lists the output fields for the <code>show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot</code> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 142: show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
FPC Slot	Slot number of the monitored FPC
Active Flows	Number of active flows currently monitored. active flows = inserted flows - deleted flows.
Total Inserted Flows	Number of flows initiated under video monitoring.
Total Deleted Flows	Number of flows deleted due to inactivity timeout.
Total Packets Count	Number of total packets monitored.
Total Bytes Count	Number of total bytes monitored.
DF Alarm Count	Number of delay factor alarms at each of the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info level • Warning level • Critical level

Table 142: *show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot* Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
MLR Alarm Count	Number of media loss rate (MLR) alarms at each of the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info level • Warning level • Critical level
MRV alarm count	Number of media rate variation (MRV) alarms at each of the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info level • Warning level • Critical level

Sample Output

`show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot`

```
user@host> show services video-monitoring mdi stats fpc-slot 2
```

```
MDI Stats Information
FPC Slot: 2
Active Flows: 1, Total Inserted Flows: 1, Total Deleted Flows: 0
Total Packets Count: 746284, Total Bytes Count: 1013453672
DF alarm count: 0, Info level: 0, Warning level: 0, Critical level: 0
MLR alarm count: 0, Info level: 0, Warning level: 0, Critical level: 0
MRV alarm count: 0, Info level: 0, Warning level: 0, Critical level: 0
```

test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test

List of Syntax [Syntax \(ACX Series\) on page 1176](#)
 [Syntax \(MX104 Router\) on page 1176](#)

Syntax (ACX Series) `test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test`
 `<clear-counters>`
 `<routing-instance routing-instance-name>`
 `<test-name>`
 `<test-id>`
 `<start>`
 `<stop>`

Syntax (MX104 Router) `test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test`
 `<test-name>`
 `<test-id>`
 `<start>>`
 `<stop>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X52 for ACX Series routers.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3R1 for MX104 Universal Routing Platforms.

Description Start or stop an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test. You can start or stop all of the test names that are defined on a router, or start or stop a specific test name. You can also stop a test based on its test identifier. You can also clear the statistical counters associated with the test. When you trigger an RFC 2544-based benchmarking test, it passes through a series of states. These states are displayed in the Test state field in the brief or displayed output information of the `show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking` command.



NOTE: The RFC 2544 test is stopped at the initiator automatically after the test successfully completes all of the test steps. You need not explicitly enter the `test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test <test-name | test-id> stop` command. However, at the reflector, you must explicitly enter this command to stop the test after the test is completed at the initiator.

When a Layer 2 circuit pseudowire is not up, you cannot start the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test in reflection test mode by entering the `test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test-name start` command. If you attempt to start the reflection test mode, a message is displayed explaining the reason for the failure to commence the test.

Options **start**—Start the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test
 stop—Terminate the RFC 2544-based benchmarking test

clear-counters—(ACX Series routers only) Clear the statistics associated with the benchmarking test that was run.

routing-instance—(ACX Series routers only) (Optional) Name of the routing instance for the test.

test-name—(Optional) Name of the benchmarking test that must be started or stopped.

test-id—(Optional) Unique identifier of the test that must be stopped. You can stop a test based on the test identifier. You can use the **test-id** option with only the **test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking stop** command.

Additional Information The test session is supported in out-of-service mode for the underlying service. You must not transmit any traffic to the UNI port, configured as a generator or a reflector, that is being tested during the duration of the test.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RFC 2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 562](#)
- [Understanding RFC2544-Based Benchmarking Tests on MX Series Routers on page 551](#)
- [rfc2544-benchmarking on page 920](#)

List of Sample Output [test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test start on page 1177](#)

Output Fields To display the results of the benchmarking test, use the **show services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test start** command.

Sample Output

test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test start

```
user@host> test services rpm rfc2544-benchmarking test test1 start
Test "test1" id 56 started
```

The response specifies that a test has been started with test id 56. The test ID can be further used in **show** commands to view test output.

