

# Power over Ethernet (PoE) Feature Guide for EX Series Switches



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# About the Documentation

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## Documentation and Release Notes

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

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

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## Using the Examples in This Manual

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

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

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

## Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

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

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

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

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

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

## Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

For more information about the **load** command, see [CLI Explorer](#).

## Documentation Conventions

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

Table 1: Notice Icons

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

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

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the <b>configure</b> command:  user@host> <b>configure</b>
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> <b>show chassis alarms</b>  No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.</li> <li>Identifies guide names.</li> <li>Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.</li> <li><i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i></li> <li>RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i></li> </ul>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name:  [edit] root@# <b>set system domain-name</b> <i>domain-name</i>
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"> <li>To configure a stub area, include the <b>stub</b> statement at the [edit protocols <b>ospf area area-id</b>] hierarchy level.</li> <li>The console port is labeled <b>CONSOLE</b>.</li> </ul>
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	<b>stub</b> <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.	<b>broadcast</b>   <b>multicast</b>  ( <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.	<b>rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only</b>
[ ] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	<b>community name members</b> [ <b>community-ids</b> ]
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

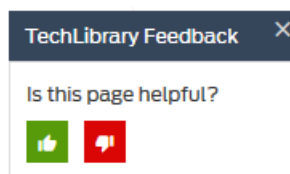
Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (continued)

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

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- 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.
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- Find CSC offerings: <https://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
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- 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/>

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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/>.

## CHAPTER 1

# Overview

- [Understanding PoE on EX Series Switches on page 13](#)

## Understanding PoE on EX Series Switches

---

Power over Ethernet (PoE) enables electric power, along with data, to be passed over a copper Ethernet LAN cable. Powered devices—such as VoIP telephones, wireless access points, video cameras, and point-of-sale devices—that support PoE can receive power safely from the same access ports that are used to connect personal computers to the network. This reduces the amount of wiring in a network, and also eliminates the need to position a powered device near an AC power outlet, making network design more flexible and efficient.



**NOTE:** We recommend that you do not connect an enabled PoE port on one switch to an enabled PoE port on a second switch. If there is a large voltage difference between the power supplies of the two switches, the resulting negative current will trigger a fail-safe mechanism that prevents the power sourcing equipment (PSE) from delivering power to the other PoE ports on that switch.

This topic describes PoE on Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switches.

- [PoE, PoE+, Enhanced, and Four-pair PoE on page 13](#)
- [PoE Power Allocation on page 15](#)

## PoE, PoE+, Enhanced, and Four-pair PoE

PoE was first defined in the IEEE 802.3af standard. In this standard, the amount of power that can be supplied to a powered device is limited to 15.4 W. A later standard, IEEE 802.3at, defined PoE+, which increases the amount of power to 30 W. The PoE+ standard provides support for legacy PoE devices—an IEEE 802.3af powered device can operate normally when connected to IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) power sourcing equipment.

Starting with Juniper Networks Junos OS Release 11.1, Juniper Networks provides enhanced PoE on EX3200 and EX4200 switches. Enhanced PoE is a Juniper Networks extension to the IEEE 802.3af standard that provides power of up to 18.6 W per PoE port.

On EX4300-48MP switches, starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, Juniper Networks supports an extension to the IEEE 802.3at PoE+ standard that provides up to 95 W of power switches by increasing the number of wires carrying the power, utilizing all four pairs of wire in a standard RJ-45 Ethernet cable. In addition to providing more power, utilizing all four pairs of wire improves energy efficiency, greatly reducing the amount of power lost during cable transmission. PoE+ operating in four-pair mode can deliver up to 60 W (high power PoE) or 95 W (ultra-high power PoE).

Table 3 on page 14 lists EX Series switches and line cards and the version of PoE they support.

**Table 3: PoE Version Support**

Switch or Line Card	PoE Version
EX2200 switch  (EX2200-C-12P-2G, EX2200-24P-4G, EX2200-48P-4G models)	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)  <b>NOTE:</b> Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2R1, PoE commands are enabled on all non-PoE-capable EX2200 switch models. The PoE commands do not provide any meaningful configuration on standalone non-PoE-capable switch models. However, in an EX2200 Virtual Chassis, you can execute PoE commands from a non-PoE-capable master switch to configure PoE on PoE-capable Virtual Chassis members.
EX2300 switch  (EX2300-C-12P, EX2300-24P, EX2300-48P, EX2300-24MP, EX2300-48MP models)	PoE (IEEE 802.3af) and PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)  <b>NOTE:</b> Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R2, PoE is supported on EX2300-24MP and EX2300-48MP switch models, including multigigabit interfaces.
EX3200 switch  (EX3200-24P, EX3200-24T, EX3200-48P, EX3200-48T models)	Enhanced PoE
EX3300 switch  (EX3300-24P, EX3300-48P models)	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)
EX3400 switch  (EX3400-24T, EX3400-24P, EX3400-48T, EX3400-48T-AFI, EX3400-48P models)	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)
EX4200 switch—P models  (EX4200-24P and EX4200-48P)	Enhanced PoE
EX4200 switch—PX models  (EX4200-24PX and EX4200-48PX)	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)
EX4300 switch—P models  (EX4300-24P and EX4300-48P)	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)

Table 3: PoE Version Support (continued)

Switch or Line Card	PoE Version
EX4300 switch—MP model (EX4300-48MP)	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at) and PoE+ in four-pair mode (high power and ultra-high power PoE)
EX4600 switch (EX4600-40F-AFO and EX4600-40F-AFI)	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)  <b>NOTE:</b> PoE is supported on EX4600 switches only when they are part of a mixed Virtual Chassis with EX4300 switches.
EX6200-48P (48-port PoE+) line card	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)
EX8200-2XS-40P (40-port PoE+ with 4-port SFP and 2-port SFP+) line card  EX8200-48PL (2-port SFP+ and 48-port PoE+ 20 Gbps) line card	PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)—Ports 0 through 11, and PoE (IEEE 802.3af)—remaining PoE ports.



**NOTE:** This topic and its related topics use the term PoE as a generic term for PoE, PoE+, enhanced PoE, high power PoE and ultra-high power PoE.

## PoE Power Allocation

A switch or line card that supports PoE has a PoE controller that keeps track of the PoE power consumption on the switch or line card, and allocates power to the PoE ports. The following factors determine how the PoE controller allocates power to the PoE ports:

- [Maximum PoE Power Consumption on page 15](#)
- [PoE Interface Power Allocation on page 21](#)
- [PoE Power Budget on page 24](#)
- [PoE Interface Power Priority on page 25](#)

### Maximum PoE Power Consumption

The maximum PoE power consumption is the total amount of power available for the PoE controller to allocate to all of the PoE interfaces. In allocating power, the PoE controller cannot exceed the maximum PoE power consumption.

How the maximum PoE power consumption is determined depends on the switch model:

- [Maximum PoE Power Consumption on EX2200, EX2300, EX3200, EX3300, EX3400, EX4200, and EX4300 Switches on page 16](#)
- [Maximum PoE Power Consumption on EX6200 and EX8200 Switches on page 20](#)

**Maximum PoE Power Consumption on EX2200, EX2300, EX3200, EX3300, EX3400, EX4200, and EX4300 Switches**

The maximum PoE power consumption on EX2200, EX2300, EX3200, EX3300, EX3400, EX4200, and EX4300 switches depends on the switch model and the capacities of the power supplies installed. To find the maximum PoE power consumption for each switch model, see [Table 4 on page 16](#) for EX2200 switch models, [Table 5 on page 17](#) for EX2300 switch models, [Table 6 on page 17](#) for EX3200 switch models, [Table 7 on page 18](#) for EX3300 switch models, see [Table 8 on page 18](#) for EX3400 switch models, [Table 9 on page 18](#) for EX4200 switch models, and [Table 10 on page 19](#) for EX4300 switch models.

The maximum PoE power consumption for a switch is displayed in the **Maximum power** field in the output of the `show poe controller` CLI command. The exception to this would be when LLDP power negotiation is in use.

If your switch supports power supplies of different capacities, keep the following points in mind:

- If you change your existing power supply to a lower-capacity power supply, the maximum PoE power consumption might no longer be sufficient to power all the PoE ports on the switch.
- If your switch supports redundant power supplies and you have installed power supplies of different capacities, the maximum PoE power consumption is based on the wattage of the lowest-capacity power supply.
- You cannot increase the number of PoE-capable ports on a switch by installing a power supply that has a higher capacity.

[Table 4 on page 16](#) lists the EX2200 switch models, number of PoE-enabled ports, power supply ratings, and maximum PoE power consumption.

**Table 4: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX2200 Switches**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX2200-C-12T	–	30 W	–
EX2200-C-12P	12	180 W	100 W
EX2200-24T	–	75 W	–
EX2200-24P	24	550 W	405 W
EX2200-24T-DC	–	100 W	–
EX2200-48T	–	75 W	–
EX2200-48P	48	550 W	405 W



[Table 5 on page 17](#) lists the EX2300 switch models, number of PoE-enabled ports, power supply ratings, and maximum PoE power consumption.

**Table 5: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX2300 Switches**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX2300-24P	24	450 W	370 W
EX2300-24T	–	65 W	–
EX2300-48P	48	850 W	740 W
EX2300-48T	–	90 W	–
EX2300-C-12P	12	170 W	124 W
EX2300-C-12T	–	40 W	–
EX2300-24MP	24	535 W	380 W
EX2300-48MP	48	1005 W	740 W

[Table 6 on page 17](#) lists the EX3200 switch models, number of PoE-enabled ports, power supply ratings, and maximum PoE power consumption.

**Table 6: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX3200 Switch Models**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX3200-24T	8	320 W	130 W
EX3200-48T	8	320 W	130 W
EX3200-24P	24	600 W	410 W
EX3200-48P	48	930 W	740 W
EX3200-24T-DC	–	190 W	–
EX3200-48T-DC	–	190 W	–

[Table 7 on page 18](#) lists the EX3300 switch models, number of PoE-enabled ports, power supply ratings, and maximum PoE power consumption.

**Table 7: Maximum PoE Power Consumption EX3300 Switch Models**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX3300-24T	–	100 W	–
EX3300-24P	24	550 W	405 W
EX3300-24T-DC	–	100 W	–
EX3300-48T	–	100 W	–
EX3300-48T-BF	–	100 W	–
EX3300-48P	48	900 W	740 W

[Table 8 on page 18](#) lists the EX3400 switch models, number of PoE-enabled ports, power supply ratings, and maximum PoE power consumption.

**Table 8: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX3400 Switches**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX3400-48P	48	920 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1440 W with two 920 W power supplies installed</li> <li>740 W with one 920 W power supply installed</li> </ul>
EX3400-48T	–	150 W	–
EX3400-48T-AFI	–	150 W	–
EX3400-24P	24	600 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>720 W with two 600 W power supplies installed</li> <li>370 W with one 600 W power supply installed</li> </ul>
EX3400-24T	–	150 W	–
EX3400-24T-DC	–	150 W	–

[Table 9 on page 18](#) lists the EX4200 switch models, number of PoE-enabled ports, power supply ratings, and maximum PoE power consumption.

**Table 9: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX4200 Switch Models**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX4200-24T	8	320 W	130 W

**Table 9: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX4200 Switch Models (continued)**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX4200-48T	8	320 W	130 W
EX4200-24P	24	600 W	410 W
EX4200-48P	48	930 W	740 W
EX4200-24PX	24	930 W	740 W
EX4200-48PX	48	930 W	740 W
EX4200-24F	-	320 W	-
EX4200-24F-DC	-	190 W	-
EX4200-24T-DC	-	190 W	-
EX4200-48T-DC	-	190 W	-

Table 10 on page 19 lists the EX4300 switch models, number of PoE-enabled ports, power supply ratings, and maximum PoE power consumption.

**Table 10: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX4300 Switch Models**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX4300-48P	48	1100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1440 W with two 1100 W power supplies installed</li> <li>925 W with one 1100 W power supply installed</li> </ul>
EX4300-48T	0	350 W	-
EX4300-48T-AFI	0	350 W	-
EX4300-24P	24	715 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>720 W with two 715 W power supplies installed</li> <li>565 W with one 715 W power supply installed</li> </ul>
EX4300-24T	0	350 W	-
EX4300-48T-DC	0	550 W	-
EX4300-48T-DC-AFI	0	550 W	-

**Table 10: Maximum PoE Power Consumption for EX4300 Switch Models (continued)**

Switch Model Number	Number of PoE-Enabled Ports	Power Supply Rating	Maximum PoE Power Consumption
EX4300-48MP	48	1400 W  <i>NOTE:</i> 1400 W PSU behaves as a 1100 W PSU at low line input voltage (90-110V AC input).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1700 W with two 1400 W power supplies installed</li> <li>1030 W with one 1400 W power supply installed</li> </ul>



**NOTE:** EX4300 switches support power supply redundancy. For information on PoE power availability in N+N configurations and different PSU combinations, see *AC Power Supply in EX4300 Switches*.

#### **Maximum PoE Power Consumption on EX6200 and EX8200 Switches**

For EX6200 and EX8200 switches, each line card that supports PoE has its own PoE controller and maximum PoE power consumption. The maximum PoE power consumption is allocated to the line card by the switch's power management, while PoE power is allocated to the ports on the line card by the PoE controller. Because EX6200 and EX8200 switches can differ in the number and capacity of power supplies installed and in the number and types of line cards installed, the amount of power available for PoE power can vary for switches of the same model.

Power management allocates PoE power to line cards that support PoE only after it has allocated base power to and powered on all line cards. It then allocates the remaining power to the line cards for PoE in order of line card power priority. (In a default configuration, power priority is determined by the line card slot number, with slot 0 having the highest priority.) If the remaining power is insufficient to provide PoE power to all PoE line cards, a low-priority line card might receive no PoE power or partial PoE power.

By default, power management allocates enough PoE power to a line card to power all PoE ports at their maximum supported power. If the powered devices connected to that line card require less power than that, you can configure a smaller maximum PoE power consumption for the line card. For example, power management normally allocates 915 W of PoE power to a 48-port PoE+ 20 Gbps (EX8200-48PL) line card. If the powered devices connected to that line card consume no more than a total of 250 W, you can set the maximum PoE power consumption for the line card to 250 W. Doing so frees 665 W, which then can be used to fulfill the PoE power needs of lower-priority line cards.

You can also configure the power priority of the PoE ports on a line card. If power management is unable to allocate enough power to a line card to meet its maximum PoE power consumption, the line card's PoE controller turns off power to PoE ports in reverse priority order as required to meet the reduced power allocation.

Power management adjusts PoE power allocations as power availability and demand in a switch change. As a general rule, power management allocates power to power on line cards before it allocates PoE power. For example, if you add a line card and there is

insufficient power available to power it on, power management reduces the PoE power it provides to line cards, starting with the lowest priority line card, until it frees enough power to power on the new line card. When power management reduces the maximum PoE power consumption for a line card because of insufficient power, it logs a message in the system log.

Note that the actual power consumed by the powered devices does not affect power management's power allocation for a line card. If you have set the maximum PoE power consumption for a line card to 500 W, power management allocates 500 W even if the powered devices are consuming less power than that. Similarly, the maximum PoE power consumption is not increased if you add additional powered devices—if the powered devices require more than the 500 W maximum that you have configured, lower-priority devices do not receive power.

You can display the switch's power budget maintained by power management, including its PoE power allocations, by using the **show chassis power-budget-statistics** command. You can also display the maximum PoE power consumption for each line card in a switch by using the **show poe controller** command.

For more information about how power management allocates power, including PoE power, see *Understanding Power Management on EX Series Switches*.

---

### PoE Interface Power Allocation

The maximum power for a PoE interface is the maximum amount of power that can be provided by that interface. If the actual power consumption of a powered device connected to a PoE interface exceeds the maximum power allocated to that interface, the switch turns off power to the interface.

The maximum power for a PoE interface is allocated by the PoE controller. One of the three methods listed below is used, on a per interface basis, to determine maximum power. The methods are listed in order of priority.

- [Class PoE Management Mode on page 21](#)
- [Static PoE Management Mode on page 22](#)
- [LLDP Power Negotiation on page 23](#)

#### **Class PoE Management Mode**

In the **class** PoE management mode, the maximum power for an interface is determined by the class of the connected powered device. The PoE standards IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at define classes of powered devices based on the levels of power that they require. [Table 11 on page 22](#) lists the classes of powered devices and associated power levels.

**Table 11: Class of Powered Device and Power Levels**

Standard	Class	Maximum Power Delivered by PoE Port	Power Range of Powered Device
IEEE 802.3af (PoE) and IEEE 802.3at (PoE+)	0	15.4 W	0.44 through 12.95 W
	1	4.0 W	0.44 through 3.84 W
	2	7.0 W	3.84 through 6.49 W
	3	15.4 W	6.49 through 12.95 W
IEEE 802.3at (PoE+)	4	30.0 W	12.95 through 25.5 W
High power PoE (PoE+ in four-pair mode)	0	30.8 W	0.88 through 25.9 W
	1	8.0 W	0.88 through 7.86 W
	2	14.0 W	7.86 through 12.98 W
	3	30.8 W	12.98 through 25.9 W
Ultra-high power PoE (PoE+ in four-pair mode)	4	60.0 W	25.9 through 51 W
	0-4	95.0 W	71 W

Because of line loss, the power range of the powered device is less than the maximum power delivered at the PoE port for each class. Line loss is influenced by cable length, cable quality, and other factors and is typically less than 16 percent of the maximum power.

The powered device communicates to the PoE controller which class it belongs to when it is connected. The PoE controller then allocates to the interface the maximum power required by the class (see [Table 11 on page 22](#)). It does not allocate power to an interface until a powered device is connected. **Class 0** is the default class for powered devices that do not provide class information. Class 4 powered devices are supported by PoE ports that support only IEEE 802.3at (PoE+).

By default, when the **management** option is set to **class** and LLDP is enabled, LLDP power negotiation is also enabled on supported switches. See [“LLDP Power Negotiation” on page 23](#) for more information.

#### **Static PoE Management Mode**

In the **static** PoE management mode, you specify the maximum power for each PoE interface. The PoE controller then allocates this amount of power to the interface from the maximum PoE power consumption for the switch or line card. For example, if you specify a maximum value of 8.0 W for ge-0/0/3, the PoE controller allocates 8.0 W for this interface out of the maximum power consumption. This amount is allocated to the

interface irrespective of whether a powered device is connected to the interface or the connected powered device uses less power than 8.0 W.

Because of line loss, the power received by the powered device can be less than the power available at the PoE port. [Table 12 on page 23](#) shows the maximum power available at a PoE port and the resulting power guaranteed to the powered device.

**Table 12: Maximum Power per Port in Static Mode**

Switch or Line Card	Maximum Power Delivered by PoE Port	Guaranteed Power to Powered Devices
EX2200 switches, EX3300 switches, EX4200 PX model switches, EX4300 P model switches, and EX4600 switches operating in a mixed Virtual Chassis	30 W	25.5 W
EX4300-48MP	30 W in two-pair mode	25.5 W
	60 W in four-pair mode (high power)	51 W
	95 W in four-pair mode (ultra-high power)	71 W
EX3200 switches and EX4200 P and T model switches running Junos OS Release 10.4 or earlier	15.4 W	12.95 W
EX3200 switches and EX4200 P and T model switches running Junos OS Release 11.1 or later	18.6 W <i>NOTE:</i> Switches that are upgraded to Junos OS Release 11.1 from a previous release require an upgrade of the PoE controller software to obtain 18.6 W.	15.64 W
EX2300 and EX3400 switches	30 W	25.5 W
EX6200-48P line cards	30 W	25.5 W
EX8200-2XS-40P line cards and EX8200-48PL line cards	30 W (ports 0 through 11)	25.5 W
	15.4 W (remaining PoE ports)	12.95 W

### **LLDP Power Negotiation**

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) power negotiation enables the PoE controller to dynamically allocate power to LLDP-enabled powered devices based on their power needs. The PoE controller allocates to an interface only the power currently required by the connected powered device, plus some additional power guard to accommodate cable length. This additional allocated power is approximately 15 percent of the requested value and it can allocate the power in small increments. For devices that use LLDP power negotiation, the power reserved for the interface is always greater than the LLDP-requested power value by the external POE device.

When the **management** option for PoE is set to **class** and LLDP is enabled (both are default settings), LLDP power negotiation is enabled by default. If you disable LLDP

power negotiation or the powered device does not support it, the switch uses the class of the powered device to determine the maximum power for interfaces.



**NOTE:** Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, on EX2300 and EX3400 switches, once power is allocated based on LLDP power negotiation, LLDP power negotiation remains in effect, even if the interface link status goes off and on, or if the LLDP configuration is changed.



**NOTE:** LLDP power negotiation is not supported on EX3200 and EX4200 (except EX4200 PX models) switches.

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### PoE Power Budget

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The PoE power budget is the total amount of power that the PoE controller has available to allocate to its PoE ports. The PoE controller cannot exceed its PoE power budget and does not allocate power to a PoE port if the allocation would exceed the PoE power budget.

How the PoE power budget is determined depends how the PoE interface power allocation is determined.

In the class PoE management mode:

- The power budget calculation for class 0 and class 4 powered devices, whose power allocation is based solely upon class, is based on actual power consumption. These values are displayed in the **Power consumption** field in the output of the **show poe interface** CLI command. The power budget is the sum of the power consumption values for all PoE-enabled interfaces.



**NOTE:** For Junos OS Releases 12.2R1 through 12.2R5 and 12.3R1 through 12.3R4, the PoE power budget for class 4 devices is based on maximum power.

- The power budget calculation for class 1, class 2 and class 3 powered devices is based on the maximum power for the class. See [Table 11 on page 22](#) for the maximum power values by class. The maximum power for an interface is displayed in the **Max power** field in the output of the **show poe interface** CLI command. The power budget is the sum of the maximum power values for all PoE-enabled interfaces.

In static PoE management mode, the power budget calculation is based on maximum configured power. The maximum power for an interface is displayed in the **Max power** field in the output of the **show poe interface** CLI command. The power budget is the sum of the maximum power values for all PoE-enabled and statically configured interfaces.

In LLDP power negotiation mode, the power budget calculation is based on requested and negotiated power value, plus approximately 15 percent more. The maximum power



for an interface is displayed in the **Max power** field in the output of the **show poe interface** CLI command. The power budget is the sum of the maximum power values for all PoE-enabled interfaces. In the case of LLDP power-negotiated devices, the total power consumption shown in the output of **show poe controller** is always less than the actual POE power budget.

### PoE Interface Power Priority

You can configure a PoE interface to have a power priority. The power priority determines which interfaces receive power if PoE power demands are greater than the maximum PoE power consumption. If the total power allocated for all interfaces exceeds the maximum PoE power consumption, PoE power to lower-priority interfaces is turned off and the power allocated to those interfaces drops to 0. Thus you must set interfaces that connect to critical powered devices, such as security cameras and emergency phones, to high priority.

Among PoE interfaces that have the same assigned priority, power priority is determined by the port number, with lower-numbered ports having higher priority.

For EX6200 and EX8200 switches, interface power priority determines the relative priority of the interfaces on a line card, not on the switch as a whole. The relative priority of interfaces residing on different line cards is determined by line card priority. For example, if line card 1 has a higher power priority than line card 2 and a power shortage occurs, power is removed from the PoE interfaces in this order:

- Low-priority interfaces on line card 2
- High-priority interfaces on line card 2
- Low-priority interfaces on line card 1
- High-priority interfaces on line card 1

You can manually configure PoE interface power priority, or you can enable LLDP power priority, which assigns each interface the power priority provided by the connected LLDP-enabled powered device. [Table 13 on page 25](#) describes how the switch converts LLDP power priorities to switch power priorities.

**Table 13: LLDP Power Priority Conversion to Switch Power Priority**

LLDP Power Priority	Switch Power Priority
Critical, High	High
Low	Low



**NOTE:** LLDP power priority requires LLDP power negotiation to be enabled, which is enabled by default when the PoE management option is set to class.



**NOTE:** LLDP power priority is not supported on EX3200 and EX4200 (except EX4200 PX model) switches.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	On EX4300-48MP switches, starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, Juniper Networks supports an extension to the IEEE 802.3at PoE+ standard that provides up to 95 W of power switches by increasing the number of wires carrying the power, utilizing all four pairs of wire in a standard RJ-45 Ethernet cable.
18.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, on EX2300 and EX3400 switches, once power is allocated based on LLDP power negotiation, LLDP power negotiation remains in effect, even if the interface link status goes off and on, or if the LLDP configuration is changed.
12.2R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2R1, PoE commands are enabled on all non-PoE-capable EX2200 switch models.
12.2R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R2, PoE is supported on EX2300-24MP and EX2300-48MP switch models, including multigigabit interfaces.

#### Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces on an EX Series Switch on page 34](#)
- [Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36](#)
- [Example: Configuring PoE on an EX6200 or EX8200 Switch](#)
- [Upgrading the PoE Controller Software on page 47](#)

## CHAPTER 2

# Configuring PoE to Supply Electric Power over Network Interfaces

- [Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches on page 27](#)

## Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches

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Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports on EX Series switches supply electric power over the same ports that are used to connect network devices. These ports enable you to plug in devices that require both network connectivity and electric power, such as VoIP phones, wireless access points, and some IP cameras. This reduces the amount of wiring in a network, and also eliminates the need to position a powered device near an AC power outlet, making network design more flexible and efficient.

- [Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches \(CLI Procedure\) on page 27](#)
- [Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces on an EX Series Switch on page 34](#)
- [Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36](#)
- [Verifying PoE Configuration and Status \(CLI Procedure\) on page 41](#)

## Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure)

This topic describes:

- [PoE Configurable Options on page 28](#)
- [Configuring the PoE Controller on EX2200, EX2300, EX3200, EX3300, EX3400, EX4200, EX4300 and EX4600 Switches on page 30](#)
- [Configuring the PoE Controllers on EX6200 and EX8200 Switches on page 32](#)
- [Configuring PoE Interfaces on page 33](#)

## PoE Configurable Options

For EX Series switches that support PoE ports, the factory default configuration enables PoE on the PoE-capable ports, with default settings in effect. You might not have to do any additional configuration if the default settings work for you. [Table 14 on page 28](#) shows the configurable PoE options and their default settings for the PoE controller and for the PoE interfaces.



**NOTE:** When connecting EX2300-24MP or EX2300-48MP switches to EX3400, EX4300, EX2300, EX2200, or EX4200 switches using network ports, make sure that PoE is disabled on the interface connected to peer switch. POE must be enabled only on interfaces on which access points, IP phones or other POE-powered devices are connected.



**NOTE:** On EX8200 switches, the factory default configuration enables PoE on all interfaces starting at Junos OS Release 11.2. Switches that have been upgraded to Release 11.2 from an earlier release might not have PoE enabled by default. To enable PoE on all PoE-capable ports on a switch, use the `set poe interface all` configuration command.



**NOTE:** EX4600 switches support PoE only in a mixed Virtual Chassis with EX4300 switches. EX4600 switches do not have PoE ports; therefore, the factory default configuration does not enable PoE.

**Table 14: Configurable PoE Options and Default Settings**

Option	Default	Description
PoE Controller Options		
<code>guard-band</code>	0 W	Reserves a specified amount of power from the PoE power budget to be used in the case of a spike in PoE power consumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 15 W on EX6200 and EX8200 switches</li> <li>Up to 19 W on all other switches</li> </ul>
<code>lldp-priority</code>	Not included in default configuration	When included in the configuration, assigns interfaces the power priority provided by the connected powered device by using Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) power negotiation rather than the power priority configured on the switch interface. <p>Requires LLDP power negotiation to be enabled.</p>

Table 14: Configurable PoE Options and Default Settings (continued)

Option	Default	Description
<b>management</b>	<b>class</b>	<p>Sets the PoE power management mode for the switch or line card. The power management mode determines how power to a PoE interface is allocated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>class</b>—In this mode, the power allocated to a PoE interface is determined in one of two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If LLDP power negotiation is enabled, the PoE controller allocates PoE power by using LLDP power negotiation, which enables the PoE controller to dynamically allocate power to LLDP-enabled devices based on their power needs. LLDP power negotiation is enabled by default on supported switches when the <b>management</b> option is set to <b>class</b>. For information about configuring LLDP power negotiation, see <i>Configuring LLDP (CLI Procedure)</i>.</li> <li>• If LLDP power negotiation is disabled or not supported on the powered device or the switch, the maximum power delivered by an interface is determined by the class of the connected powered device. If there is no powered device connected, standard 15.4W power is allocated on the interface.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>static</b>—The maximum power delivered by an interface is statically configured and is independent of the class of the connected powered device. The maximum power is allocated to the interface even if a powered device is not connected.</li> </ul>
<b>maximum-power</b>	<p>792 W for the EX8200-2XS-40P (40-port PoE+ with 4-port SFP and 2-port SFP+) line card</p> <p>915 W for the EX8200-48PL (48-port PoE+ 20 Gbps) line card</p> <p>1440 W for the EX6200-48P (48-port PoE+) line card</p>	<p>(EX6200 and EX8200 switches only) Sets the PoE power budget for the line card:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37 W through 792 W for the EX8200-2XS-40P line card</li> <li>• 37 W through 915 W for the EX8200-48PL line card</li> <li>• 37 W through 1440 W for the EX6200-48P line card</li> </ul>
<b>notification-control</b>	Not included in default configuration	When included in the configuration, enables the PoE controller to send PoE SNMP traps.
Interface Options		
<b>af-mode</b>	Not included in default configuration	(EX6200 switches only) When included in the configuration, restricts a PoE interface to supporting IEEE 802.3af only. The maximum power that can be delivered by the PoE interface is 15.4 W.
<b>disable (Power over Ethernet)</b>	Not included in default configuration	When included in the configuration, disables PoE on the interface. The interface maintains network connectivity but no longer supplies power to a connected powered device. Power is not allocated to the interface.

Table 14: Configurable PoE Options and Default Settings (continued)

Option	Default	Description
<b>maximum-power (Interface)</b>	<p><b>30.0 W</b> for interfaces that support PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at)</p> <p><b>15.4 W</b> for interfaces that support PoE (IEEE 802.3af)</p>	<p>Sets the maximum power that can be delivered by a PoE interface when the power management mode is <b>static</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 30 W for EX2200, EX2300, EX3300, EX3400, EX4200, EX4300, EX6200, and EX8200 switches</li> <li>Up to 18.6 W for EX3200 switches</li> </ul> <p>This setting is ignored if the power management mode is <b>class</b>.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The <b>maximum-power</b> setting permitted by the CLI might be greater than the maximum power a given PoE port can deliver. For example, the CLI permits you to set any port on an EX8200 line card to 30 W; however, only ports 0 through 11 support 30 W. Similarly, the CLI permits you to set any port on an EX4200 switch to 30 W, but some EX4200 models support only 18.6 W per port. If you configure a <b>maximum-power</b> value that is greater than the maximum power supported by a port, the power allocated to the port will be the maximum supported.</p>
<b>priority (Power over Ethernet)</b>	<b>low</b>	<p>Sets an interface's power priority to either <b>low</b> or <b>high</b>. If power is insufficient for all PoE interfaces, the PoE power to low-priority interfaces is shut down before power to high-priority interfaces is shut down. Among interfaces that have the same assigned priority, the power priority is determined by port number, with lower-numbered ports having higher priority.</p> <p>If LLDP power priority is enabled, the switch assigns each interface the power priority provided by the connected LLDP-enabled powered device rather than the interface's configured priority.</p> <p>On EX6200 and EX8200 switches, <b>priority</b> determines the interface's power priority relative to the other interfaces on the line card, not the interfaces on the switch as a whole. If power management cannot provide the line card with its full PoE power budget, PoE power to interfaces with low priority is shut down first.</p>
<b>telemetries</b>	Not included in default configuration	<p>When included in the configuration, enables the logging of power consumption records on an interface. Logging occurs every 5 minutes for 1 hour unless you specify a different value for <b>interval (Power over Ethernet)</b> or <b>duration</b>.</p>

### Configuring the PoE Controller on EX2200, EX2300, EX3200, EX3300, EX3400, EX4200, EX4300 and EX4600 Switches

To configure the PoE controller on EX2200, EX2300, EX3200, EX3300, EX3400, EX4200, EX4300, and EX4600 switches:

- To change the management mode or to configure a guard band setting for a standalone switch or for all members of an EX3300 Virtual Chassis, an EX4200 Virtual Chassis, an EX4300 Virtual Chassis, or a mixed EX4200 and EX4500 Virtual Chassis that supports PoE, or a mixed EX4300 and EX4600 Virtual Chassis that supports PoE:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe management mode guard-band watts
```

For example, to set the management mode to static and to configure a guard band of 15 W:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe management static guard-band 15
```



**NOTE:** If the PoE power budget for the switch is insufficient to provide maximum power to all the PoE ports, we recommend that you do not change the management mode from class to static. If you change the power management mode to static and do not change the other default settings, the PoE controller allocates maximum power to the PoE ports in the order of port number, which means PoE will be disabled on higher-numbered ports when the PoE power budget runs out.

In class mode, on the other hand, the PoE controller does not allocate power to a port until a powered device is connected. The class of the connected device determines the amount of power allocated. Thus in class mode, any PoE port can be used to power a device and all the PoE ports on the switch can be used as long as the combined power demand does not exceed the PoE power budget.



**NOTE:** On EX3200 and EX4200 switches that support enhanced PoE, you must change the management mode from class to static to take advantage of the higher per-port power limits of enhanced PoE.

- To enable PoE SNMP traps on a standalone switch or on a specific member of a Virtual Chassis:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe notification-control fpc number
```

For example, to enable PoE SNMP traps on a standalone switch or on member 0 of a Virtual Chassis:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe notification-control fpc 0
```

## Configuring the PoE Controllers on EX6200 and EX8200 Switches

On EX6200 and EX8200 switches, each line card that supports PoE has its own PoE controller. This means that the PoE controller options are configured separately for each line card.

In addition, each line card has its own separate, configurable PoE power budget. The default power budget for a line card is the amount of power needed to supply all PoE ports on the line card with their maximum supported power. Because there might not be enough power available in a switch to supply each PoE line card with the default PoE power budget, you can configure smaller power budgets for one or more line cards, freeing power for other line cards.

To configure the line card PoE controllers in an EX6200 or EX8200 switch:

- To configure a guard band setting, to change the management mode, or to configure the PoE power budget for a specific line card:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe fpc number guard-band watts management mode
maximum-power watts
```

For example, to configure a PoE budget of 350 W and a guard band of 15 W on line card 1:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe fpc 1 guard-band 15 maximum-power 350
```



**NOTE:** If you configure a PoE power budget for a line card that is smaller than the default power budget, we recommend that you do not change the management mode from class to static. If you change the power management mode to static and do not change the interface default settings, the PoE controller allocates maximum power to the PoE ports in the order of port number. As a result, PoE will be disabled on higher-numbered ports when the PoE power budget runs out.

In class mode, on the other hand, the PoE controller does not allocate power to a port until a powered device is connected. The class of the connected device determines the amount of power allocated. Thus in class mode, any PoE port can be used to power a device and all the PoE ports on the switch can be used as long as the combined power demand does not exceed the PoE power budget.

- To configure the same guard band value, management mode, or PoE power budget for all line cards in a switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe fpc all guard-band watts management mode maximum-power
watts
```



For example, to configure a PoE budget of 1000 W and static management mode for all line cards in a switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe fpc all management static maximum-power 1000
```

If you configure different settings for a specific line card, those settings override the settings configured with the **fpc all** statement.

- To enable PoE SNMP traps on a line card:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe notification-control fpc number
```

For example, to enable PoE SNMP traps on line card 7:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe notification-control fpc 7
```

## Configuring PoE Interfaces

To configure the PoE interfaces on a switch that supports PoE:

- To configure all PoE interfaces with the same setting or settings:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface all options
```

For example, to enable telemetry collection on all interfaces, using the default collection duration and interval:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface all telemetries
```



**NOTE:** For PoE to be enabled on all PoE-capable interfaces, the configuration must include the **interface all** statement in the **[edit poe]** hierarchy level. With the exception of EX8200 switches that were shipped from the factory with a Junos OS release earlier than Release 11.2, the factory default configurations of switches that support PoE include this statement.

- To configure individual PoE interfaces with different settings:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface interface-name options
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface ge-0/0/0 priority high telemetries duration
24
```

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface ge-0/0/1

[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface ge-0/0/5 maximum-power 18.6

[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface ge-5/0/7 disable
```

When you configure an individual interface, its configuration overrides any settings you configure with the **set poe interface all** command. For example, `ge-0/0/1` in the preceding example retains the default settings, regardless of any settings configured with the **set poe interface all** command.

**See Also** • [Understanding PoE on EX Series Switches on page 13](#)

## Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces on an EX Series Switch

Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports supply electric power over the same ports that are used to connect network devices and enable you to plug in devices that require both network connectivity and electric power, such as VoIP phones, wireless access points, and some IP cameras. This reduces the amount of wiring in a network, and also eliminates the need to position a powered device near an AC power outlet, making network design more flexible and efficient.

You do not need to configure PoE unless you want to modify the default values or disable PoE on a specific interface.

This example describes a default configuration of PoE interfaces on an EX Series switch:

- [Requirements on page 34](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 35](#)
- [Configuration on page 35](#)
- [Verification on page 36](#)

---

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One EX Series switch that supports PoE



**NOTE:** EX4600 switches support PoE configuration on virtual chassis members only when operating in a mixed Virtual Chassis with EX4300 switches.

- 
- Avaya IP telephones
  - Wireless access point
  - Junos OS Release 9.0 or later for EX Series switches

Before you configure PoE, be sure you have:

- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)* or *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (J-Web Procedure)* for details.

### Overview and Topology

The topology used in this example consists of a switch that has 24 ports. Eight of the ports support PoE (IEEE 802.3af), which means they provide both network connectivity and electric power for powered devices such as VoIP telephones, wireless access points, and IP security cameras that require 12.95 W or less. The remaining 16 ports provide only network connectivity. You use the standard ports to connect devices that have their own power sources, such as desktop and laptop computers, printers, and servers.

[Table 15 on page 35](#) details the topology used in this configuration example.

**Table 15: Components of the PoE Configuration Topology**

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	EX Series switch with 24 Gigabit Ethernet ports: 8 PoE interfaces (ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/7) and 16 non-PoE interfaces (ge-0/0/8 through ge-0/0/23)
VLAN name	default
Connection to a wireless access point (requires PoE)	ge-0/0/0
Connections to Avaya IP telephones with integrated hubs that allow phone and desktop PC to connect to a single port (requires PoE)	ge-0/0/1 through ge-0/0/7
Direct connections to desktop PCs, file servers, integrated printer/fax/copier machines (no PoE required)	ge-0/0/8 through ge-0/0/20
Unused ports (for future expansion)	ge-0/0/21 through ge-0/0/23

### Configuration

To enable the default PoE configuration on the switch:

#### CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly enable the default configuration on the switch:  
Simply connect the powered devices to the PoE ports.

#### Step-by-Step Procedure

- To use the PoE interfaces with default values:
1. Make sure the switch is powered on.
  2. Connect the wireless access point to interface ge-0/0/0.
  3. Connect the Avaya phones to interfaces ge-0/0/1 through ge-0/0/7.

## Verification

To verify that PoE interfaces have been created and are operational, perform this task:

- [Verifying That the PoE Interfaces Have Been Created on page 36](#)

### *Verifying That the PoE Interfaces Have Been Created*

**Purpose** Verify that the PoE interfaces have been created on the switch.

**Action** List all the PoE interfaces configured on the switch:

```
user@switch> show poe interface
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-0/0/0	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.9W	0
ge-0/0/1	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/2	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/3	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/4	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/5	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/6	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/7	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2

**Meaning** The **show poe interface** command lists PoE interfaces configured on the switch, with their status, priority, power consumption, and class. This output shows that eight interfaces have been created with default values and are consuming power at the expected rates.

**See Also** • [Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces on page 54](#)

## Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch

Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports supply electric power over the same ports that are used to connect network devices. These ports enable you to plug in devices that need both network connectivity and electric power, such as VoIP phones, wireless access points, and some IP cameras.

By default, PoE ports on EX Series switches are set to low power priority. You can configure a PoE port to have a high power priority setting. If a situation arises where there is not sufficient power for all the PoE ports, the available power is directed to the higher priority ports, while power to the lower priority ports is shut down as needed. Thus you must set ports that connect to security cameras, emergency phones, and other high priority powered devices to high-priority.

This example describes how to configure a few high-priority PoE interfaces.

- [Requirements on page 37](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 37](#)

- [Configuration on page 38](#)
- [Verification on page 40](#)

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- One EX Series switch that supports PoE



**NOTE:** EX4600 switches support PoE only when operating in a mixed Virtual Chassis with EX4300 switches.

- Powered devices—wireless access point, VoIP telephones, and IP security cameras—that require PoE
- Junos OS Release 9.0 or later for EX Series switches

Before you configure PoE, be sure you have:

- Performed the initial switch configuration. See *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (CLI Procedure)* or *Connecting and Configuring an EX Series Switch (J-Web Procedure)* for details.

### Overview and Topology

The topology used in this example consists of a switch that has 24 ports. Eight of the ports support PoE (IEEE 802.3af), which means they provide both network connectivity and electric power for powered devices such as VoIP telephones, wireless access points, and IP security cameras that require 12.95 W or less. The remaining 16 ports provide only network connectivity. You use the standard ports to connect devices that have their own power sources, such as desktop and laptop computers, printers, and servers.

[Table 16 on page 37](#) details the topology used in this configuration example.

**Table 16: Components of the PoE Configuration Topology**

Property	Settings
Switch hardware	Switch with 24 Gigabit Ethernet ports: 8 PoE interfaces (ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/7) and 16 non-PoE interfaces (ge-0/0/8 through ge-0/0/23)
VLAN name	default
Connection to a wireless access point (requires PoE)	ge-0/0/0
Security IP Cameras (require PoE)	ge-0/0/1 and ge-0/0/2 high
Emergency VoIP phone (requires PoE)	ge-0/0/3 high
VoIP phone in Executive Office (requires PoE)	ge-0/0/4 high
Other VoIP phones (require PoE)	ge-0/0/5 through ge-0/0/7

Table 16: Components of the PoE Configuration Topology (continued)

Property	Settings
Direct connections to desktop PCs, file servers, integrated printer/fax/copier machines (no PoE required)	ge-0/0/8 through ge-0/0/20
Unused ports (for future expansion)	ge-0/0/21 through ge-0/0/23

### Configuration

To configure PoE interfaces:

#### CLI Quick Configuration

By default, PoE interfaces are created for all PoE ports and PoE is enabled. The default priority for PoE interfaces is **low**.

To quickly set some interfaces to high priority and to include descriptions of the interfaces, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
set poe interface ge-0/0/1 priority high telemetries
set poe interface ge-0/0/2 priority high telemetries
set poe interface ge-0/0/3 priority high telemetries
set poe interface ge-0/0/4 priority high telemetries
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "wireless access point"
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description "security camera front door"
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description "security camera back door"
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 description "emergency phone"
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 description "Executive Office VoIP phone"
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 description "staff VoIP phone"
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 description "staff VoIP phone"
set interfaces ge-0/0/7 description "staff VoIP phone"
```

#### Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure PoE interfaces with different priorities:

1. Set the interfaces connected to high-priority powered devices to high priority. Include the **telemetries** statement for the high-priority interfaces, thus enabling the logging of power consumption on those interfaces:

```
[edit poe]
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/1 priority high telemetries
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/2 priority high telemetries
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/3 priority high telemetries
user@switch# set interface ge-0/0/4 priority high telemetries
```

2. Provide descriptions for the PoE interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-0/0/0 description "wireless access point"
user@switch# set ge-0/0/1 description "security camera front door"
user@switch# set ge-0/0/2 description "security camera back door"
user@switch# set ge-0/0/3 description "emergency phone"
user@switch# set ge-0/0/4 description "Executive Office VoIP phone"
user@switch# set ge-0/0/5 description "staff VoIP phone"
user@switch# set ge-0/0/6 description "staff VoIP phone"
user@switch# set ge-0/0/7 description "staff VoIP phone"
```

3. Connect the wireless access point to interface ge-0/0/0. This interface uses the default PoE settings.
4. Connect the two security cameras to interfaces ge-0/0/1 and ge-0/0/2. These interfaces are set to high priority with telemetries enabled.
5. Connect the emergency VoIP phone to interface ge-0/0/3. This interface is set to high priority with telemetries enabled.
6. Connect the Executive Office VoIP phone to interface ge-0/0/4. This interface is set to high priority with telemetries enabled.
7. Connect the staff VoIP phones to ge-0/0/5, ge-0/0/6, and ge-0/0/7. These interfaces use the default PoE settings.

### **Results**

Check the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# show
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    description "wireless access point";
    unit 0 {
      family ethernet-switching;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    description "security camera front door";
    unit 0 {
      family ethernet-switching;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    description "security camera back door";
    unit 0 {
      family ethernet-switching;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3 {
    description "emergency phone";
    unit 0 {
      family ethernet-switching;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/4 {
    description "Executive Office VoIP phone";
    unit 0 {
      family ethernet-switching;
    }
  }
}
```

```

ge-0/0/5 {
    description "staff VoIP phone";
    unit 0 {
        family ethernet-switching;
    }
}
ge-0/0/6 {
    description "staff VoIP phone";
    unit 0 {
        family ethernet-switching;
    }
}
ge-0/0/7 {
    description "staff VoIP phone";
    unit 0 {
        family ethernet-switching;
    }
}
}
poe {
    interface all;
    interface ge-0/0/1 {
        priority high;
        telemetries;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/2 {
        priority high;
        telemetries;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/3 {
        priority high;
        telemetries;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/4 {
        priority high;
        telemetries;
    }
}
}

```

## Verification

To verify that PoE interfaces have been created and are operational, perform the following tasks:

- [Verifying That the PoE Interfaces Have Been Created with the Correct Priorities on page 40](#)

### *Verifying That the PoE Interfaces Have Been Created with the Correct Priorities*

**Purpose** Verify that the PoE interfaces on the switch are now set to the correct priority settings.

**Action** List all the PoE interfaces configured on the switch:

```
user@switch> show poe interface
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
-----------	--------------	-------------	-----------	----------	-------------------	-------



ge-0/0/0	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.9W	0
ge-0/0/1	Enabled	ON	15.4W	High	4.8W	0
ge-0/0/2	Enabled	ON	15.4W	High	4.8W	0
ge-0/0/3	Enabled	ON	15.4W	High	3.3W	2
ge-0/0/4	Enabled	ON	15.4W	High	4.7W	2
ge-0/0/5	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/6	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.3W	2
ge-0/0/7	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.3W	2

**Meaning** The **show poe interface** command lists PoE interfaces configured on the switch, with their status, priority, power consumption, and class. This output shows that eight PoE interfaces are enabled. Interfaces ge-0/0/1 through ge-0/0/4 are configured as priority **high**. The remaining PoE interfaces are configured with the default priority value of **low**.

**See Also** • [Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces on page 54](#)

## Verifying PoE Configuration and Status (CLI Procedure)

You can verify the Power over Ethernet (PoE) configuration and status on an EX Series switch.

This topic describes how to verify:

- [PoE Controller Configuration and Status on page 41](#)
- [PoE Interface Configuration and Status on page 42](#)
- [PoE SNMP Trap Generation Status on page 44](#)
- [PoE Line Card Configuration and Status on page 44](#)

### PoE Controller Configuration and Status

**Purpose** Verify the PoE controller configuration and status, such as the PoE power budget, total PoE power consumption, power management mode, and the supported PoE standard.

**Action** Enter the following command:

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Example output for an EX2200 switch:

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management Class	Status	Lldp Priority
0	405.00W	130.00W	19W	Class	AT_MODE	Disabled

Example output for an EX8200 switch:

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management	Status	Lldp Priority
3	540.00W	435.25W	0W	Static	AT/AF COMBO	Disabled
4	915.00W	627.01W	15W	Class	AT/AF COMBO	Disabled

- Meaning**
- For the EX2200 switch—The switch has a PoE power budget of 405 W, of which 130 W were being used by the PoE ports at the time the command was executed. The **Guard band** field shows that 19 W is reserved out of the PoE power budget to protect against spikes in power demand. The power management mode is class. The PoE ports on the switch support PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at).
  - For the EX8200 switch—Line card 3 has a PoE power budget of 540 W, of which 435.25 W were being used by the PoE ports on the line card at the time the command was executed. The management mode for line card 3 is static and the line card has a mix of PoE (IEEE 802.3af) and PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at) ports.

Line card 4 has a PoE power budget of 915 W, of which 627.01 W were being used by the PoE ports on the line card at the time the command was executed. The **Guard band** field shows that 15 W is reserved out of the PoE power budget to protect against spikes in power demand. The management mode for line card 4 is class and the line card has a mix of PoE (IEEE 802.3af) and PoE+ (IEEE 802.3at) ports.

### PoE Interface Configuration and Status

- Purpose** Verify that PoE interfaces are enabled and set to the correct maximum power and priority settings. Also verify current operational status and power consumption.

- Action** To view configuration and status for all PoE interfaces, enter:

```
user@switch> show poe interface
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-0/0/0	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.9W	3
ge-0/0/1	Enabled	ON	25.0W (L)	High	4.8W	4
ge-0/0/2	Enabled	ON	30.0W	High	4.8W	0
ge-0/0/3	Enabled	ON	7.0W	High	3.3W	2
ge-0/0/4	Enabled	ON	7.0W	Low	3.3W	2
ge-0/0/5	Enabled	ON	7.0W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/6	Enabled	ON	7.0W	Low	3.3W	2
ge-0/0/7	Enabled	OFF	30.0W	Low	0.0W	not-
applicable						



**NOTE:** The Max power value followed by (L) indicates that maximum power is allocated from LLDP power negotiation.

To view the configuration and status for the PoE interfaces on an EX6200 or EX8200 line card:

```
user@switch> show poe interface fpc-slot 3
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-3/0/0	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	20.3W	4
ge-3/0/1	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	17.8W	4
ge-3/0/2	Enabled	ON	30.0W	High	16.3W	4
ge-3/0/3	Enabled	ON	30.0W	High	16.2W	4
ge-3/0/4	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	25.9W	4
ge-3/0/5	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	10.1W	4
ge-3/0/6	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	16.2W	4
ge-3/0/7	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	6.4W	4
ge-3/0/8	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	5.2W	4
ge-3/0/9	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	5.2W	4
ge-3/0/10	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	21.5W	4
ge-3/0/11	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	21.7W	4
ge-3/0/12	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/13	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/14	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/15	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/16	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/17	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/18	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/19	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/20	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/21	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/22	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/23	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/24	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/25	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/26	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/27	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/28	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.0W	0
ge-3/0/29	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/30	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/31	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/32	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.0W	1
ge-3/0/33	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.0W	1
ge-3/0/34	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/35	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/36	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/37	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/38	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/39	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1

To view configuration and status for a single PoE interface, enter:

```
user@switch> show poe interface ge-0/0/3
```

```
PoE interface status:
PoE interface          : ge-0/0/3
Administrative status   : Enabled
Operational status     : ON
Power limit on the interface : 7.0W
Priority                : High
Power consumed          : 3.3W
```

```

Class of power device      : 2
PoE Mode                   : 802.3at

```

**Meaning** The command output shows the status and configuration of interfaces. For example, the interface ge-0/0/3 is administratively enabled. Its operational status is **ON**; that is, the interface is currently delivering power to a connected powered device. The maximum power allocated to the interface is 7.0 W. The interface has a high power priority. At the time the command was executed, the powered device was consuming 3.3 W. The IEEE 802.3af class of the powered device is class 2. If the PoE power management mode is class, the class of the powered device determines the maximum power allocated to the interface, which is 7 W in the case of class 2 devices.

The PoE Mode field indicates that the interface supports IEEE 802.3at.

### PoE SNMP Trap Generation Status

**Purpose** Verify the status of the **notification-control** option, which determines whether or not PoE SNMP traps are enabled.

**Action** Enter the following command:

```

user@switch> show poe notification-control

FPC slot      Notification-control-status
0              OFF

```

**Meaning** PoE SNMP traps are not enabled.

### PoE Line Card Configuration and Status

**Purpose** Verify the PoE configuration and status for line cards on an EX6200 or EX8200 switch, such as the PoE power allocation and priority for each line card.

**Action** Enter the following command:

```

user@switch> show chassis power-budget-statistics

```

Example output for an EX6200 switch:

```

PSU 0      (EX6200-PWR-AC2500)      : 2500 W  Online
PSU 1      (EX6200-PWR-AC2500)      : 2500 W  Online
PSU 2      (EX6200-PWR-AC2500)      : 2500 W  Online
PSU 3      (EX6200-PWR-AC2500)      : 2500 W  Online
Total Power supplied by all Online PSUs : 10000 W
Power Redundancy Configuration         : N+1
Power Reserved for the Chassis          : 500 W

```

Fan Tray Statistics		Base power	Power Used			
FTC	0	:	300 W	43.04 W		
FPC Statistics		Base power	Power Used	PoE power	Priority	
FPC	1 (EX6200-48P)	:	220 W	49.47 W	1440 W	1
FPC	2 (EX6200-48P)	:	220 W	47.20 W	800 W	2
FPC	3 (EX6200-48P)	:	220 W	1493.57 W	1440 W	0
FPC	4 (EX6200-SRE64-4XS)	:	100 W	51.38 W	0 W	0
FPC	5 (EX6200-SRE64-4XS)	:	100 W	50.28 W	0 W	0
FPC	6 (EX6200-48P)	:	220 W	49.38 W	800 W	6
FPC	8 (EX6200-48P)	:	220 W	61.41 W	1440 W	9
FPC	9 (EX6200-48T)	:	150 W	12.49 W	0 W	9
Total (non-PoE) Power allocated			:	1750 W		
Total Power allocated for PoE			:	5920 W		
Power Available (Redundant case)			:	5750 W		
Total Power Available			:	2515 W		

Example output for an EX8200 switch:

PSU	0 (EX8200-AC2K)	:	2000 W	Online		
PSU	1 (EX8200-AC2K)	:	2000 W	Online		
PSU	2 (EX8200-AC2K)	:	2000 W	Online		
PSU	3 (EX8200-AC2K)	:	2000 W	online		
PSU	4 (EX8200-AC2K)	:	2000 W	Online		
Total Power supplied by all Online PSUs			:	10000 W		
Power Redundancy Configuration			:	N+1		
Power Reserved for the Chassis			:	2400 W		
FPC Statistics			Base power	PoE power	Priority	
FPC	1 (EX8200-48T)	:	350 W	0 W	15	
FPC	5 (EX8200-2XS-40P)	:	387 W	792 W	0	
FPC	9 (EX8200-48PL)	:	267 W	915 W	15	
FPC	10 (EX8200-2XS-40T)	:	350 W	0 W	1	
FPC	12 (EX8200-48T)	:	350 W	0 W	15	
Total (non-PoE) Power allocated			:	4104 W		
Total Power allocated for PoE			:	1707 W		
Power Available (Redundant case)			:	3896 W		
Total Power Available			:	4263 W		

- Meaning**
- For the EX6200 switch—The total of the PoE power budgets allocated to the line cards in the switch is 5920 W. This figure includes the 37 W of PoE power always included in the base allocation for each line card that supports PoE. For line cards with PoE ports, the **PoE power** field shows the PoE power budget allocated to each line card, along with the line card priority.
  - For the EX8200 switch—The total of the PoE power budgets allocated to the line cards in the switch is 1707 W. This figure includes the 37 W of PoE power always included in the base allocation for each line card that supports PoE. For line cards with PoE ports, the **PoE power** field shows the PoE power budget allocated to each line card, along with the line card priority.



# Upgrading the PoE Controller Software

- [Upgrading the PoE Controller Software on page 47](#)

## Upgrading the PoE Controller Software

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Each Junos OS image for an EX Series switch that supports PoE contains the most recent version of the PoE controller software at the time the Junos OS image was built. When you upgrade Junos OS on your switch, the new image might contain a more recent version of the PoE controller software than is currently running on the PoE controller. You can upgrade your PoE controller software by requesting that the more recent version of the software contained in the Junos OS image be downloaded to the controller.



**NOTE:** Powered devices are not guaranteed to receive power while the new software is being downloaded to the PoE controller, a process that can take up to 10 minutes. In addition, during the software download, some PoE operational commands, such as [show poe interface](#), might not show correct output. We recommend that you upgrade your PoE controller software during a regularly scheduled maintenance window.



**NOTE:** On an EX8200 Virtual Chassis, you cannot execute PoE commands on the XRE200 External Routing Engine. You can execute PoE commands only on the member EX8200 switches. Use the `request session member member-id` command to open a CLI session on a member switch.

This topic covers:

- [Determining Whether the PoE Controller Software Needs Upgrading on page 48](#)
- [Upgrading the PoE Controller Software on page 48](#)
- [Monitoring the Upgrade Progress on page 49](#)

## Determining Whether the PoE Controller Software Needs Upgrading

To determine whether the version of the PoE controller software supplied with Junos OS is more recent than the version of the software currently running on the PoE controller, enter the following command:

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management Class	Status	Lldp Priority
0**	405.00W	0.00W	19W	Class	AT_MODE	Disabled

\*\*New PoE software upgrade available.  
Use 'request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot <slot>' This procedure will take around 10 minutes (recommended to be performed during maintenance)

The **New PoE software upgrade available** text in the output indicates that the PoE controller software is out-of-date and needs to be upgraded.

For Virtual Chassis or switches with PoE line cards, the output of the **show poe controller** command indicates which members of a Virtual Chassis or which PoE line cards have out-of-date PoE controller software:

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management Class	Status	Lldp Priority
2	130.00W	120.34W	0W	Class	AF_ENHANCE	Disabled
4**	410.00W	182.80W	0W	Class	AF_MODE	Disabled

\*\*New PoE software upgrade available.  
Use 'request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot slot' This procedure will take around 10 minutes (recommended to be performed during maintenance)

In the preceding example, member 4 of the Virtual Chassis has an out-of-date PoE controller software.



**NOTE:** We recommend that all member switches of a Virtual Chassis or all line cards in a switch run the same version of the PoE controller software.

## Upgrading the PoE Controller Software

To upgrade the PoE controller software for a standalone switch with built-in PoE interfaces, enter:

```
user@switch> request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot 0
```

Firmware upgrade initiated. Poe Upgrade takes about 10 minutes  
Use 'show poe controller' to get the download status



To upgrade the PoE controller software on a specific Virtual Chassis member or line card on a switch, enter:

```
user@switch> request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot 8
```

```
Firmware upgrade initiated. Poe Upgrade takes about 10 minutes
Use 'show poe controller' to get the download status
```

To upgrade the PoE controller software on all members of a Virtual Chassis or all line cards on a switch, enter:

```
user@switch> request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot all-members
```

```
Firmware upgrade initiated. Poe Upgrade takes about 10 minutes
Use 'show poe controller' to get the download status
```

## Monitoring the Upgrade Progress

Use the **show poe controller** command to monitor the progress of the controller software upgrade:

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management	Status	Lldp Priority
0**	130.00W	0.00W	0W		SW_DOWNLOAD(14%)	Disabled

```

**New PoE software upgrade available.
Use 'request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot <slot>'
This procedure will take around 10 minutes (recommended to be performed during
maintenance)

```

The **Status** field is updated during the download process to show the following stages of the download:

- DOWNLOAD\_INIT
- SW\_DOWNLOAD (n%)

When the software upgrade is complete, the **New PoE software upgrade available** text is no longer displayed for the particular FPC.



**NOTE:** If you are upgrading the PoE controller software to enable enhanced PoE, the Status field for the controller shows AF\_ENHANCE after the upgrade completes, indicating that the controller now supports enhanced PoE. The default maximum power per port is not automatically increased as a result of the upgrade—it is still 15.4 W per port. You must explicitly set the maximum power for a port to 18.6 W. Enhanced PoE is supported in Junos OS Release 11.1 or later on EX3200 switches and on EX4200-P or EX4200-T model switches.



## CHAPTER 4

# Monitoring and Troubleshooting PoE

- [Monitoring and Troubleshooting PoE on page 51](#)

## Monitoring and Troubleshooting PoE

---

- [Monitoring PoE Power Consumption \(CLI Procedure\) on page 51](#)
- [Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces on page 54](#)

### Monitoring PoE Power Consumption (CLI Procedure)

You can monitor Power over Ethernet (PoE) power consumption, both for the switch as a whole and for individual PoE interfaces.

This topic describes how to monitor:

- [PoE Power Consumption on a Switch on page 51](#)
- [Current Power Consumption for PoE Interfaces on page 51](#)
- [Power Consumption for PoE Interfaces over Time on page 53](#)

### PoE Power Consumption on a Switch

---

**Purpose** Determine the current PoE power consumption on a switch.

**Action** Enter the following command:

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management	Status	Lldp Priority
0	405.00W	130.00W	0W	Class	AT_MODE	Disabled

**Meaning** At the time the command was executed, the PoE interfaces on the switch were consuming 130 W out of the PoE power budget of 405 W.

### Current Power Consumption for PoE Interfaces

---

**Purpose** Determine the current power consumption for individual PoE interfaces.

**Action** To monitor the power consumption of all PoE interfaces on the switch, use the following command:

```
user@switch> show poe interface
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-0/0/0	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.4W	0
ge-0/0/1	Enabled	ON	15.4W	High	12.0W	0
ge-0/0/2	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	12.4W	0
ge-0/0/3	Enabled	ON	7.0W	Low	5.3W	2
ge-0/0/4	Enabled	ON	4.0W	Low	4.0W	1
ge-0/0/5	Enabled	ON	7.0W	Low	6.1W	2
ge-0/0/6	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	12.3W	3
ge-0/0/7	Disabled	Disabled	0.0W	Low	0.0W	not-applicable

To monitor the power consumption of the PoE interfaces on a specific EX6200 or EX8200 line card, use the following command:

```
user@switch> show poe interface fpc-slot 3
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-3/0/0	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	20.3W	4
ge-3/0/1	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	17.8W	4
ge-3/0/2	Enabled	ON	30.0W	High	16.3W	4
ge-3/0/3	Enabled	ON	30.0W	High	16.2W	4
ge-3/0/4	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	25.9W	4
ge-3/0/5	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	10.1W	4
ge-3/0/6	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	16.2W	4
ge-3/0/7	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	6.4W	4
ge-3/0/8	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	5.2W	4
ge-3/0/9	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	5.2W	4
ge-3/0/10	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	21.5W	4
ge-3/0/11	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	21.7W	4
ge-3/0/12	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/13	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/14	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/15	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/16	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/17	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/18	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/19	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/20	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/21	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/22	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/23	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/24	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/25	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/26	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/27	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/28	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.0W	0
ge-3/0/29	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/30	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/31	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/32	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.0W	1
ge-3/0/33	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.0W	1
ge-3/0/34	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1

ge-3/0/35	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/36	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/37	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/38	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/39	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1

To monitor the power consumption of an individual PoE interface (for example, ge-0/0/3), use the following command:

```
user@switch> show poe interface ge-0/0/3
```

```
PoE interface status:
PoE interface          : ge-0/0/3
Administrative status   : Enabled
Operational status     : ON
Power limit on the interface : 7.0W
Priority                : Low
Power consumed          : 5.3W
Class of power device   : 2
PoE Mode                : 802.3at
```

**Meaning** At the time the command was executed, the individual PoE ports were consuming the amount of power shown. For example, interface ge-0/0/3 was consuming 5.3 W at the time the command was executed.

### Power Consumption for PoE Interfaces over Time

**Purpose** Monitor the power consumption of a PoE interface over a period of time. The records collected remain available for future viewing.

You can specify the intervals at which power consumption data is collected, from once every minute to once every 30 minutes. The default is once every 5 minutes. You can also specify the duration over which the records are collected, from 1 hour (default) to 24 hours.

**Action** To collect historical records of PoE interface power consumption and display those records:

1. Add the **telemetries** statement to the PoE interface configuration:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set poe interface ge-0/0/5 telemetries interval 10
```

When you commit the configuration, record collection begins.

2. Display the collected records:

```
user@switch> show poe telemetries interface ge-0/0/5 count all
```

Sl No	Timestamp	Power	Voltage
1	03-19-2010 13:00:07 UTC	3.9W	50.9V
2	03-19-2010 12:50:07 UTC	3.9W	50.9V
3	03-19-2010 12:40:07 UTC	3.9W	50.9V
4	03-19-2010 12:30:07 UTC	3.9W	50.9V
5	03-19-2010 12:20:07 UTC	3.9W	50.9V
6	03-19-2010 12:10:07 UTC	3.9W	50.9V

To start another session of record collection on the interface, you must delete the existing telemetries configuration on the interface and then reconfigure telemetries. Deleting the telemetries configuration also clears the power consumption history data.

To clear the history of PoE power consumption without deleting the telemetries configuration, use the command ***clear poe telemetries interface***.

**Meaning** Over the hour in which the PoE power consumption data on ge-0/0/5 was collected, the connected powered device consistently consumed 3.9 W.

## Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces

**Problem** **Description:** A Power over Ethernet (PoE) interface is not supplying power to the powered device.

**Solution** Check for the items shown in [Table 17 on page 54](#).

**Table 17: Troubleshooting a PoE Interface**

Items to Check	Explanation
Is the switch a full PoE model or a partial PoE model?	If you are using a partial PoE model, only interfaces ge-0/0/0 through ge-0/0/7 can function as PoE ports.
Has PoE capability been disabled for that interface?	Use the <b><i>show poe interface</i></b> command to check PoE interface status.
Is the cable properly seated in the port socket?	Check the hardware.
Has the PoE power budget been exceeded for the switch?	Use the <b><i>show poe controller</i></b> command to check the PoE power budget and consumption for the switch.
Does the powered device require more power than is available on the interface?	Use the <b><i>show poe interface</i></b> command to check the maximum power provided by the interface.
If the <b><i>telemetries</i></b> option has been enabled for the interface, check the history of power consumption.	Use the <b><i>show poe telemetries</i></b> command to display the history of power consumption.

## CHAPTER 5

# Configuration Statements

- [af-mode on page 56](#)
- [disable \(Power over Ethernet\) on page 57](#)
- [duration on page 58](#)
- [fpc \(Notification Control\) on page 59](#)
- [guard-band on page 60](#)
- [high-power on page 61](#)
- [interface \(Power over Ethernet\) on page 62](#)
- [interval \(PIM Interfaces\) on page 63](#)
- [management on page 64](#)
- [maximum-power \(Interface\) on page 65](#)
- [notification-control on page 67](#)
- [poe on page 68](#)
- [priority \(Power over Ethernet\) on page 70](#)
- [telemetries on page 71](#)
- [ultrahigh-power on page 72](#)

## af-mode

---

<b>Syntax</b>	af-mode;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <a href="#">poe interface</a> (all   <i>interface-name</i> )]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Configure a PoE port on an EX6200 switch to support IEEE 802.3af only. The maximum power the port can deliver in either class or static mode is 15.4 W.
<b>Default</b>	PoE ports on an EX6200 switch support IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) by default.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li></ul>



## disable (Power over Ethernet)

Syntax	disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit <a href="#">poe interface</a> (all   all-extended   <i>interface-name</i> )], [edit <a href="#">poe interface</a> (all   all-extended   <i>interface-name</i> ) <a href="#">telemetries</a> ], [edit <a href="#">poe notification-control fpc slot-number</a> ]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers. <b>all-extended</b> option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
Description	<p>Disable a PoE interface, disable the collection of power consumption data for a PoE interface, or disable the generation of the PoE SNMP traps. The action of the <b>disable</b> statement depends on which statement it is used with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When used with <b>interface</b>—Disable the PoE capability of this interface. The interface operates as a standard network access interface, and power is no longer allocated to it from the PoE power budget. Although the PoE capability is disabled, the PoE configuration for the interface is retained. To reenabling the PoE capability of this interface, delete the <b>disable</b> statement from the <b>interface</b> entry in the configuration.</li> <li>When used with <b>telemetries</b>—Disable the collection of PoE power consumption records for this interface. Any previously collected records are deleted. However, the <b>telemetries</b> configuration is retained, including the values for <b>interval</b> and <b>duration</b>. To reenabling record collection, delete the <b>disable</b> statement from the <b>telemetries</b> entry in the configuration.</li> <li>When used with <b>notification-control</b>—Disable the generation of PoE SNMP traps. To reenabling PoE traps, delete the <b>disable</b> statement from the <b>notification-control</b> entry in the configuration.</li> </ul>
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36</a></li> <li><a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> <li><a href="#">Configuring Power over Ethernet in a Junos Fusion</a></li> </ul>

## duration

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>duration <i>hours</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <a href="#">poe interface</a> (all   <i>interface-name</i> ) <a href="#">telemetries</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Modify the duration over which data is collected when you are monitoring the power consumption of a PoE interface.
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>hours</i>—Number of hours over which the data is to be collected.</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 1 through 24</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 1</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li></ul>

## fpc (Notification Control)

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>fpc slot-number {     disable; }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <a href="#">poe notification-control</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Enable the specified PoE controller to generate PoE traps.
<b>Default</b>	PoE traps are disabled by default.
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>slot-number</b>—Indicates the PoE controller by FPC slot number, where <b>slot-number</b> is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—On an EX2200, EX3200, standalone EX3300, standalone EX4200, or standalone EX4300 switch</li> <li>• Member ID—On an EX3300, EX4200, or EX4300 switch in a Virtual Chassis</li> <li>• Line card slot number—On an EX6200 or EX8200 switch</li> </ul> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. See <a href="#">CLI Explorer</a>.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> </ul>

## guard-band

---

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>guard-band watts;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	<code>[edit poe],</code> <code>[edit poe (all   fpc slot-number)]</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
<b>Description</b>	Reserve a specified amount of power from the PoE power budget for the switch, line card, or satellite device in case of a spike in PoE consumption.
<b>Options</b>	<b>watts</b> —Amount of power to be reserved in case of a spike in PoE consumption. <b>Range:</b> 0 through 19 for all switches except EX6200 and EX8200 switches.0 through 19 for ACX2000 routers.0 through 15 for EX6200 and EX8200 switches.0 through 19 for satellite devices in a Junos Fusion. <b>Default:</b> 0
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<b>system</b> —To view this statement in the configuration. <b>system-control</b> —To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li><li>• <i>Configuring Power over Ethernet in a Junos Fusion</i></li></ul>

## high-power

---

<b>Syntax</b>	high-power;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <a href="#">poe interface</a> (all   <i>interface-name</i> )]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Configure a four-pair PoE port to deliver up to 60 W of power. The four-pair PoE standard allows for power to be delivered over all four pairs of wires in a standard CAT5/6 RJ-45 Ethernet cable.</p> <p>When you configure the four-pair PoE port with the <b>high-power</b> option, the port provides up to 60 W of power, even if the powered device does not consume that amount of power.</p>
<b>Default</b>	By default the PoE port operates in two-pair mode and provides power up to 30 W in accordance with the IEEE 802.3at PoE+ standard.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> </ul>

## interface (Power over Ethernet)

Syntax	<pre> interface (all   all-extended   <i>interface-name</i>) {   af-mode;   disable;   maximum-power <i>watts</i>;   priority (high   low);   telemetries {     disable;     duration <i>hours</i>;     interval <i>minutes</i>;   } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit <a href="#">poe</a> ]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.</p>
Description	Specify a PoE interface to be configured.
Options	<p><b>all</b>—All PoE interfaces on the switch that have not been individually configured for PoE. If a PoE interface has been individually configured, that configuration overrides any settings specified with <b>all</b>.</p> <p><b>all-extended</b>—(Junos Fusion only) All PoE extended port interfaces in a Junos Fusion that have not been individually configured for PoE. If a PoE interface has been individually configured, that configuration overrides any settings specified with <b>all-extended</b>.</p> <p><b><i>interface-name</i></b>—Name of the specific interface being configured.</p> <p>If you use the <b>interface</b> statement without any substatements, default values are used for the remaining statements.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See <a href="#">CLI Explorer</a>.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Power over Ethernet in a Junos Fusion</a></li> </ul>

## interval (PIM Interfaces)

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>count <i>milliseconds</i>;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit protocols piminterface <i>interface-name</i> multiple-triggered-joins (PIM Interfaces)]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.1R1 for SRX Series devices.
<b>Description</b>	Specify the duration between the triggered joins of the PIM neighbors through the PIM interface.
<b>Options</b>	<i>milliseconds</i> —Value for the interval between the triggered joins. <b>Range:</b> 100 through 1000
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>interface (Protocols PIM)</i></li> <li>• <i>multiple-triggered-joins (PIM Interfaces)</i></li> </ul>

## management

Syntax	<code>management (class   static   high-power);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit poe],</code> <code>[edit poe (all   fpc slot-number)]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
Description	Designate how the PoE controller allocates power to the PoE interfaces.
Default	class
Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>class</b>—The amount of power allocated to the interface is determined by the class of the connected powered device. If no powered device is connected, standard 15.4 W power is allocated to the interface. See <a href="#">“Understanding PoE on EX Series Switches” on page 13</a> for more information about classes of powered devices.</li> <li><b>static</b>—The amount of power allocated to the interface is determined by the value of the <code>maximum-power</code> statement, not the class of the connected powered device. This amount is allocated even when a powered device is not connected to the interface, ensuring that power is available when needed.</li> <li><b>high-power</b>—(ACX2000 routers only) ACX2000 PoE interfaces support power delivery of up to 65 W per port using all four pairs of Ethernet RJ45 cables. Traditional PoE ports use only two pairs of Ethernet cable for power delivery. According to the IEEE 802.3af standard, each port can deliver a maximum power of up to 32 W. With <b>high-power</b> mode of power delivery over all four pairs, the power sourcing equipment (PSE) has an option to deliver up to 65 W per port, provided the powered devices request this high power over all four pairs of the Ethernet cable. By default, <b>high-power</b> mode is not enabled and has to be explicitly enabled. When the PoE controller is configured for <b>high-power</b> mode, the PoE controller does not deliver power to normal powered devices that request power over two pairs.</li> </ul>
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> <li><a href="#">Configuring Power over Ethernet in a Junos Fusion</a></li> <li><a href="#">Understanding PoE on EX Series Switches on page 13</a></li> </ul>



## maximum-power (Interface)

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>maximum-power watts;</code>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <code>poe interface</code> (all   all-extended   <i>interface-name</i> )]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX2000 routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
<b>Description</b>	Set the maximum amount of power that the switch can supply to the PoE port.



**NOTE:** Although you can set this value when PoE power management is in class mode, it does not establish the maximum power for the port. Instead, the IEEE 802.3af (PoE) or IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) class of the connected device determines the maximum power for the port.

A standalone switch's default setting and range for maximum power does not change if the switch is configured as a satellite device in a Junos Fusion. For instance, an EX4300 switch has a 30W default and a range of 0.0 through 30.0 W when configured as a standalone switch and when it is configured into a satellite device in a Junos Fusion.

<b>Options</b>	<p><b>watts</b>—The maximum power in watts that can be supplied to the ports..</p> <p>For EX2200, EX3300, EX4200, EX4300, EX4600, EX6200, and EX8200 switches:</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0.0 through 30.0</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 15.4 W for ports that support IEEE 802.3af and 30 W for ports that support IEEE 802.3at</p> <p>For EX3200 switches:</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0.0 through 18.6</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 15.4 W</p>
----------------	---



**NOTE:** EX4600 switches support PoE only when operating in a mixed Virtual Chassis with EX4300 switches.

For ACX2000 routers:

**Range:** 1 through 65 W

**Default:** 32 W



**NOTE:** The maximum-power setting permitted by the CLI might be greater than the maximum power a given PoE port can deliver. For example, the CLI permits you to set any PoE port on an EX8200 line card to 30 W; however, only ports 0 through 11 support 30 W. Similarly, the CLI permits you to set any PoE port on an EX4200 switch to 30 W, but some models of EX4200 switch support only 18.6 W per port. If you configure a maximum-power value that is greater than the maximum power supported by a port, the power allocated to the port will be the maximum supported.

If you use the all option to set maximum-power to a value greater than 15.4 W on all interfaces on an EX8200 line card, the maximum power allocated to all ports is 15.4 W.



**NOTE:** Support for a maximum of 18.6 W per port instead of 15.4 W per port on EX3200 switches and P and T models of EX4200 switch requires Junos OS Release 11.1 or later. In addition to requiring an upgrade of Junos OS to Release 11.1 or later, switches that are running an earlier release of Junos OS release require the PoE controller software be upgraded as described in [“Upgrading the PoE Controller Software” on page 47](#). If the controller software is not upgraded and you set maximum-power to a value greater than 15.4 W, the configuration is accepted when you commit it, but the actual power allocated to the port will be 15.4 W.



**NOTE:** On ACX2000 routers, the power sourcing equipment (PSE) delivers up to 65 W per port, provided the management mode is set to high-power mode, by using the high-power option at the [edit poe management] hierarchy level. By default, the management mode is set to static. In the static mode, the PSE can deliver power up to 32 W.

<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	system—To view this statement in the configuration.
	system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Power over Ethernet in a Junos Fusion</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">management on page 64</a></li> </ul>
------------------------------	--

## notification-control

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>notification-control {   fpc slot-number {     disable;   } }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <a href="#">poe</a> ]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Enable or disable the generation of PoE SNMP traps. If PoE SNMP traps are enabled, an SNMP trap is sent whenever a PoE interface is enabled or disabled.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See <a href="#">CLI Explorer</a>.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> </ul>

## poe

**Syntax** For switches other than EX6200 and EX8200 switches:

```
poe {
  guard-band watts;
  interface (all | interface-name) {
    disable;
    maximum-power watts;
    priority (high | low);
    telemetries {
      disable;
      duration hours;
      interval minutes;
    }
  }
  lldp-priority;
  management (class | static);
  notification-control {
    fpc slot-number {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
```

For a Junos Fusion:

```
poe {
  guard-band watts;
  interface (all-extended | interface-name) {
    disable;
    maximum-power watts;
    priority (high | low);
  }
  management (class | static);
}
```

For EX6200 and EX8200 switches:

```
poe {
  fpc (all | slot-number) {
    guard-band watts;
    lldp-priority;
    management (class | static);
    maximum-power watts;
  }
  interface (all | interface-name) {
    af-mode;
    disable;
    maximum-power watts;
    priority (high | low);
    telemetries {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
```

```

    duration hours;
    interval minutes;
  }
}
notification-control {
  fpc slot-number {
    disable;
  }
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level	[edit]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
Description	<p>Configure PoE options. PoE ports on Juniper network switches provide power to PoE-enabled devices only when straight-through cables are used. Power is not provided when crossover cables are used.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See <a href="#">CLI Explorer</a>.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE on an EX6200 or EX8200 Switch</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Power over Ethernet in a Junos Fusion</a></li> </ul>

## priority (Power over Ethernet)

---

Syntax	priority (low   high);
Hierarchy Level	[edit <b>poe interface</b> ( <i>interface-name</i>   all   all-extended)]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
Description	Set the power priority for individual interfaces when there is insufficient power for all PoE interfaces. If the switch needs to shut down powered devices because PoE demand exceeds the PoE budget, low-priority devices are shut down before high-priority devices. Among interfaces that have the same assigned priority, priority is determined by port number, with lower-numbered ports having higher priority.
Default	low
Options	<b>high</b> —Specifies that this interface is to be treated as high-priority in terms of power allocation. If the switch needs to shut down powered devices because PoE demand exceeds the PoE budget, power is not shut down on this interface until it has been shut down on all the low-priority interfaces.  <b>low</b> —Specifies that this interface is to be treated as low-priority in terms of power allocation. If the switch needs to shut down powered devices because PoE demand exceeds the PoE budget, power is shut down on this interface before it is shut down on high-priority interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Configuring Power over Ethernet in a Junos Fusion</a></li></ul>

## telemetries

<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>telemetries {   disable;   duration <i>hours</i>;   interval <i>minutes</i>; }</pre>
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <a href="#">poe interface</a> (all   <i>interface-name</i> )]
<b>Release Information</b>	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Enable the logging of power consumption of a PoE interface over time.</p> <p>If you want to log the power consumption of a PoE interface, you must explicitly specify the <b>telemetries</b> statement. When you commit the configuration, logging begins, with data being collected at the specified intervals. Logging stops at the end of the specified duration. If you do not specify the <b>duration</b> and <b>interval</b> statements, data is collected at the default interval of five minute intervals every hour.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See <a href="#">CLI Explorer</a>.</p>
<b>Default</b>	Logging of power consumption is disabled.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<p>system—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Example: Configuring PoE Interfaces with Different Priorities on an EX Series Switch on page 36</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">show poe telemetries on page 85</a></li> </ul>

## ultrahigh-power

---

<b>Syntax</b>	ultrahigh-power;
<b>Hierarchy Level</b>	[edit <a href="#">po interface</a> (all   <i>interface-name</i> )]
<b>Release Information</b>	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Configure a four-pair PoE port to deliver up to 95 W of power. The four-pair PoE standard allows for power to be delivered over all four pairs of wires in a standard CAT5/6 RJ-45 Ethernet cable.</p> <p>When you configure the four-pair PoE port with the <b>ultrahigh-power</b> option, the port provides up to 95 W of power, even if the powered device does not consume that amount of power.</p>
<b>Default</b>	By default the PoE port operates in two-pair mode and provides power up to 30 W in accordance with the IEEE 802.3at PoE+ standard.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	system—To view this statement in the configuration. system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Configuring PoE on EX Series Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 27</a></li></ul>



## CHAPTER 6

# Operational Commands

- request system firmware upgrade poe
- show poe controller
- show poe interface
- show poe notification-control
- show poe telemetries

## request system firmware upgrade poe

**Syntax** `request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot (number | all-members)`

**Release Information** Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches.

**Description** Upgrade the PoE controller software on switches and line cards.

The Junos OS image running on the switch contains a copy of the PoE controller software. This command compares the Junos OS version with the version of the software running on the PoE controller. If the Junos OS version is a more recent version, the command downloads the more recent version to the controller.

For all Virtual Chassis except EX8200 Virtual Chassis, execute this command on the master. The master itself need not support PoE for this command to work—for example, you can execute this command on the master of a mixed EX4200 and EX4500 Virtual Chassis when the master is an EX4500 switch, which does not support PoE. On an EX8200 Virtual Chassis, you must execute this command on the member switch, not the master XRE200 External Routing Engine.

We recommend that all members of a Virtual Chassis run the same version of the PoE controller software.

Upgrading the controller software can take up to 10 minutes. Use the [show poe controller](#) command to monitor the progress of the software download.

You cannot downgrade the PoE controller software.



**NOTE:** When you enter the `request system firmware upgrade poe` command, a message advises you that the controller software upgrade has started and that it will take about 10 minutes to complete. This message appears even if the FPC you have specified does not have a PoE controller or if the PoE controller software is up-to-date. To determine whether or not the controller software upgrade has actually started, use the `show poe controller` command.



**NOTE:** While the upgrade is in progress, power to the powered devices is not guaranteed. We recommend that you upgrade the controller software during a regularly scheduled maintenance window.

**Options** `fpc-slot (number | all-members)`—Upgrade the PoE controller firmware for the Virtual Chassis member or line card specified by *number*, or for all Virtual Chassis members and line cards, specified by **all-members**.

**Required Privilege Level** maintenance

**Related Documentation**

- [show poe controller on page 76](#)
- [Upgrading the PoE Controller Software on page 47](#)

**List of Sample Output** [request system firmware upgrade poe \(Specific FPC Slot\) on page 75](#)

**Output Fields** When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

## Sample Output

### [request system firmware upgrade poe \(Specific FPC Slot\)](#)

```
user@switch> request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot 8
Firmware upgrade initiated. Poe Upgrade takes about 10 minutes
Use 'show poe controller' to get the download status
```

## show poe controller

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>show poe controller</b>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX2000 routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
<b>Description</b>	Display configuration and status of the PoE controllers.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">show poe interface on page 79</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">request system firmware upgrade poe on page 74</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Verifying PoE Configuration and Status (CLI Procedure) on page 41</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Verifying PoE Configuration and Status for a Junos Fusion (CLI Procedure)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Monitoring PoE Power Consumption (CLI Procedure) on page 51</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Upgrading the PoE Controller Software on page 47</a></li> </ul>
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">show poe controller (EX3200 Switch) on page 77</a> <a href="#">show poe controller (EX8200 Switch) on page 77</a> <a href="#">show poe controller (Controller Software Upgrade in Progress) on page 78</a> <a href="#">show poe controller (ACX2000 Router) on page 78</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	Table 18 on page 76 lists the output fields for the <b>show poe controller</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

*Table 18: show poe controller Output Fields*

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Controller index</b>	PoE controller number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 for EX2200, EX3200, standalone EX3300, standalone EX4200 switches, standalone EX4300 switches, and ACX2000 routers.</li> <li>• Member ID for switches in an EX3300 Virtual Chassis, EX4200 Virtual Chassis, EX4300 Virtual Chassis, a mixed EX4200 and EX4500 Virtual Chassis.</li> <li>• Slot number for line cards with a PoE controller in an EX6200 or EX8200 switch.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum power</b>	The maximum PoE power consumption for the switch or line card. This is the total amount of power available to the PoE controller to allocate to the PoE ports.

Table 18: show poe controller Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Power consumption</b>	Total amount of power being consumed by the PoE ports at the time the command is executed. This value, which represents actual power consumption, cannot exceed the value for <b>Maximum power</b> .
<b>Guard Band</b>	Amount of power that has been placed in reserve for power demand spikes and that cannot be allocated to a PoE interface.
<b>Management</b>	Power management mode: <b>class</b> or <b>static</b> or <b>high-power</b> .  <b>NOTE:</b> The mode <b>high-power</b> is available on only ACX2000 routers.
<b>Status</b>	Status of the PoE controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AF_ENHANCE</b>—Controller supports enhanced PoE. The maximum power per PoE port is 18.6 W in static mode (15.4 W in class mode).</li> <li>• <b>DEVICE FAIL</b>—Software download to the controller has failed or the PoE controller is not initialized because of a hardware failure.</li> <li>• <b>DOWNLOAD_INIT</b>—Software download to the controller is in the initial phase.</li> <li>• <b>AF_MODE</b>—Controller supports standard IEEE 802.3af. The maximum power per PoE port is 15.4 W.</li> <li>• <b>AT/AF COMBO</b>—Controller supports a mix of standard IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) ports. The maximum power per port is 30 W for IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) ports and 15.4 W for the IEEE 802.3af ports.</li> <li>• <b>AT_MODE</b>—Controller supports IEEE 802.3at (PoE+). The maximum power per PoE port is 30 W.</li> <li>• <b>SW_DOWNLOAD (n%)</b>—Software download to the controller is in progress.</li> </ul>
<b>Lldp Priority</b>	Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) priority operating state. The state can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .  LLDP priority enables the PoE controller to assign interfaces the power priority provided by the connected powered device by using LLDP power negotiation rather than the power priority configured on the switch interface.

## Sample Output

### show poe controller (EX3200 Switch)

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management	Status	Lldp Priority
0	130.00W	81.20W	10W	Static	AF_ENHANCE	Disabled

### show poe controller (EX8200 Switch)

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management	Status	Lldp Priority
0	792.00W	603.50W	0W	Class	AT/AF COMBO	Disabled

4	915.00W	781.00W	0W	Class	AT/AF COMBO	Disabled
7	915.00W	0.00W	0W	Class	AT/AF COMBO	Disabled

#### show poe controller (Controller Software Upgrade in Progress)

```
user@switch> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management	Status	Lldp Priority
0	130.00W	0.00W	0W	Static	AF_ENHANCE	Disabled
8**	130.00W	0.00W	0W	Static	SW_DOWNLOAD(10%)	Disabled

\*\*New PoE software upgrade available.  
 Use 'request system firmware upgrade poe fpc-slot <slot>'  
 This procedure will take around 10 minutes (recommended to be performed during maintenance)

#### show poe controller (ACX2000 Router)

```
user@host> show poe controller
```

Controller index	Maximum power	Power consumption	Guard band	Management	Status	Lldp Priority
0	130.0 W	14.2 W	0 W	high-power	UP	

## show poe interface

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>show poe interface</b> <b>&lt;fpc-slot number&gt;</b> <b>&lt;interface-name&gt;</b>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for ACX2000 routers. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for a Junos Fusion Provider Edge.
<b>Description</b>	Display the status of PoE interfaces.
<b>Options</b>	<p>none—Display status of all PoE interfaces on the switch or router.</p> <p><b>fpc-slot number</b>—(Optional) (EX6200 or EX8200 switches only) Display the status of the PoE interfaces on the specified line card.</p> <p><b>interface-name</b>—(Optional) Display the status of a specific PoE interface on the switch.</p>
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">show poe controller on page 76</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Verifying PoE Configuration and Status (CLI Procedure) on page 41</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Monitoring PoE Power Consumption (CLI Procedure) on page 51</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces on page 54</a></li> </ul>
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">show poe interface on page 81</a> <a href="#">show poe interface (EX2300 and EX3400) on page 81</a> <a href="#">show poe interface (with LLDP Negotiation) on page 81</a> <a href="#">show poe interface (Specific Interface) on page 81</a> <a href="#">show poe interface (Specific FPC Slot) on page 82</a> <a href="#">show poe interface (Specific Interface on ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers) on page 82</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	<a href="#">Table 19 on page 79</a> lists the output fields for the <b>show poe interface</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

*Table 19: show poe interface Output Fields*

Field Name (All Interfaces Output)	Field Name (Single Interface Output)	Field Description
Interface	PoE Interface	Interface name.

Table 19: show poe interface Output Fields (continued)

Field Name (All Interfaces Output)	Field Name (Single Interface Output)	Field Description
<b>Admin status</b>	<b>Administrative status</b>	Administrative state of the PoE interface: <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . If the PoE interface is disabled, it can provide network connectivity, but it cannot provide power to connected devices.
<b>Oper status</b>	<b>Operational status</b>	Operational state of the PoE interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ON</b>—The interface is currently supplying power to a powered device.</li> <li>• <b>OFF</b>—PoE is enabled on the interface, but the interface is not currently supplying power to a powered device.</li> <li>• <b>FAULT</b>—PoE interface is in the <b>OFF</b> state due to a fault condition.</li> <li>• <b>Disabled</b>—PoE is disabled on the interface.</li> </ul>
	<b>Operational status detail</b>	Additional information for troubleshooting the operational state of the PoE interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Admin up but disabled on hardware</b>—The interface is disabled due to power budget unavailability.</li> <li>• <b>Overload</b>—Interface is in the fault condition.</li> <li>• <b>IEEE PD Detected</b>—The interface is providing power to the powered device.</li> <li>• <b>Detection In Progress</b>—Detection of the powered device is ongoing.</li> </ul>
	<b>FourPair status</b>	Status of high-power mode of power delivery over all four pairs of the Ethernet cable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Enabled</b>—High power mode is enabled.</li> <li>• <b>Disabled</b>—High power mode is disabled.</li> </ul>
<b>Pair/Mode status</b>		Shows the mode of power delivery configured on the interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4P/AT</b>—Interface is configured for high power mode.</li> <li>• <b>4P/POH</b>—Interface is configured for ultra-high power mode.</li> </ul>
<b>Max power</b>	<b>Power limit on the interface</b>	Maximum power that can be provided by the interface.  An (L) next to the value indicates that the value on the port was negotiated by LLDP.
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Priority</b>	Interface power priority: either <b>High</b> or <b>Low</b> .  An (L) next to the value indicates that the value on the port was negotiated by LLDP.
<b>Power consumption</b>	<b>Power consumed</b>	Amount of power being used by the interface at the time the command is executed.
<b>Class</b>	<b>Class of power device</b>	IEEE 802.3af (PoE) or IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) class of the powered device. <b>Class 0</b> is the default class and is used when the class of the powered device is unknown. If no powered device is connected, this field contains <b>not applicable</b> .
	<b>PoE Mode</b>	IEEE PoE standard supported by the interface—either <b>802.3af</b> , or <b>802.3at</b> , or <b>ultra-poe</b> .



## Sample Output

### show poe interface

```
user@switch> show poe interface
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-0/0/0	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.9W	0
ge-0/0/1	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/2	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/3	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/4	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/5	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/6	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2
ge-0/0/7	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	3.2W	2

### show poe interface (EX2300 and EX3400)

```
user@switch> show poe interface
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Pair/Mode	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-0/0/0	Enabled	OFF	4P/AT	60.0W	Low	4.5W	2
ge-0/0/1	Enabled	OFF	4P/AT	60.0W	Low	4.5W	2
ge-0/0/2	Enabled	OFF	4P/AT	60.0W	Low	4.5W	2
ge-0/0/3	Enabled	OFF	4P/AT	60.0W	Low	4.5W	2
ge-0/0/4	Enabled	OFF	4P/AT	60.0W	Low	4.5W	2

### show poe interface (with LLDP Negotiation)

```
user@switch> show poe interface
```

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-0/0/0	Enabled	ON	17.5W(L)	Low(L)	16.2W	4
ge-0/0/1	Enabled	ON	17.5W(L)	Low(L)	16.0W	4
ge-0/0/2	Enabled	ON	17.5W(L)	High(L)	16.0W	4
ge-0/0/3	Enabled	ON	17.5W(L)	Low(L)	16.0W	4
ge-0/0/4	Enabled	ON	10.1W(L)	Low(L)	10.0W	3
ge-0/0/5	Enabled	ON	3.5W(L)	High(L)	3.0W	2

(L) LLDP-negotiated value on the port.

### show poe interface (Specific Interface)

```
user@switch> show poe interface ge-0/0/3
```

```
PoE interface status:
PoE interface       : ge-0/0/3
Administrative status : Enabled
Operational status   : ON
Operational status detail : IEEE PD Detected
Power limit on the interface : 7.0W
Priority              : Low
Power consumed        : 5.3W
Class of power device : 2
PoE Mode              : 802.3af
```

## show poe interface (Specific FPC Slot)

user@switch&gt; show poe interface fpc-slot 3

Interface	Admin status	Oper status	Max power	Priority	Power consumption	Class
ge-3/0/0	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	20.3W	4
ge-3/0/1	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	17.8W	4
ge-3/0/2	Enabled	ON	30.0W	High	16.3W	4
ge-3/0/3	Enabled	ON	30.0W	High	16.2W	4
ge-3/0/4	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	25.9W	4
ge-3/0/5	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	10.1W	4
ge-3/0/6	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	16.2W	4
ge-3/0/7	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	6.4W	4
ge-3/0/8	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	5.2W	4
ge-3/0/9	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	5.2W	4
ge-3/0/10	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	21.5W	4
ge-3/0/11	Enabled	ON	30.0W	Low	21.7W	4
ge-3/0/12	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/13	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/14	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/15	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/16	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/17	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/18	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/19	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/20	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/21	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/22	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/23	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/24	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/25	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/26	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/27	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	9.4W	0
ge-3/0/28	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	7.0W	0
ge-3/0/29	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/30	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/31	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/32	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.0W	1
ge-3/0/33	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.0W	1
ge-3/0/34	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/35	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/36	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/37	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/38	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1
ge-3/0/39	Enabled	ON	15.4W	Low	2.2W	1

## show poe interface (Specific Interface on ACX2000 Universal Metro Routers)

user@host&gt; show poe interface ge-0/1/7

```

PoE interface status:
PoE interface          : ge-0/1/7
Administrative status  : Enabled
Operational status     : Powered-up
Power limit on the interface : 9.0 W
Priority                : Low
Power consumed          : 14.2 W
Class of power device   : 4

```

## show poe notification-control

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>show poe notification-control</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
<b>Description</b>	Display the state of the PoE <b>notification-control</b> option, which enables or disables PoE SNMP traps.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	view
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">show poe controller on page 76</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">show poe interface on page 79</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Verifying PoE Configuration and Status (CLI Procedure) on page 41</a></li> </ul>
<b>List of Sample Output</b>	<a href="#">show poe notification-control on page 84</a>
<b>Output Fields</b>	Table 20 on page 83 lists the output fields for the <b>show poe notification-control</b> command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

*Table 20: show poe notification-control Output Fields*

Field Name	Field Description
<b>FPC slot</b>	FPC slot number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 for a standalone switch</li> <li>• Member ID for a Virtual Chassis</li> </ul>
<b>Notification-control-status</b>	Status of notification control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ON</b>—PoE traps are enabled.</li> <li>• <b>OFF</b>—PoE traps are disabled.</li> </ul>

## Sample Output

### show poe notification-control

```
user@switch> show poe notification-control
```

FPC slot	Notification-control-status
0	OFF

## show poe telemetries

**Syntax** `show poe telemetries  
<count (all | number)>  
<interface (all | interface-name)>`

**Release Information** Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.

**Description** Display a history of power consumption on the specified interface or on all interfaces.  
  
Telemetries must be enabled on the interface before you can display a history of power consumption.

**Options** **none**—Displays all records for all interfaces that have power consumption history data.  
  
**count (all | *number*)**—(Optional) Specify the number of power consumption records to display. The most recent records are displayed. If you do not specify the count, all available records are displayed.  
  
**interface (all | *interface-name*)**—(Optional) Display power consumption records for the specified PoE interface or for all PoE interfaces. If you do not specify interfaces, all interfaces are displayed.

**Required Privilege Level** view

**Related Documentation**

- [show poe interface on page 79](#)
- [show poe controller on page 76](#)
- [Monitoring PoE Power Consumption \(CLI Procedure\) on page 51](#)
- [Verifying PoE Configuration and Status \(CLI Procedure\) on page 41](#)
- [Troubleshooting PoE Interfaces on page 54](#)

**List of Sample Output** [show poe telemetries interface all count on page 86](#)  
[show poe telemetries interface \(Specific Interface\) count all on page 86](#)

**Output Fields** [Table 21 on page 85](#) lists the output fields for the **show poe telemetries interface** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

*Table 21: show poe telemetries interface Output Fields*

Field Name	Field Description
<b>Interface</b>	Name of the interface.

Table 21: show poe telemetries interface Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
<b>S1 No</b>	Number of the record for the specified interface. Record number 1 is the most recent.
<b>Timestamp</b>	Date and time when the power-consumption data was gathered.
<b>Power</b>	Amount of power provided by the specified interface at the time the data was gathered.
<b>Voltage</b>	Maximum voltage provided by the specified interface at the time the data was gathered.

## Sample Output

### show poe telemetries interface all count

```
user@switch> show poe telemetries interface all count 2
```

Interface	S1 No	Timestamp	Power	Voltage
ge-0/0/1	1	03-09-2012 11:52:03 UTC	4.2W	54.9V
	2	03-09-2012 11:47:03 UTC	4.2W	54.8V
ge-0/0/2	1	03-09-2012 11:52:03 UTC	4.2W	54.9V
	2	03-09-2012 11:47:03 UTC	4.1W	54.8V
ge-0/0/3	1	03-09-2012 11:52:03 UTC	4.2W	54.9V
	2	03-09-2012 11:47:03 UTC	4.3W	54.8V
ge-0/0/4	1	03-09-2012 11:52:03 UTC	0.0W	54.9V
	2	03-09-2012 11:47:03 UTC	0.0W	54.8V
ge-0/0/5	1	03-09-2012 11:52:03 UTC	4.2W	54.9V
	2	03-09-2012 11:47:03 UTC	4.2W	54.8V
ge-0/0/6	1	03-09-2012 11:52:03 UTC	4.2W	54.9V
	2	03-09-2012 11:47:03 UTC	4.2W	54.8V
ge-0/0/7	1	03-09-2012 11:52:03 UTC	4.2W	54.9V

### show poe telemetries interface (Specific Interface) count all

```
user@switch> show poe telemetries interface ge-0/0/0 count all
```

S1 No	Timestamp	Power	Voltage
1	01-27-2008 18:19:58 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
2	01-27-2008 18:18:58 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
3	01-27-2008 18:17:58 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
4	01-27-2008 18:16:58 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
5	01-27-2008 18:15:58 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
6	01-27-2008 18:14:58 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
7	01-27-2008 18:13:58 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
8	01-27-2008 18:12:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
9	01-27-2008 18:11:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
10	01-27-2008 18:10:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
11	01-27-2008 18:09:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
12	01-27-2008 18:08:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
13	01-27-2008 18:07:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
14	01-27-2008 18:06:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
15	01-27-2008 18:05:57 UTC	15.4W	51.6V
16	01-27-2008 18:04:56 UTC	15.4W	51.6V

17	01-27-2008	18:03:56	UTC	15.4W	51.6V
18	01-27-2008	18:02:56	UTC	15.4W	51.6V
19	01-27-2008	18:01:56	UTC	15.4W	51.6V
20	01-27-2008	18:00:56	UTC	15.4W	51.6V
21	01-27-2008	17:59:56	UTC	15.4W	51.6V

